9 FEBRUARY 2026 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS FROM GOLDEN PLATEAU DRILLING

- **Significant gold intersections returned from the first two diamond drill holes of the planned 30 hole program, at the Golden Plateau deposit within existing Cracow mining leases;**
- **High-grade gold results from the Fernyside lode confirm continuity of historical high-grade mineralisation along strike from the former open pit mine:**
    - **GPS130 – 5.0m[1] at 12.7g/t Au from 45.6m**
- **Broad zone of lower-grade gold stockwork mineralisation intersected in the Main Lode beneath the former open pit mine, consistent with expected stockwork style veining:**
    - **GPS131 – 19.3m[1] at 0.9g/t Au from 188m including:**
        - **2.1m[1] @ 1.3g/t Au**
        - **2.2m[1] @ 5.5g/t Au**
- **Initial drilling confirms expected mineralisation exists within broad vein stockwork zones that exist between the historic voids**

Established Australian copper-gold producer and explorer, Aeris Resources Limited (ASX: AIS) (Aeris or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on activities at the Golden Plateau deposit, located within the Company's 100% owned Cracow tenement package in Queensland.

Aeris' Executive Chairman, Andre Labuschagne, said "these drill results are very exciting and confirm our expectations of broad zones of mineralisation remaining around the old underground workings. We are prioritising drilling at Golden Plateau, and believe Golden Plateau has the potential to become a major ore source for Cracow, significantly extending the known life of the operation."

[1] Estimated true thickness (m)

Background

The Golden Plateau deposit is located within current mining leases, 1km north of the Cracow Processing Facility and 2km east of the current underground mining operations at the Western Vein Field. Golden Plateau has been the most significant contributor to the known Cracow goldfield, with approximately 850,000 gold ounces[2] produced between the 1930s to 1990s.

An updated geology interpretation and internal grade estimate was developed across the Golden Plateau deposit[2] based on detailed historical section interpretations and more than 1,200 historical drill holes. A total of 33 mineralised lodes have been interpreted and modelled.

Two surface drill rigs are currently on site undertaking an approximately 6,400m diamond drill program. The program is designed to validate and refine the geological interpretation and confirm sections of the current void model. Multiple lodes are being tested ranging from broad low-grade gold stockwork zones to discrete high-grade gold shoots.

The drill program will also enable the collection of geotechnical data to support mine design parameters, provide samples for metallurgical test work to determine recovery factors for the Cracow process plant, and deliver geochemical samples to characterise waste rock for environmental planning purposes.

Drill Results

Sixteen diamond drill holes have been completed to date as part of the planned 30-hole diamond drilling program (refer to Figure 1), totalling 6,400m. Assay results have returned for the initial two drill holes, with significant intersections including:

- GPS130 5.0m[1] @ 12.7g/t Au (Fernyside lode)
- GPS131 19.3m[1] @ 0.9g/t Au (Main lode) including
    - 2.1m[1] @ 1.3g/t Au
    - 2.2m[1] @ 5.5g/t Au

The high-grade intersection reported in GPS130 from the Fernyside lode is located along strike of the previously mined open pit. The result is consistent with historical drilling, which commonly reported similar high-grade intersections (refer to Figure 2).

A further four drill holes targeting the Fernyside lode have been completed. The lode has been modelled over approximately 150m of strike and 150m down-dip, extending from approximately 10m below surface.

[1] Estimated true thickness (m)
[2] Refer to ASX announcement "Golden Plateau Project Update" dated 29th September 2025.

The reported intersection in GPS131 through the Main lode is located down dip of the previously mined pit and between the historical underground workings. The intersection comprises broad stockwork veining displaying epithermal textures and altered host andesites. