

29 October 2026

Quarterly Activities Report & Appendix 5B - September 2026

- Mt Edon maiden Inferred Mineral Resource: 5.44 Mt at 0.16% Rb₂O, containing approximately 8,300 tonnes Rb₂O, at a 0.10% Rb₂O cut-off.
- Mac Well rock chip results include 0.78% Rb₂O and 0.71% Li₂O; 21 of 27 samples exceed 0.1% Rb₂O.
- Proposed Morella-Elevra expansion covering four additional projects, with Morella to earn 51% through A\$300,000 exploration expenditure over two years, subject to definitive documentation.
- Soil sampling completed at Dixon Well, Four Corners Well and Strelley/Strelley West.
- Mt Edon mineralogical evaluation continued for planning future drilling and metallurgical work.

OVERVIEW

The September 2026 Quarter saw Morella complete and announce a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Mt Edon and report new rubidium and lithium exploration results at Mac Well. Mt Edon remained the Company's principal technical focus, supported by surface exploration across the broader Western Australian portfolio.

On 17 September 2026, Morella announced an Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.44 Mt at 0.16% Rb₂O, containing approximately 8,300 tonnes Rb₂O, across Sophie and Miles & June at Mt Edon¹. The estimate is reported at a 0.10% Rb₂O cut-off and represents the total project resource, not Morella's attributable share.

At Mac Well, results announced on 30 September 2026 included 0.78% Rb₂O and 0.71% Li₂O in rock chip sample M000969, with 21 of 27 rock chip samples exceeding 0.1% Rb₂O.

During the Quarter the Company also announced a proposed expansion of its Morella-Elevra exploration arrangements under an indicative, non-binding term sheet.

Elsewhere in Western Australia soil sampling and target assessment progressed at the Dixon Well, Four Corners Well and Strelley/Strelley West projects. Nevada activities focused on claim renewals and transfer administration; no field exploration was undertaken there during the quarter.

The Company also continued to progress legal proceedings associated with former Altura Mining receivership and tenure matters affecting the Tabbatabba Joint Venture.

¹ Refer ASX Announcement Maiden Mt Edon Rubidium Mineral Resource dated 17 September 2026.
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA PROJECTS

During the September quarter, Western Australian activities focused on completion of the Mt Edon maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), reporting the Mac Well surface sampling results, and progressing soil sampling and target assessment across other priority projects.

Mt Edon Rubidium-Lithium Project (Western Australia – Morella-Elevra Joint Venture)

The Mt Edon Project is located within the Paynes Find Belt of Western Australia (see Figure 1) and hosts a highly fractionated pegmatite system enriched with rubidium, together with associated lithium, caesium and other critical minerals. The Project comprises several mapped pegmatite bodies, including the Sophie, Miles and June prospects, which form the focus of ongoing exploration and resource evaluation.

Mt Edon South (E59/2778) is held 100% by Morella, while the pegmatite-related mineral rights across the Mt Edon and Mt Edon West are subject to Morella-Elevra Joint Venture.

Rubidium is classified as a critical mineral by several major economies due to its strategic applications and limited global primary supply. It is primarily used in specialty glass, advanced electronics, fibre-optic systems, atomic clocks and medical imaging technologies.

Mt Edon remained the Company's principal technical focus during the quarter. Activities centred on completion of the resource model and associated mineralogical and geochemical evaluation to inform the next phase of work.

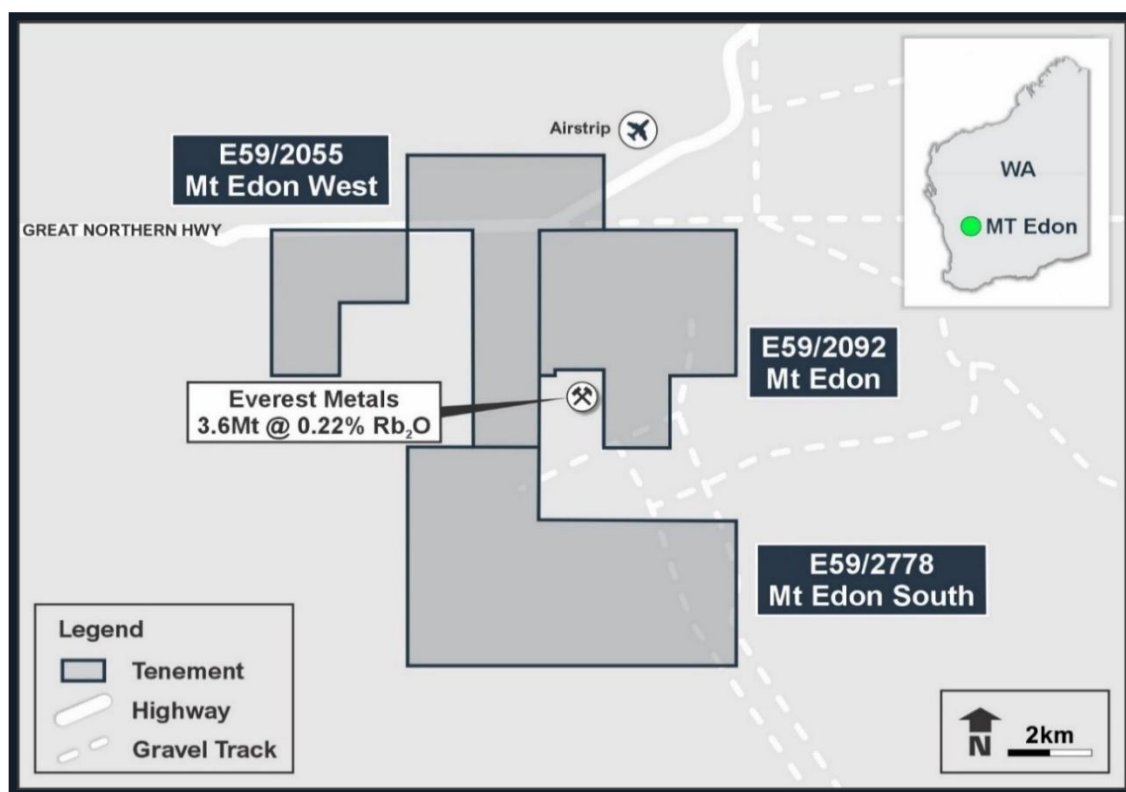


Figure 1: Mt Edon Project location

Quarter activities:

The maiden MRE at Mt Edon is based on drilling over approximately 500m of strike at Sophie and Activities during the quarter focused on the preparation of a maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for its Mt Edon Rubidium-Lithium Project (Mt Edon) in Western Australia following completion of modelling and assessment by Snowden Optiro.

The maiden **MRE of 5.44 Mt @ 0.16% Rb₂O**, containing approximately **8,300 tonnes Rb₂O** across the Sophie and Miles & June prospect areas (Figure 2), establishes a substantial initial Australian rubidium inventory at Mt Edon. The MRE represents the first formal resource estimate from only two areas within a much broader mineralised pegmatite system and provides a strong technical foundation for further resource growth, metallurgical advancement and evaluation of future development pathways.

The MRE follows successive drilling programs at Mt Edon^{2 3} which have confirmed broad, near-surface rubidium mineralisation at Sophie and Miles & June. Mineralisation outcrops or occurs close to surface and remains open beyond the currently defined MRE footprint.

The MRE, prepared by Snowden Optiro, totals **5.44 Mt @ 0.16% Rb₂O and 0.07% Li₂O**, containing approximately **8,300 tonnes Rb₂O and 3,600 tonnes Li₂O**, reported at a 0.10% Rb₂O cut-off. The MRE comprises the Sophie and Miles & June prospect areas and is summarised in Table 1 below. No economic contribution from Li or Ta has been included in the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) assessment. Accordingly, the current RPEEE assessment is based on rubidium as the sole economic product. Associated lithium and tantalum represent potential additional value, subject to future metallurgical testwork demonstrating recoverability and subsequent economic assessment.

Table 1: Mt Edon Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012)

Prospect	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Rb ₂ O (%)	Contained Rb ₂ O (t)	Li ₂ O (%)	Contained Li ₂ O (t)
Sophie	Inferred	4.50	0.16	7,100	0.07	3,100
Miles & June	Inferred	0.94	0.13	1,200	0.05	470
Total	Inferred	5.44	0.16	8,300	0.07	3,600

Notes:

- MREs are reported above a Rb cut-off grade of 0.10 % Rb₂O within optimised open-pit shells based on an assumed Rb₂CO₃ price of US\$400/kg.
- Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Inconsistencies in the totals are due to rounding.

The 0.10% Rb₂O reporting cut-off has been selected having regard to the near-surface geometry of the mineralisation, RPEEE and the current stage of metallurgical and development studies. Sensitivity analysis at progressively higher Rb₂O cut-off grades demonstrates increasing average grade while retaining meaningful contained Rb₂O inventory, highlighting higher-grade optionality within the broader MRE envelope.

Rubidium Market and Pricing Context

Rubidium is a specialised critical mineral used in a range of high-value technology applications including specialty glass and fibre optics, electronics, atomic clocks and frequency-control devices, biomedical applications and advanced research.

The United States included rubidium on its 2025 Critical Minerals List and remains fully import reliant for rubidium minerals. Unlike established bulk commodities, rubidium does not have a widely quoted transparent benchmark price, with commercial value dependent on product form, purity, specification and transaction volume.

Accordingly, the significance of the Mt Edon MRE is not determined by headline grade alone. Important considerations include the approximately 8,300 tonnes of contained Rb₂O, mineralogy, recoverability, potential saleable product specification and the ability to establish a commercially viable processing route and downstream customer base.

² Refer ASX Announcement - Drilling Strengthens Maiden Resource Potential at Mt Edon dated 11 June 2026.

³ Refer ASX Announcement - Drilling at Mt Edon reveals Rubidium Discoveries dated 2 December 2024

The MRE is reported in contained Rb_2O , while the RPEEE price assumption relates to rubidium carbonate (Rb_2CO_3), a potential downstream product. On a stoichiometric basis, one tonne of Rb_2O is equivalent to approximately 1.235 tonnes of Rb_2CO_3 prior to recovery and processing losses.

For the purpose of demonstrating RPEEE, the MRE has been constrained using an assumed Rb_2CO_3 price of US\$400/kg. This assumption has been used solely for the RPEEE assessment and should not be interpreted as a forecast realised price.

Resource Geometry and Growth Potential

The maiden MRE at Mt Edon is based on drilling over approximately 500m of strike at Sophie and 250m at Miles & June and extends to a vertical depth of approximately 120m below surface (Figure 3Figure 4). Mineralisation outcrops or occurs close to surface and remains open beyond the current resource footprint. Importantly, the MRE covers only the currently drilled Sophie and Miles & June areas within a substantially broader mapped pegmatite system at Mt Edon.

Metallurgical test work completed to date at Edith Cowan University's Mineral Recovery Research Centre has demonstrated rubidium extraction of up to **93.6%** into solution. These results provide encouraging support for the potential amenability of the Mt Edon mineralisation to hydrometallurgical processing, with further optimisation, purification and flowsheet development planned.^{4 5}

The current MRE footprint represents only a small part of the broader Mt Edon pegmatite system. Numerous mapped pegmatites remain outside the Sophie and Miles & June MRE area, including substantial area to the north where drilling has been limited. These areas provide clear opportunity for future step-out drilling, resource expansion and further definition of higher-grade mineralisation.

Importantly, the MRE model identifies coherent higher-grade Rb_2O domains within the broader mineralised envelope. Further drilling and technical studies will focus on better defining the continuity, scale and potential significance of these higher-grade areas.

The maiden MRE provides a strong foundation for future resource growth, with additional mineralised pegmatites identified across the broader Mt Edon project⁶. Mineralisation remains open beyond the current resource boundaries, while mapped pegmatites and surface geochemistry, including areas to the north of the current Sophie resource, provide targets for systematic follow-up exploration and drilling.

In the 17 September 2026 MRE announcement, Morella Managing Director James Brown said:

"This maiden MRE is an important milestone for Mt Edon and establishes a substantial initial rubidium inventory of approximately 8,300 tonnes of contained Rb_2O from only the Sophie and Miles & June areas.

Importantly, we do not see Mt Edon as simply a headline grade story. The scale of the mineralised system, its shallow and near-surface geometry, the contained rubidium inventory and, ultimately, our ability to efficiently recover the rubidium and produce a saleable product are all important in understanding the potential of the Project.

The metallurgical results achieved to date are therefore particularly encouraging, with laboratory-scale rubidium extraction of up to 93.6% into solution. We will continue our work with Edith Cowan University as we progress extraction optimisation, purification and flowsheet development.

We also see considerable scope to grow the MRE. The maiden estimate covers only two areas within a much broader mapped pegmatite system, with numerous pegmatites remaining outside the current Resource footprint and substantial areas, including to the north of Sophie, yet to be systematically drill tested.

⁴ Refer ASX announcement - ECU testwork confirms high Rubidium extraction at Mt Edon dated 13 October 2025

⁵ Refer ASX Announcement - Mt Edon Rubidium Testwork Confirms High Grade recoveries dated 25 November 2025

⁶ Refer ASX Announcement - Expansion of the Rubidium targets at Mt Edon dated 3 February 2026

Our next phase of work will focus on growing the MRE, better defining the higher-grade portions of the mineralisation, increasing confidence in the MRE and advancing the metallurgical program as we build our understanding of the development potential of Mt Edon."

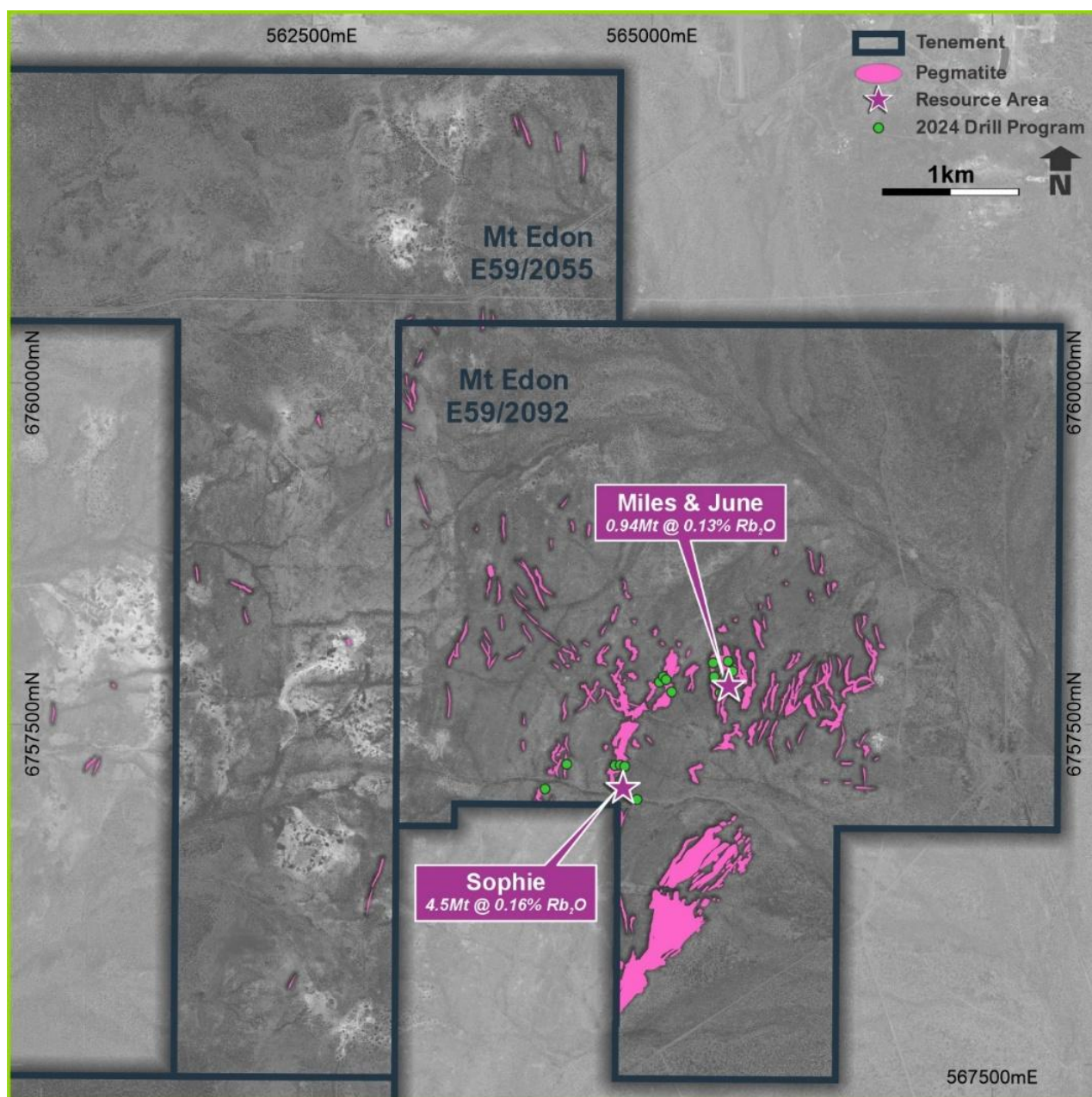


Figure 2: Mt Edon - Resource area locations and mapped Pegmatites.

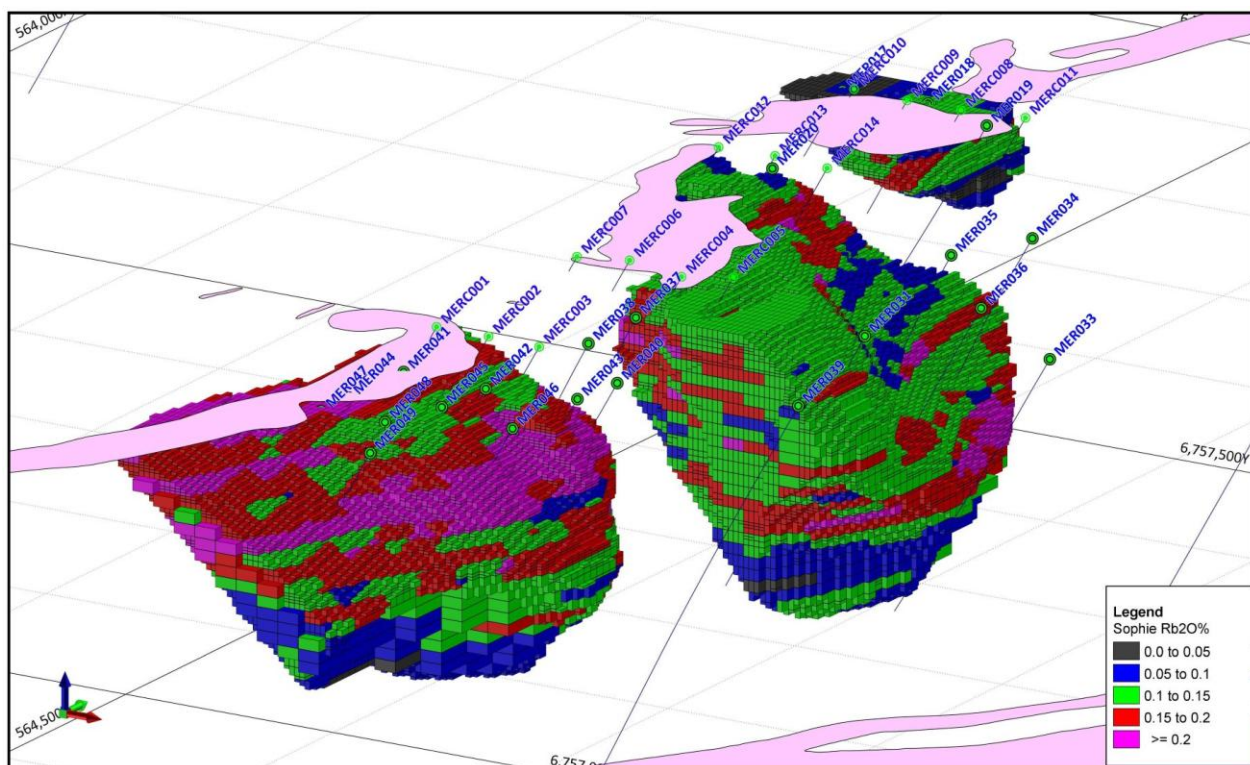


Figure 3: Isometric view looking North West at Sophie pegmatites

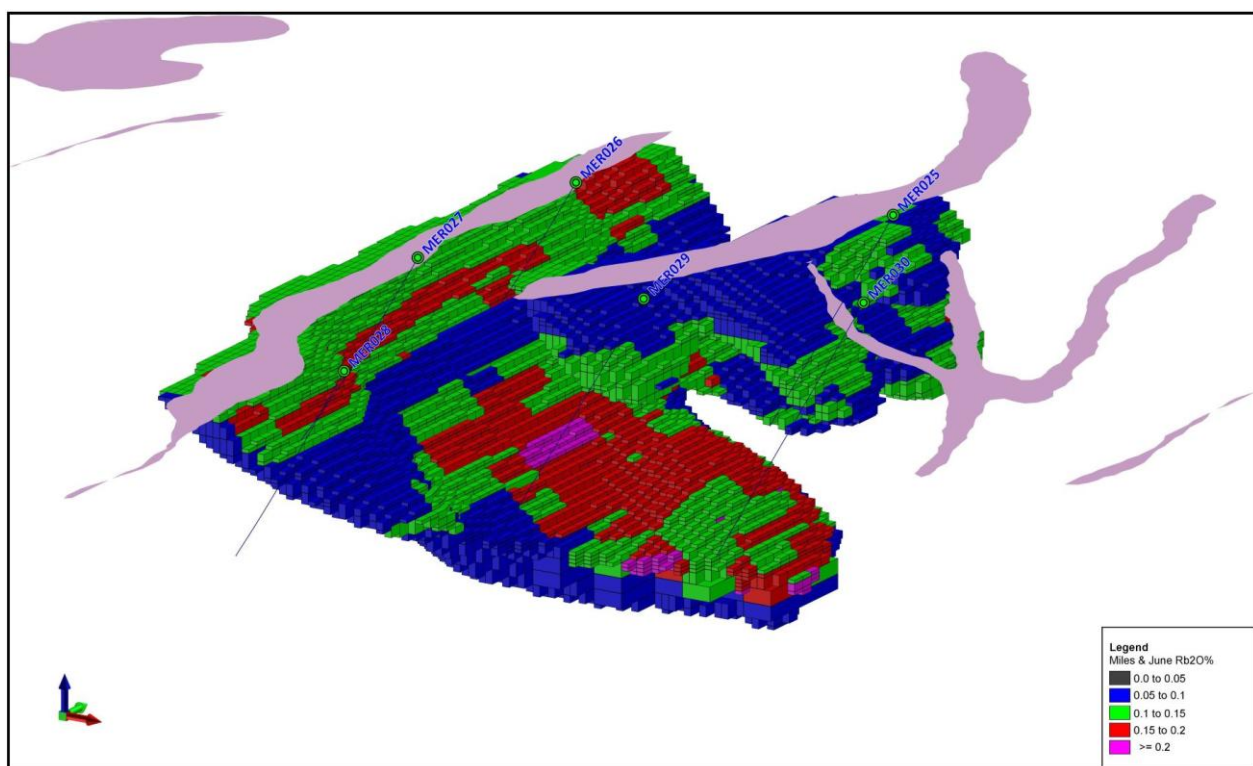


Figure 4: Isometric view looking North West at Miles and June pegmatites

Mineral Tenement

The Mt Edon Rubidium-Lithium Project is located approximately 3km south of Paynes Find and 420km north of Perth, immediately adjacent to the Great Northern Highway (Figure 5).

The Mt Edon Project comprises three exploration licences: E59/2092 (Mt Edon), E59/2055 (Mt Edon West) and E59/2778 (Mt Edon South).

E59/2092 is registered to Altura Minerals Pty Ltd (40.8%), Sayona Lithium Pty Ltd (39.2%) and Bruce Legendre (20%). The pegmatite-related mineral rights, including lithium, rubidium, caesium and tantalum, are subject to the Morella-Elevra Lithium Joint Venture, under which Altura Minerals Pty Ltd holds a 51% interest and Sayona Lithium Pty Ltd holds a 49% interest. E59/2055 is held by Altura Minerals Pty Ltd (51%) and Sayona Lithium Pty Ltd (49%) through the same Joint Venture. E59/2778 is held 100% by Morella Corporation Limited.

Together, the three tenements cover approximately 89.6 km².

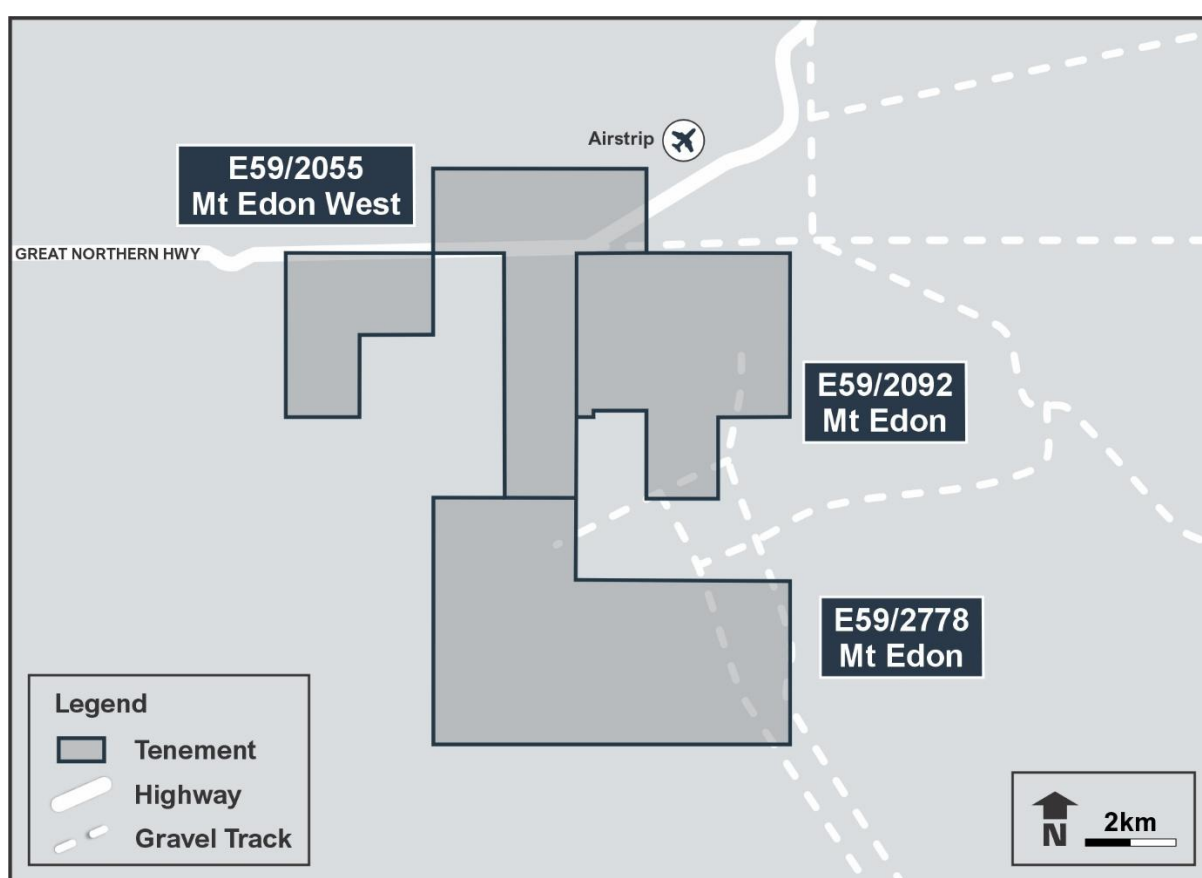


Figure 5: Mt Edon project Location

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Mt Edon project area, located in the Paynes Find greenstone belt of Western Australia's South Murchison region, hosts confirmed lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite mineralisation. Historical production of tantalum, beryl and microcline feldspar supports the project's prospectivity, with previous exploration defining a well-developed and zoned pegmatite field.

The pegmatite field includes microcline feldspar-rich zones, evolved albite-rich zones containing niobium and lithium, and mica-rich pegmatites hosting muscovite, lepidolite and zinnwaldite. Pegmatites are generally characterised by medium-grained albite-quartz-muscovite assemblages, with microcline-quartz-muscovite segregations and minor lepidolite pods.

Large, irregular pegmatites have intruded the Paynes Find Greenstone Belt, within a northeast trending sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks crosscut by east-west structures and dolerite dykes. The pegmatites are interpreted to dip at variable angles and directions, although Sophie, Miles and June all dip at roughly 30° to the East.

The prospective Sophie and Miles & June pegmatites extend north-south individually for up to 1.2km, although only approximately 500m of Sophie and 250m at Miles & June have been drill tested to date. These prospects form part of a much broader mineralised pegmatite field extending across approximately 16km². Larger pegmatite bodies appear less constrained by the underlying structural trends and fabrics, with many cross-cutting multiple structural orientations.

Drilling has confirmed rubidium and lithium mineralisation at Sophie and Miles & June, with consistent near-surface mineralisation defined over 500m at Sophie and 250m at Miles & June. The pegmatite system has been tested to a vertical depth of 180m. RC chip logging has identified significant, well-developed muscovite-rich zones, with lepidolite mineralisation observed in selected intervals. The alteration zone displays a high Rb/Li ratio, supporting interpretation of a highly fractionated and fertile pegmatite system with an enriched rubidium component.

Recent mineralogical and geochemical studies indicate that significant Rb mineralisation occurs within both lepidolite mica and K-feldspar. Potassium/rubidium (K/Rb) ratios, considered alongside visually estimated mica content, support the interpretation of rubidium substitution within these mineral phases.

The geological and grade model also identifies coherent higher-grade Rb₂O domains within the broader mineralised envelope, which will be a focus of future drilling and technical evaluation.

Drilling Highlights

Drilling at Mt Edon has returned broad zones of rubidium mineralisation together with locally higher-grade intervals. Selected results include⁷:

- **MER045: 51m @ 0.20% Rb₂O, including 13m @ 0.30% Rb₂O**
- **MER043: 51m @ 0.17% Rb₂O, including 13m @ 0.22% Rb₂O and 12m @ 0.23% Rb₂O**
- **MER035: 40m @ 0.23% Rb₂O, including individual assays up to 0.51% Rb₂O**
- **MER036: 54m @ 0.17% Rb₂O**
- **MER040: 38m @ 0.15% Rb₂O, including 8m @ 0.21% Rb₂O**

These results demonstrate both the broad nature of the mineralised pegmatite system and the presence of higher-grade rubidium domains within the broader MRE envelope.

Drilling Techniques

The MRE database contains 51 RC drillholes totalling 3,588m, comprising 14 holes completed by Haddington International Resources in 2002 and 37 holes completed by Morella between 2024 and 2026. The historical drilling was completed using a Miller 150 RC rig. The Morella drilling was completed using Schramm 685 and Schramm 450 RC rigs with RC hammers. Holes were generally drilled at a dip of -60°, with one hole drilled at -50°.

Drill spacing is variable. At Sophie, indicative collar spacing is approximately 40 m along the overall north-south trend and 30 m across the trend (Figure 6). Miles & June is more widely and irregularly drilled, with a median nearest-neighbour spacing of approximately 75 m (Figure 7). This spacing was considered sufficient to support an Inferred MRE classification.

Sample recovery was generally acceptable. No material recovery issues were recorded during the Morella drilling, except for MER046, which was terminated when sample quality could no longer be maintained.

⁷ Refer ASX Announcements "Mt Edon Drilling Reinforces Broad Rubidium Mineralisation Ahead of Maiden Resource" dated 2 June 2026 and "Drilling Strengthens Maiden Resource Potential at Mt Edon" dated 11 June 2026.

No significant recovery issues were documented for the historical drilling, and no material relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.

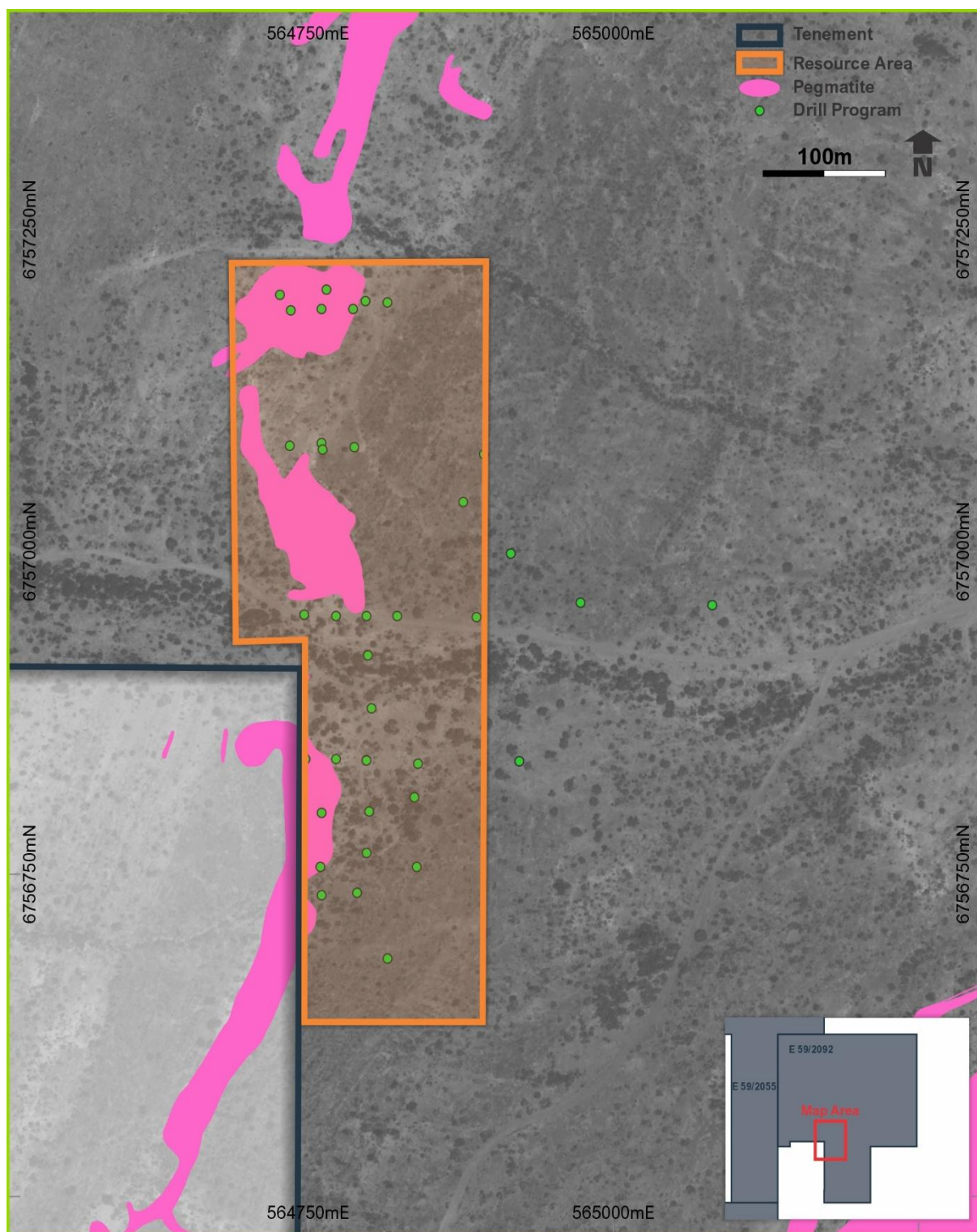


Figure 6: Drillhole plan at Sophie with MRE outline

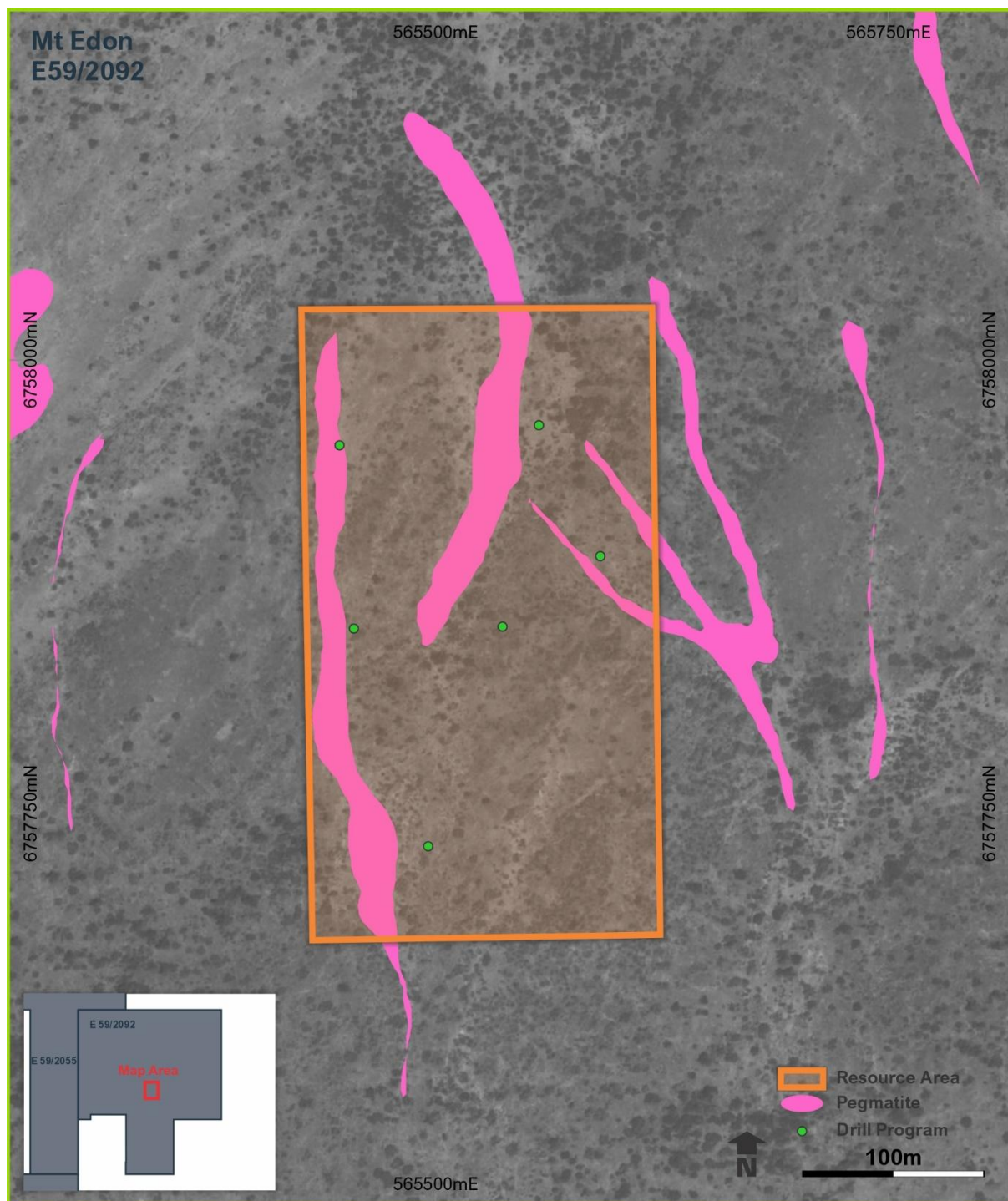


Figure 7: Drillhole plan at Miles & June with MRE outline

Sampling Techniques

Samples from the 2002 RC drilling program were collected at 1m intervals using a riffle splitter. The samples were reported to be dry; however, sample weights and details of the historical QAQC procedures are unavailable.

For the 2024-2026 drilling, RC samples were collected at 1m intervals using a rig-mounted cone splitter, with approximately 2.0-2.5 kg collected into numbered calico bags. Samples were selected for laboratory analysis based on geological logging and the presence of pegmatite, with sampling extended up to 6 m into the adjacent hanging-wall and footwall where possible. Composite samples were collected from the bulk residue piles by spear sampling. Field duplicates were collected from the cone splitter and CRMs and blanks were inserted as part of the QAQC program.

Samples submitted to ALS were dried and pulverised, with a grind-quality target of 85% passing 75 µm.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples from the 2002 drilling program were analysed by Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth; however, details of the analytical methods and associated QAQC procedures are unavailable. Samples from the 2024 and 2026 Morella drilling programs were analysed by ALS Global in Perth using peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS. The 2024 program used a 24-element analytical suite, which was expanded to 36 elements in 2026.

QAQC procedures for the Morella drilling included CRMs, field duplicates and blanks, supplemented by ALS internal controls. Results for Rb and Li were generally acceptable; however, the available blanks were unsuitable for assessing Rb contamination and the Ta QAQC results showed greater variability. No external umpire laboratory checks have been completed. These limitations were considered in assigning the Inferred classification.

Bulk Density

A total of 3,903 downhole density measurements were available from drillholes MER034, MER035, MER036, MER040 and MER048. Following removal of identified outliers, pegmatite was assigned a density of 2.63 t/m³. Density values were assigned by lithological domain, with values for lithologies without direct measurements based on comparable materials. Separate measured densities were not available for the weathering domains and default values were assigned. The limited spatial and geological coverage of the density measurements was considered in assigning the Inferred classification.

Estimation Methodology and Classification

The MRE was prepared by Snowden Optiro using geological interpretation, drilling, assay and density data from the Sophie and Miles & June prospects. Pegmatite lithology, weathering and Rb, Li and Ta mineralisation domains were modelled in Leapfrog Geo, with grades estimated within separate mineralisation domains constrained within the interpreted pegmatite wireframes.

Rb, Li and Ta grades were composited to 1 m intervals and estimated separately using Ordinary Kriging in Datamine Studio RM. Estimation domains were treated as hard boundaries, with dynamic anisotropy applied to account for local variations in pegmatite orientation. A parent block size of 10 m × 20 m × 5 m, with minimum subcells of 2.5 m × 5 m × 1.25 m, was used to represent the geometry of the mineralised pegmatites. A three-pass search strategy was applied, using a maximum of four samples per drillhole. No top cuts were applied, as high-grade values were considered representative of the underlying grade populations. Inverse distance squared estimates, visual comparison with drillhole data, global statistical comparisons and swath plots were used to validate the Ordinary Kriging estimates.

The MRE has been classified as Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Classification reflects confidence in the geological interpretation, drill spacing, continuity of mineralisation, sampling and assay quality, density coverage and estimation performance. It also recognises the uncertainty associated with the historical drilling data, variable pegmatite geometry and local continuity, and the greater uncertainty in the Li and Ta estimates, particularly at Miles & June. The MRE is considered a global estimate appropriate for the Inferred classification and is not intended to support local selective mining decisions.

Mining and Metallurgical Factors

Mining and Development

The Mt Edon resource outcrops or occurs close to surface and is considered suitable for conventional open-cut mining. Current information indicates a potentially low stripping ratio due to the broad pegmatite body and shallow (~30°) dip, with the assumed mining method being conventional truck-and-shovel open-pit mining at an appropriate bench height.

Further drilling is expected to test extensions to mineralisation beyond the current maiden MRE, which remains open to both the North and South.

The Company is not aware of any mining factors that would materially affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Mineralogy and Extraction

Mineralogical studies have been undertaken to characterise the rubidium mineralisation within the mica and K-feldspar and support the development of a recovery process.

Metallurgical test work at Edith Cowan University's Mineral Recovery Research Centre (MRRC) has assessed rubidium extraction from micas and feldspar using two distinct extraction methods.

Test work completed at ECU's MRRC has demonstrated rubidium extraction of up to 93.6% into solution. This result represents laboratory extraction and does not establish overall process recovery or commercial viability.

Ongoing optimisation

The project aims to maximise rubidium extraction through suitable reagent selection and operating-condition optimisation, while targeting a cost-effective and environmentally responsible process route. The Company is continuing metallurgical testing and mineralogical studies to further characterise the rubidium-bearing mineral assemblage at the Mt Edon pegmatite, alongside continuing extraction test work at ECU using a Direct Rubidium Extraction method.

Access, environmental and tenure considerations

Mt Edon is located approximately 3km southwest of Paynes Find, with access to Perth via the Great Northern Highway and to Geraldton Port. The Company is not aware of any reserves, national parks or other known material tenure impediments, and there is no major drainage in the area.

Cut-Off Grade

The Mt Edon MRE is reported above a 0.10% Rb₂O cut-off grade and constrained within optimised open-pit shells based on an assumed Rb₂CO₃ price of US\$400/kg. The cut-off grade was selected by Morella in consultation with Snowden Optiro having regard to the current stage of the Project, the near-surface geometry of the mineralisation, metallurgical assumptions used for RPEEE and cut-off grades applied to comparable Australian MREs. Higher cut-off sensitivities have also been reviewed to demonstrate the relationship between grade, tonnage and contained Rb₂O inventory.

The RPEEE assessment assumes conventional open-pit mining, with 5% mining dilution, 95% mining recovery and overall slope angles of 40° in oxide and 45° in transitional and fresh rock.

Preliminary laboratory-scale metallurgical test work achieved peak Rb extractions of 89.3% in Phase 1 and 93.6% in Phase 2. An overall Rb process recovery of 68% has been assumed for the RPEEE assessment. Rb is the principal economic product and no economic contribution from Li or Ta has been included.

The mining and metallurgical assumptions are preliminary and require confirmation through further geotechnical, metallurgical and engineering studies. They have been used solely to demonstrate

reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and are not based on a detailed mine design or feasibility study.

Conclusions and next steps

This maiden JORC 2012 Inferred MRE of 5.44 Mt @ 0.16% Rb_2O , containing approximately 8,300 tonnes Rb_2O , establishes a substantial rubidium inventory at Mt Edon and provides a strong technical foundation for further resource growth, metallurgical evaluation and assessment of future development pathways.

Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth in several areas, while additional prospective pegmatite targets have been identified across the broader Mt Edon Project. Further drilling has the potential to extend known mineralisation, better define higher-grade domains, improve confidence in pegmatite geometry and grade continuity, and support conversion of portions of the current Inferred MRE to higher-confidence categories.

Morella's immediate next steps will include:

- Additional infill and step-out drilling at Sophie and Miles & June to test extensions and improve confidence in the geological and grade models.
- Targeted diamond drilling to improve structural and geological understanding, provide representative density and metallurgical samples, and assess internal pegmatite zonation.
- Continued metallurgical testwork to confirm the mineralogical deportment and recovery characteristics of rubidium, lithium and tantalum, and to refine potential processing pathways.
- Expansion of density measurement coverage across the principal lithological and weathering domains.
- Continued geological mapping, geochemical evaluation and target generation across the broader Mt Edon tenure package.

A key objective of the next work program will be to increase confidence in the current Inferred MRE and support future consideration of higher-confidence Mineral Resource classifications.

Mac Well Rubidium-Lithium Project (Western Australia – Morella-Elevra Joint Venture)

On 30 September 2026, Morella reported⁸ new lithium and rubidium exploration targets at its Mac Well Project. Located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, the Mac Well Project forms part of the joint venture between Morella (51%) and Elevra Lithium Limited (ASX:ELV) (49%) (Figure 8).

Recent soil sampling and targeted rock chip sampling programs have returned encouraging results, identifying rubidium and lithium mineralisation in the surface rock chip samples together with multiple geochemical anomalies requiring follow-up.

The rock chip program returned multiple significant assays, including 21 of 27 samples returned grades above 0.1% Rb_2O including 8 above 0.3% Rb_2O , and a peak result of 0.78% Rb_2O and 0.71% Li_2O in sample M000969 (Table 2). Together, the results have identified several areas for follow-up mapping and sampling and provide a basis for advancing drill-target definition.

In the 30 September 2026 Mac Well announcement, Morella Managing Director James Brown said:

"These are encouraging early-stage results from Mac Well. What stands out is the consistency of the rubidium results, with 21 of the 27 rock chip samples returning grades above 0.1% Rb_2O , together with several meaningful lithium results.

⁸ Refer – ASX Announcement – High Grade Rubidium and Lithium Rock Chips at Mac Well dated 30 September 2026.

Mac Well is still at an early stage, but the combination of rock chip results and soil anomalies gives us a clear basis for follow-up work and ultimately drill targeting. Importantly, it adds another rubidium-bearing system within the Morella-Elevra JV portfolio alongside Mt Edon.”

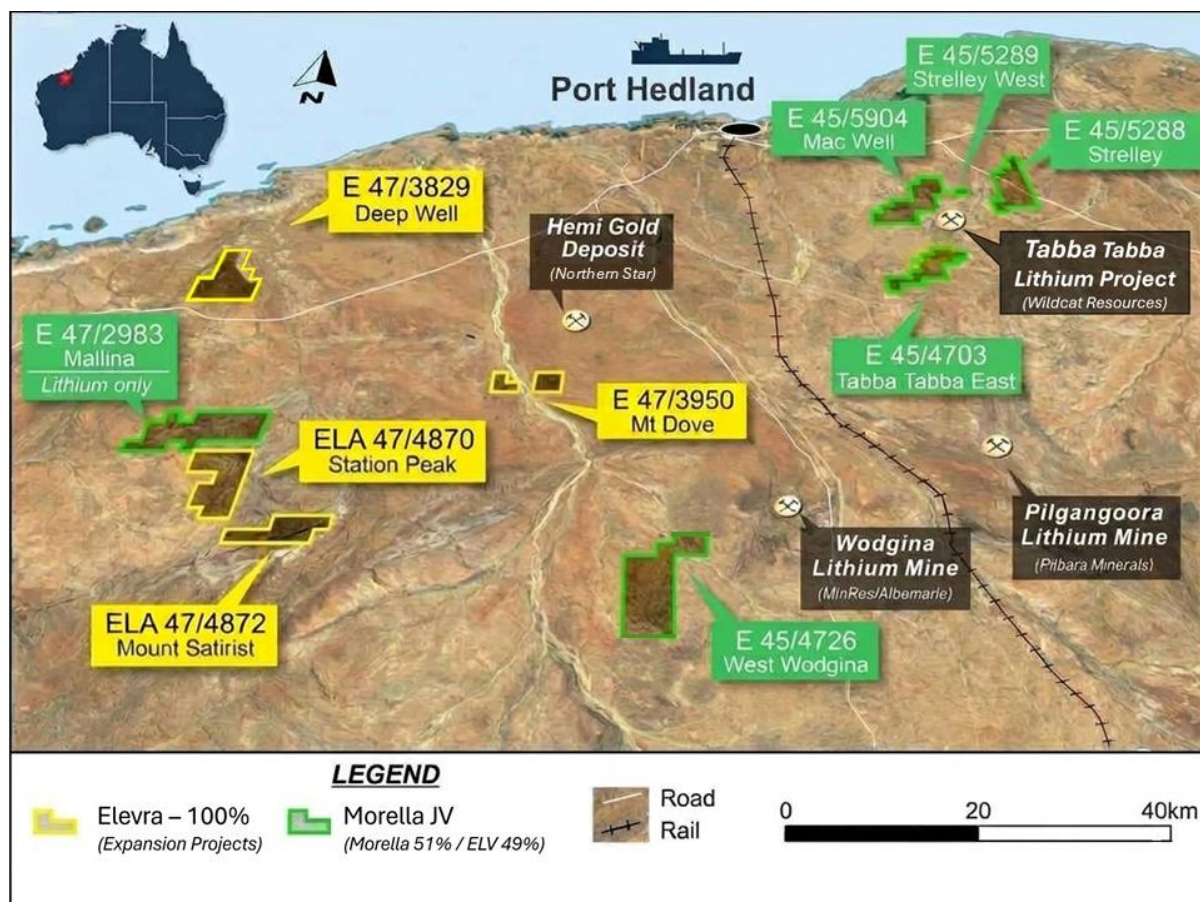


Figure 8: Mac Well Project location and Morella-Elevra JV tenements

SAMPLE ID	NORTH	EAST	Rb ₂ O (%)	Li ₂ O (%)
M000946	7718039	691661	0.32	0.01
M000948	7718101	691803	0.23	0.01
M000949	7718167	691770	0.35	0.00
M000950	7719568	691679	0.25	0.02
M000951	7719557	691644	0.32	0.03
M000952	7719565	691656	0.23	0.03
M000953	7719551	691612	0.27	0.02
M000959	7719943	692443	0.23	0.00
M000960	7719854	692444	0.25	0.07
M000962	7719827	692379	0.40	0.05
M000964	7720004	692551	0.30	0.19
M000967	7720182	692698	0.38	0.09
M000968	7720270	692608	0.29	0.04
M000969	7720328	692670	0.78	0.71
M000970	7720327	692680	0.24	0.07
M000971	7720214	692767	0.48	0.26
M000972	7720300	692818	0.25	0.16

Table 2: Notable Rb₂O and Li₂O Rock chip assay Results

Mac Well Project Sampling

Soil Sampling

The areas selected for sampling were based on targets generated from previous aeromagnetic surveys and satellite imagery interpretation. The Mac Well Project is located approximately 2.5km northeast of Wildcat Resources' Bolt Cutter Project.

A total of 296 soil samples were collected across a prospective area within E45/5904. Each sample was taken from a small, 30cm pit with the material passed through a <2mm sieve and submitted as a total assay.

The minus 2mm samples were sent to ALS Global in Perth for assay in full. Samples were assayed for a standard multi element lithium suite including rare earth elements using the process of a 4-acid digest followed by a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS for elemental detection.

The soil sampling results have identified several areas of geochemical anomalism within the Mac Well Project area (Figure 9). These anomalies provide targets for follow-up field investigation, including mapping and additional surface sampling.

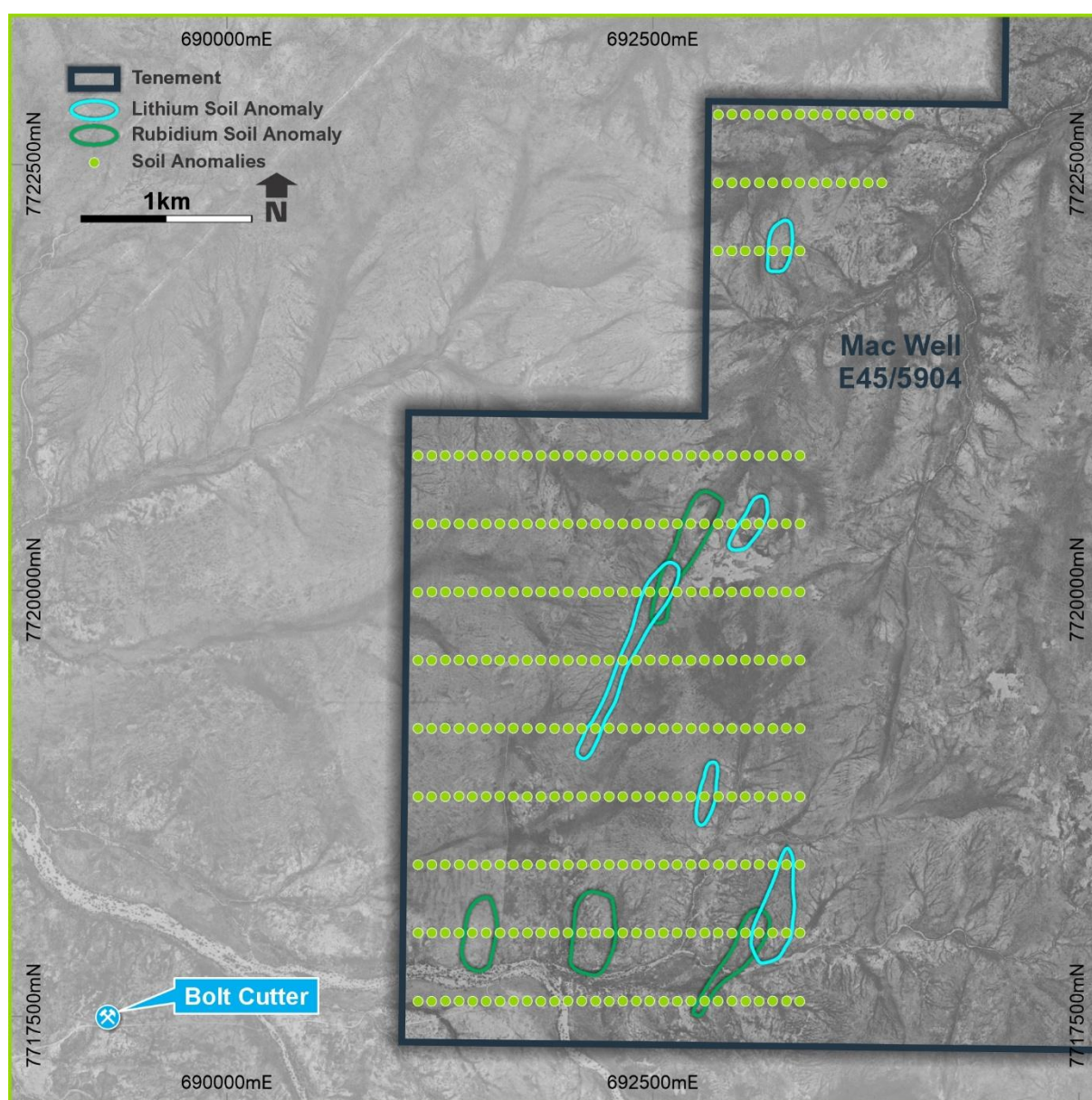


Figure 9: Mac Well soil sampling program

Rock Chip Sampling

A rock chip sampling program was undertaken concurrently with the soils program, targeting pegmatite outcrops and linear features identified from satellite imagery (Figure 10/ Figure 11).

A total of 27 new rock chip samples were collected, specifically targeting pegmatite outcrops identified in the field. Multiple rock fragments were collected at each sample location to provide a composite sample of the targeted outcrop.

All rock chip samples were also submitted to ALS Laboratories Perth for assay for a standard multi element lithium suite including rare earth elements by way of a 4-acid digest followed by a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS for detection.

Of the 27 rock chip samples collected, 21 returned grades above 0.1% Rb_2O , including 8 above 0.3% Rb_2O with 5 of those also returning grades above 0.1% Li_2O . The highest result, sample M000969, returned 0.78% Rb_2O and 0.71% Li_2O .

The results confirm rubidium and lithium mineralisation in multiple sampled pegmatite outcrops and warrant systematic follow-up exploration.

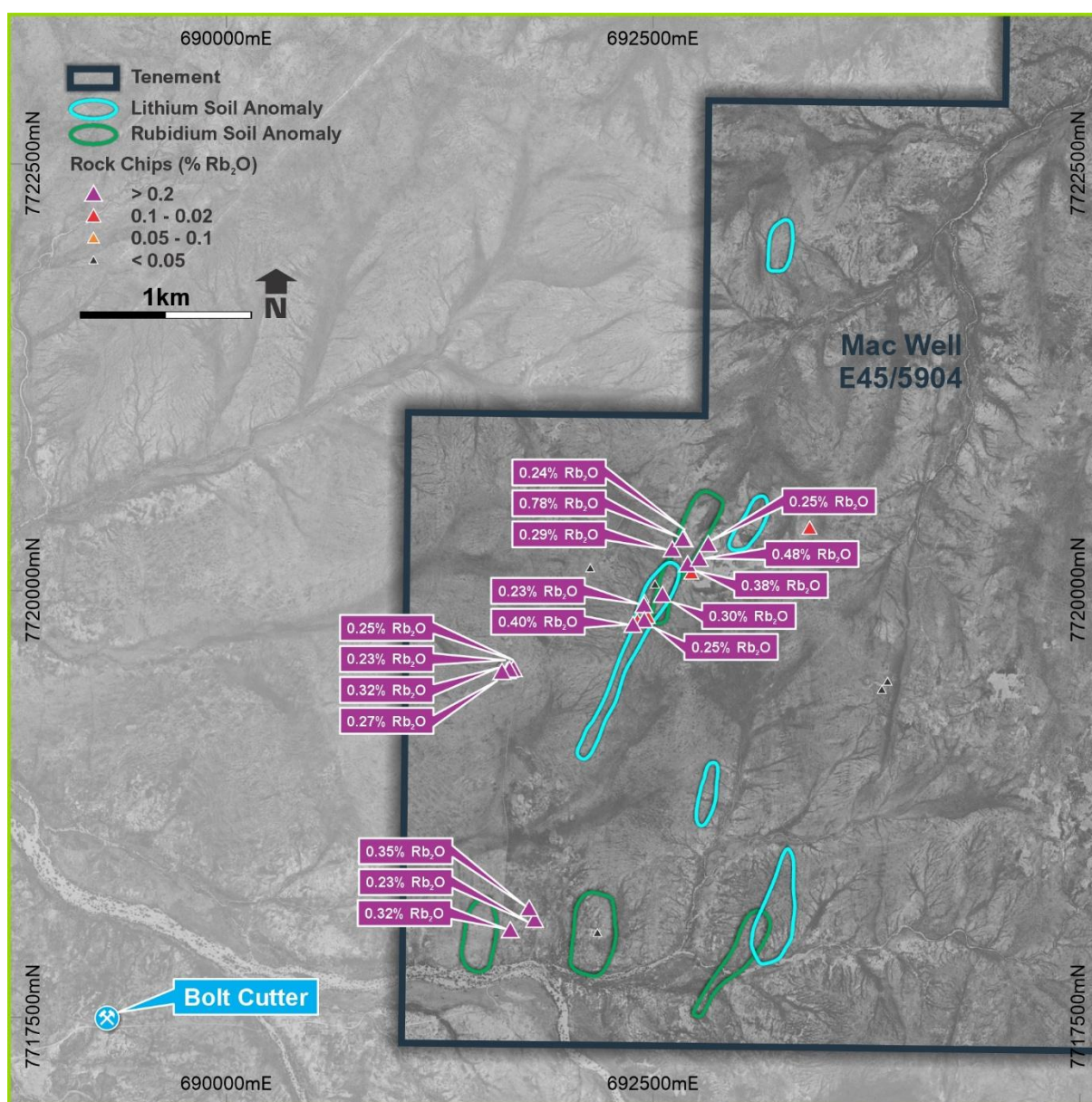


Figure 10: Mac Well Rock Chip Samples showing Rb₂O (%) grade

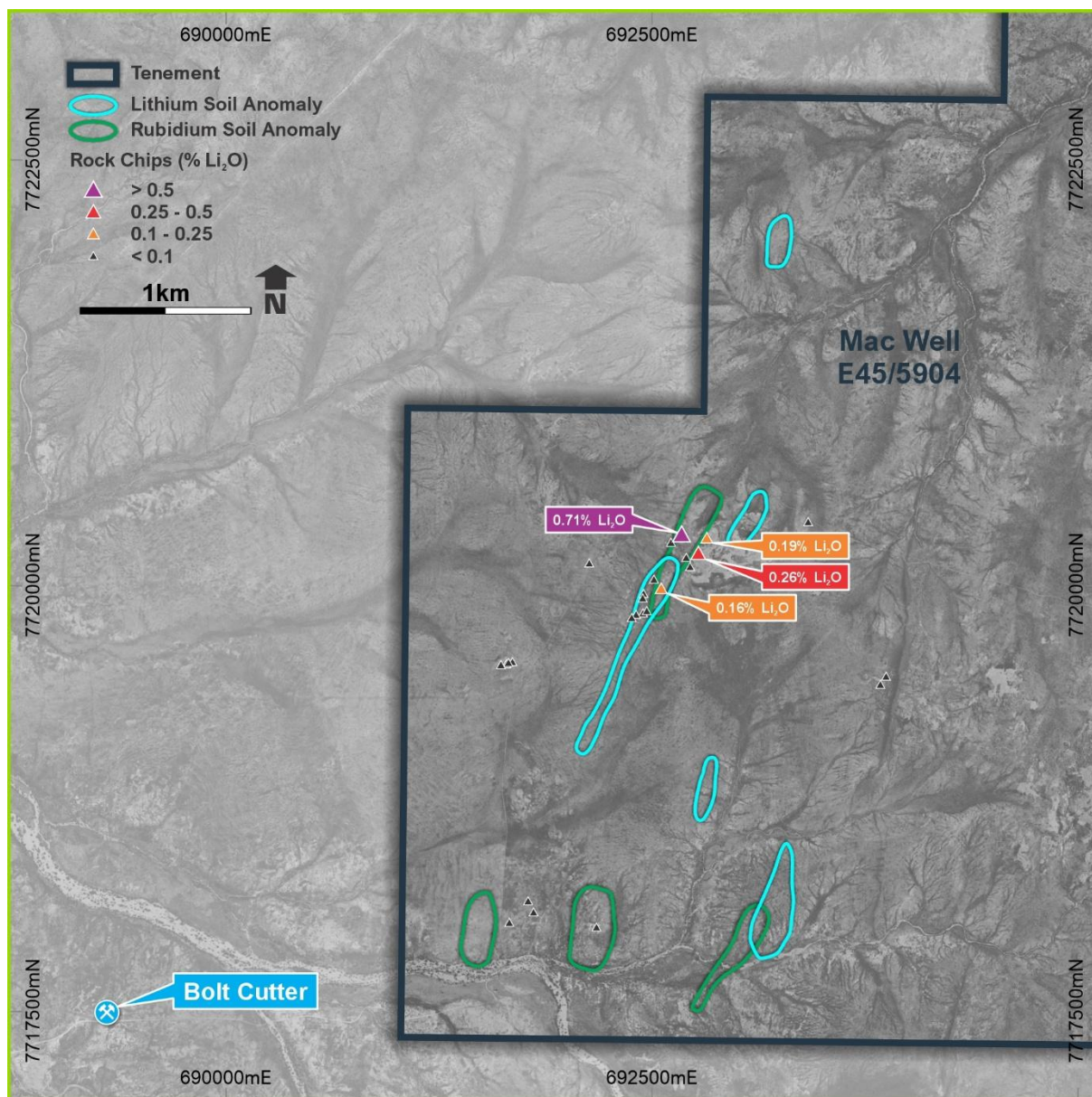


Figure 11: Mac Well Rock Chip Samples showing Li_2O (%) grade

Next Steps

The soil and rock chip sampling results support further evaluation of the LCT potential at Mac Well.

Future work includes:

- Additional surface sampling and geological mapping over the newly identified targets to refine understanding and support drill targeting.
- Subject to the results of the follow-up mapping and sampling, design of a maiden drilling program to test priority pegmatite targets.

Mallina Lithium Project (Morella-Elevra Joint Venture)

The Mallina Project is situated within the Mallina Basin along the central Pilbara coast, a regionally extensive and largely covered corridor considered prospective for rare-metal pegmatite systems (Figure 12). The Project forms part of a broader lithium-fertile trend extending toward the Tabbata Tabbata and Wodgina districts.

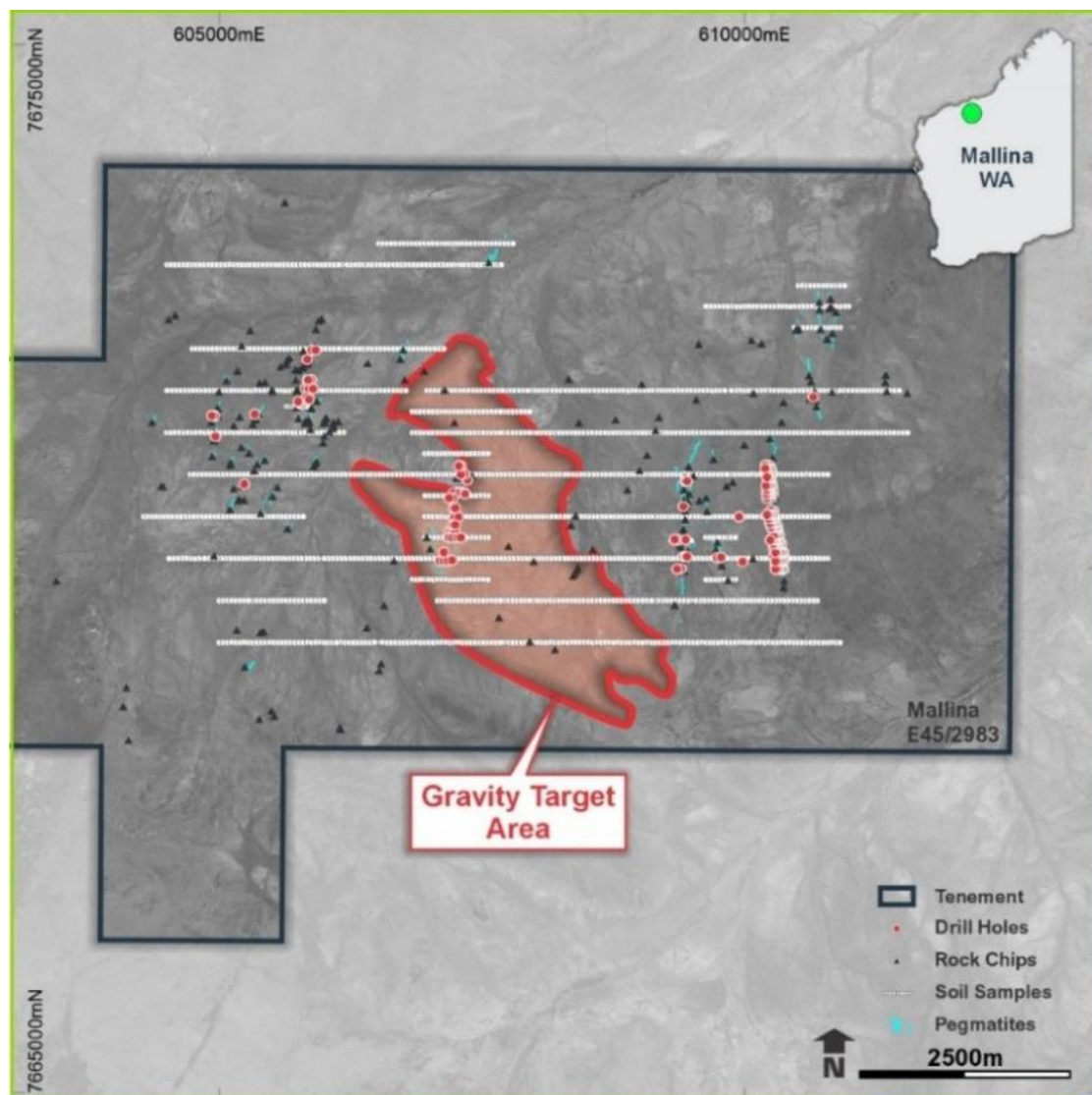


Figure 12: Mallina Project completed works

Quarter activities:

Activities during the quarter focused on interpretation of the government co-funded ground gravity survey and on ground investigation of identified target anomalies across the Project.

Expanded Western Australian Exploration Portfolio

During the quarter Morella advised that it had entered into an indicative, non-binding Term Sheet, with its longstanding joint venture partner, Elevra Lithium Limited (ASX: ELV) ("Elevra"), to expand the parties' existing Western Australian exploration arrangements.

The proposed transaction will add four Western Australian exploration projects to the existing Joint Venture arrangements and broaden the scope of the Joint Venture to include all-minerals rights across the existing Joint Venture tenure and the additional projects, with the existing mineral rights arrangements at Mallina and Mt Edon remaining unchanged (Figure 13).

Under the proposed agreed terms, Morella will have the exclusive right to earn a 51% participating interest in the additional projects by incurring A\$300,000 of qualifying exploration expenditure over two years. Morella will assume responsibility for management and operation of the additional projects from commencement.

Following completion of the earn-in, Elevra will retain a 49% participating interest, with the parties thereafter contributing to expenditure in proportion to their respective Joint Venture interests.

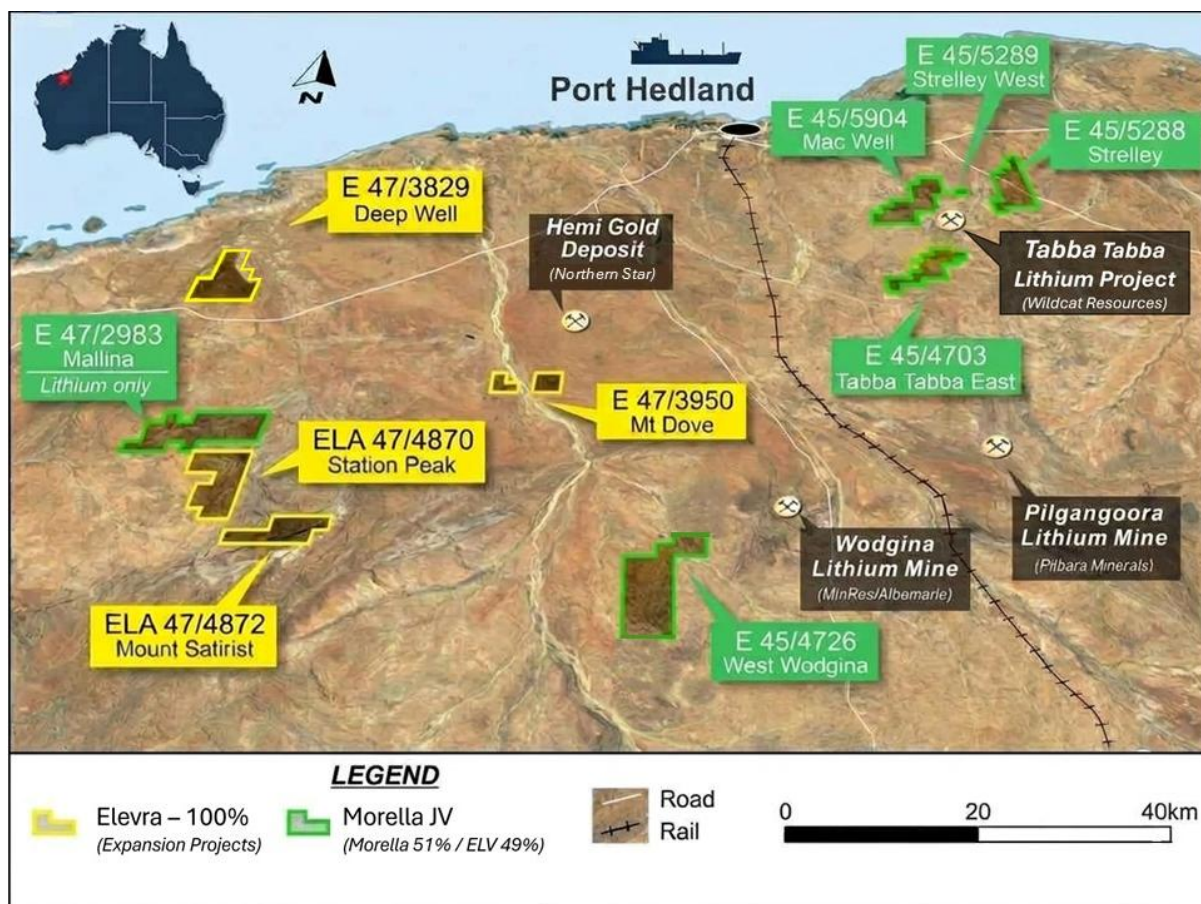


Figure 13: Morella–Elevra Western Australian Joint Venture and proposed Expansion Projects

The proposed transaction builds upon the existing Morella-Elevra Joint Venture and provides Morella with exposure to a broader portfolio of exploration opportunities across established mineral provinces in Western Australia.

The additional projects comprise a combination of previously explored and earlier-stage tenure, supported by existing geological, geophysical, geochemical and drilling datasets that will be made available to Morella as part of the transaction.

Morella intends to undertake a detailed review of the available technical information and establish a prioritised exploration programme following completion of the transaction.

Mt Dove

Mt Dove (E47/3950) is located within the broader Mallina region and represents a gold exploration opportunity within approximately 10km of the Hemi Gold Project.

Previous exploration at Mt Dove has included airborne magnetic surveys and interpretation, identifying areas for further investigation beneath transported cover. Morella will review the existing technical datasets before determining the appropriate next phase of exploration.

Mt Dove is expected to be an initial exploration priority within the expanded portfolio.

Deep Well

Deep Well (E47/3829) represents a further gold exploration opportunity within the Mallina Basin.

Previous exploration activities at Deep Well have included airborne geophysics, aircore drilling and surface geochemical programmes.

Morella will review the existing geological, geophysical, geochemical and drilling datasets before determining the appropriate next phase of exploration.

Mount Satirist and Station Peak

Mount Satirist and Station Peak are earlier-stage exploration licence applications located within the broader Mallina region.

The projects are located south of the existing Mallina Joint Venture tenure and will be assessed as part of Morella's broader review of the regional geology and exploration potential of the expanded portfolio.

Strategic Rationale

The transaction reflects the complementary objectives of Morella and Elevra in relation to their Western Australian exploration interests.

For Morella, the transaction provides an opportunity to expand its Western Australian exploration portfolio and apply its existing technical capability and regional knowledge across a broader range of exploration opportunities.

For Elevra, the structure provides continued exposure to future exploration success through its retained 49% interest following the earn-in, while Morella assumes responsibility for managing the additional projects and incurring the A\$300,000 of exploration expenditure required to earn its interest.

The proposed expansion to all-minerals rights, other than at Mallina and Mt Edon where the existing mineral rights arrangements will remain unchanged, will provide both parties with greater flexibility to assess and pursue the broader mineral potential of the Joint Venture tenure.

In the 20 August 2026 announcement, Morella Managing Director James Brown said:

“Morella and Elevra have worked together in Western Australia for a number of years and we see this as a sensible evolution of that relationship.

The transaction provides Morella with additional exploration opportunities that complement our existing portfolio while allowing Elevra to retain meaningful exposure to any future exploration success.

Our investment will be directed into exploration, with Morella earning its interest by putting A\$300,000 into the ground over the next two years and taking responsibility for managing and advancing the projects.

Mt Dove is an initial priority, but we will take a disciplined approach to the broader portfolio, reviewing the historical datasets and ranking future expenditure against the other opportunities within Morella's portfolio.”

Governance

The proposed transaction has been considered and approved by the respective Boards of Morella and Elevra. Given the common directorships of James Brown and Allan Buckler across both companies, neither participated in Elevra's consideration or approval of the proposed transaction.

Documentation and Next Steps

Following execution of the Term Sheet, the parties will proceed with the definitive documentation required to give effect to the proposed expansion of the existing Joint Venture arrangements.

The transaction remains subject to completion of Morella's due diligence and any required regulatory, third-party or other approvals.

Dixon Well Project (Titanium – Vanadium – E59/2990, WA)

The Dixon Well Project is located in Western Australia and is prospective for titanium, vanadium and associated critical minerals (Figure 14). The Project is considered an early-stage exploration opportunity within the Company's diversified portfolio of critical mineral assets.

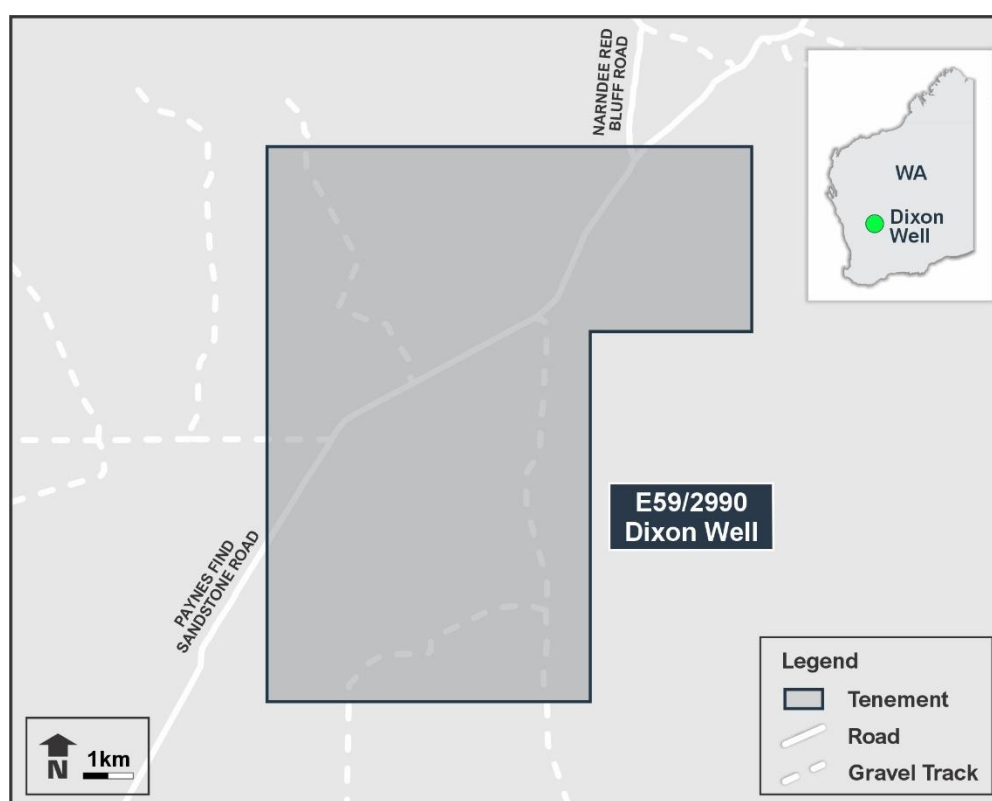


Figure 14: Dixon Well Project Location

Quarter activities:

Activities during the quarter focused on advancing the geological understanding of the Dixon Well Project through compilation and interpretation of historical exploration data together with ongoing target refinement (Figure 15). This work is intended to support planning of future exploration programs and improve understanding of the Project's mineral potential.

A soil program covering the primary area of prospectivity was conducted with results pending.

The Company will continue to assess the exploration potential of the Project through ongoing technical evaluation and target generation, with future work programs to be prioritised within the broader Western Australian exploration portfolio.

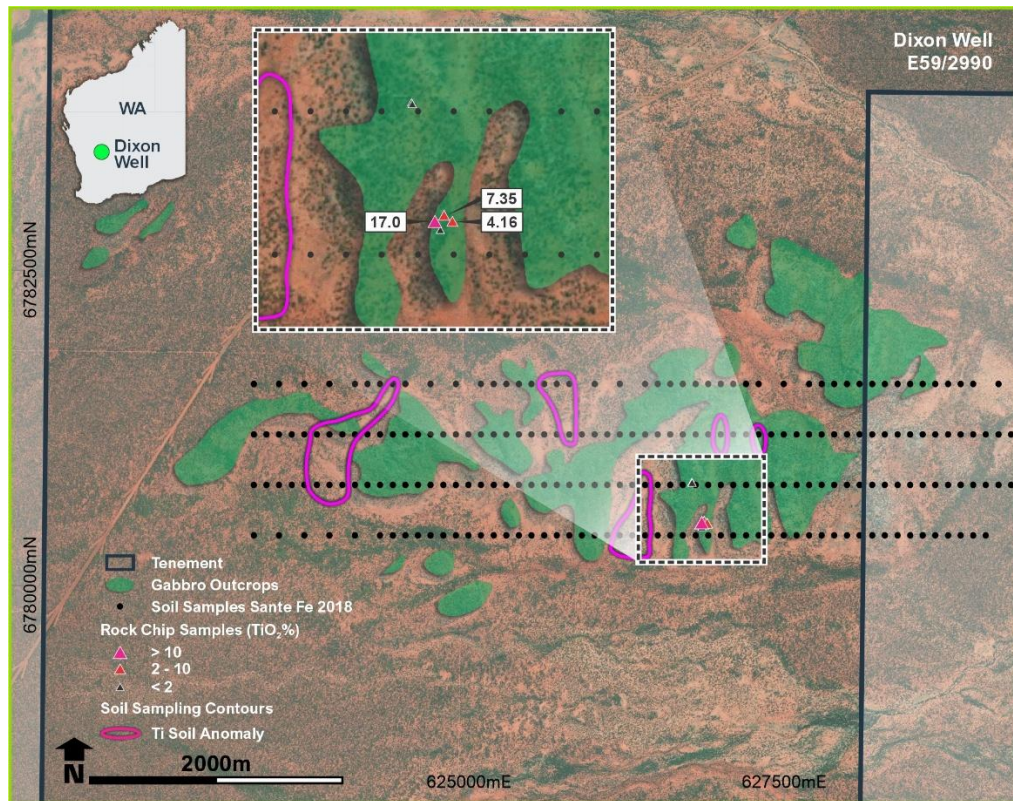


Figure 15: Soil anomalies and Rock Chips

Tabba Tabba Projects (Tabba Tabba East, Strelley & Mac Well) (Morella-Elevra Joint Venture)

Project Overview

The Tabba Tabba Projects comprise the Tabba Tabba East, Strelley and Mac Well Exploration Licences held under the Morella–Elevra Joint Venture. Collectively, these tenements form a strategically located land package in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, providing the Joint Venture with a substantial exploration footprint adjacent to existing and emerging lithium operations. The combined project area remains prospective for lithium-bearing pegmatites and represents an important component of the Joint Venture's Western Australian exploration portfolio.

Quarter Activities

During the quarter, activities at the Tabba Tabba Projects were primarily directed towards protecting and advancing the Joint Venture's interests in response to proposed mining infrastructure and tenure applications associated with neighbouring developments.

In addition to the Mac Well work described above, soil sampling was completed at Strelley/Strelley West and assay results were received. Rehabilitation at Tabba Tabba East was completed during the quarter.

The Company undertook technical, commercial and legal reviews of proposed access arrangements and associated infrastructure to assess their potential impact on the Joint Venture's exploration and future development opportunities. This work included ongoing engagement with neighbouring operators and specialist legal advisers to ensure the Joint Venture's statutory rights and long-term strategic interests were appropriately protected.

In parallel, the Company continued to evaluate opportunities to achieve practical coexistence outcomes that support regional development while preserving the Joint Venture's existing tenure rights and future exploration potential.

Legal and Access Matters

During the quarter, the Joint Venture continued to manage tenure and access matters associated with proposed infrastructure within and adjacent to its Tabba Tabba project group, including Tabba Tabba East and Strelley.

Technical and legal assessment focused on the potential effects of these arrangements on the Joint Venture's existing tenure rights, exploration activities and future development opportunities.

The Joint Venture's objections and associated proceedings in the Western Australian Warden's Court continued during the quarter.

Morella supports practical coexistence arrangements that accommodate regional development while protecting the Joint Venture's existing rights and future exploration opportunities.

The Company will provide further updates as material developments occur.

NEVADA PROJECTS –

Fish Lake Valley and North Big Smokey

Project Overview

The Company's Nevada Projects comprise lithium brine exploration assets located within established sedimentary basins along the central Nevada lithium trend (Figure 16). The portfolio provides exposure to prospective lithium-bearing basin systems in a jurisdiction that continues to be an important focus for the development of a domestic United States critical minerals supply chain.

Quarter Activities

No field exploration activities were undertaken on the Nevada Projects during the quarter, with the Company's focus directed towards maintaining the portfolio in good standing while preserving future strategic optionality.

The Company will continue to assess opportunities to maximise value from its Nevada portfolio while maintaining exposure to prospective lithium brine systems in the United States.

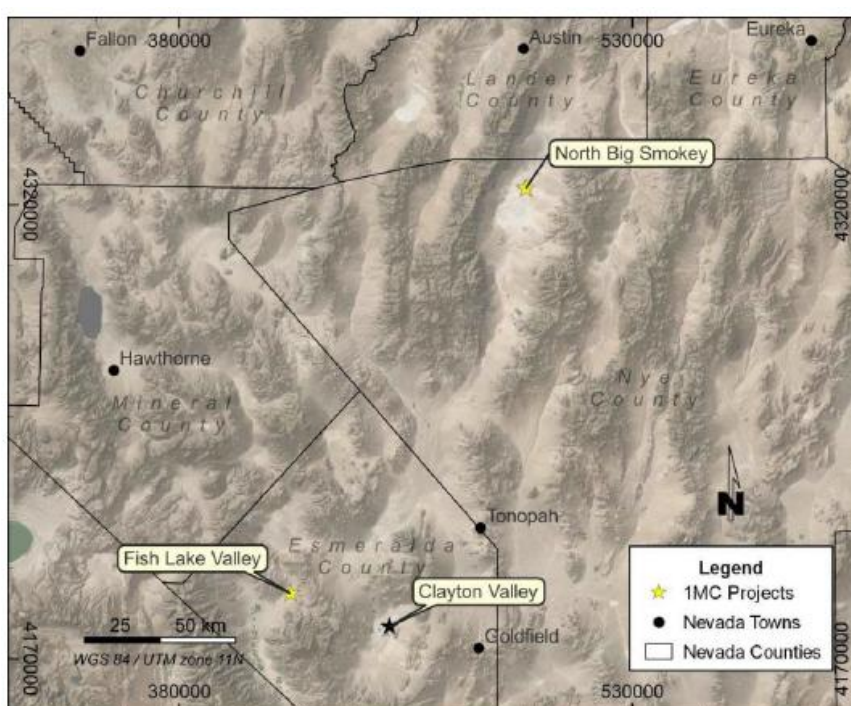


Figure 16: Morella Corporation Nevada Project Location.

CORPORATE

Funding priorities during the quarter included completion of the Mt Edon maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, related technical evaluation, and exploration across the Western Australian portfolio

Federal Court Proceedings

During the quarter, the Federal Court proceedings commenced by Morella against the former Receivers and Managers of Altura Mining Limited continued to progress through the Court managers pre-trial process.

The proceedings relate to events associated with the 2020 receivership of Altura Mining Limited and the subsequent sale of its principal assets. Morella seeks relief in relation to the treatment and application of proceeds arising from that transaction.

During the quarter, the parties continued to address procedural matters, including discovery, security for costs and the future timetable for the proceeding. The Company remained represented by its external legal advisers and the proceedings continued to be funded under the existing litigation funding arrangements.

On 6 July 2026, the Federal Court granted Morella's application for non-standard discovery. The order requires the defendants to produce specified categories of documents considered relevant to the Company's claims. The Company considers this an important procedural development in the ongoing conduct of the proceeding.

The Board does not presently expect the litigation to materially affect the Company's exploration, project development or ordinary corporate activities.

Options

The Company issued 23,939,755 Options to Shareholders pursuant to the capital raising in August 2024. These Options were due to expire if not exercised prior to 31 August 2026. Holders of 4,676 Options chose to exercise their Options and a total of 4,676 Shares were issued to these Shareholders. The balance of these Options, in the amount of 23,935,079 expired without conversion.

OUTLOOK

The Company's immediate priorities for the December 2026 quarter include:

- Progress the design of follow-up drilling and technical work at Mt Edon, including assessment of resource extensions and opportunities to improve resource confidence.
- Continue mineralogical evaluation and refine the scope of the next ECU metallurgical program.
- Undertake follow-up mapping and sampling at Mac Well to refine targets ahead of potential maiden drilling.
- Further evaluation of the Dixon Well titanium and vanadium project with an aim to establish drill targets.
- Assess results from other Western Australian sampling programs and progress due diligence and documentation for the proposed Morella–Elevra expansion.
- Continue management of tenure and access matters and Nevada claim administration, while prioritising expenditure across the portfolio.
- Work programs will be prioritised in line with technical outcomes, access requirements and available funding.

Morella Managing Director James Brown said:

"Completion of the maiden Mt Edon resource was the principal milestone for the quarter. It gives us a foundation for planning further drilling and processing work, while the Mac Well surface results provide another rubidium and lithium exploration opportunity within the portfolio. Our focus is on building the technical understanding needed to prioritise the next phase of work and expenditure."

Other Disclosure - Update

As disclosed under item 6 in the Appendix 5B, the Company made payments to related parties as follows:

- \$60,000 relating to the Directors fees for the Quarter.
- \$50,000 relating to interest paid on funding facility.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Morella Corporation Limited.

Contact for further information.

Investors | Shareholders

James Brown

Managing Director

E: info@morellacorp.com

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Henry Thomas, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is the Exploration Manager employed by Morella Corporation. Mr Henry Thomas has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources'. Mr Henry Thomas consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to the MREs for Sophie and Miles & June deposit was prepared by Mr Julian Aldridge and reviewed by Ms Susan Havlin, both employees of Snowden Optiro. Mr Aldridge is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Ms Havlin is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and they have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Aldridge and Ms Havlin consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.

About Morella Corporation Limited Morella (ASX:1MC) is an exploration and resource development company advancing a portfolio of critical mineral projects across Tier 1 jurisdictions in Australia and the United States. With active exploration underway in lithium, rubidium, and titanium, Morella is committed to securing raw materials essential for the global clean energy transition and high-value industrial applications.

Schedule of Tenements

The schedule below discloses the exploration tenements held by the Company at the end of the Quarter; none were sold or cancelled.

Location	Tenement Number	Interest beginning of Quarter	Interest end of Quarter
Mt Edon South	E59/2778	100%	100%
Four Corners Well	E59/2904	100%	100%
Dixon Well	E59/2990	100%	100%
TabbaTabba East	E45/4703	51%	51%
West Wodgina	E45/4726	51%	51%
Strelley	E45/5288	51%	51%
Strelley West	E45/5289	51%	51%
Mac Well	E45/5904	51%	51%
Mallina	E47/2983	51%	51%
Mt Edon	E59/2092	51%	51%
Mt Edon West	E59/2055	51%	51%
Tabalong, South Kalimantan	PT Suryaraya Permata Khatulistiwa	70%	70%
	PT Suryaraya Cahaya Cemerlang	70%	70%
	PT Suryaraya Pusaka	70%	70%
	PT Kodio Multicom	56%	56%
	PT Marangkayu Bara Makarti	56%	56%
Catanduanes, Philippines	COC 182 (Area 3) – Catanduanes	100%	100%
Albay Region, Philippines	COC 200 (Area 4) – Rapu-Rapu	100%	100%
Bislig Region, Philippines	COC 202 (Area 17) – Surigao del Sur	100%	100%

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Morella Corporation Limited

ABN

39 093 391 774

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2026

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	214	214
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(82)	(82)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(220)	(220)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(235)	(235)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(78)	(78)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)		
	• Sundry income	10	10
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(391)	(391)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(20)	(20)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(385)	(385)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) reimbursement from tenement holder	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments – Sale of shares on market	-	-
	(e) Reimbursement from offshore tenement partner	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other – Term deposit facility	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(405)	(405)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)		
	• Payments of lease liabilities	(13)	(13)
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(13)	(13)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period	(809)	(809)
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,376	1,376
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(391)	(391)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(405)	(405)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(13)	(13)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(12)	(12)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	555	555

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	555	1,376
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	555	1,376

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1
- Directors Fees paid in the Qtr
 - Interest paid on funding facility in the Qtr.
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

60

50

-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities (i) (ii)	4,945	4,945
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	4,945	4,945
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end	-	
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		
(i)	Morella has executed an unsecured facility with related entities to fund the Deed of Company Arrangement and initial working capital requirements. The facility maturity date is March 2027 with an interest rate of 8% pa. The facility can be converted into shares at the option of the lender whilst meeting the appropriate regulatory approvals.		
(ii)	Morella has completed an additional facility with related entities to meet the Groups working capital requirements. The facility maturity date is August 2028 with an interest rate of 8%pa. The facility can be converted into shares at the option of the lender whilst meeting the appropriate regulatory approvals.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(391)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(385)
8.3	Total relevant incoming / (outgoings) (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(776)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	555
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	555
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	0.7

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8

If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

1. Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: Yes

2. Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: The Company has the ability to vary exploration intensity in order to manage funding. The Company believes that additional capital will be required during the year and is confident of raising such capital when required, based on previous funding outcomes the Board expects a high probability of success.

3. Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Yes, the Company has been successful and well supported for funding previously and the Board expects sufficient funds can be raised to meet the Group's operational objectives

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 30 October 2026

Authorised by: Morella Board of Directors

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.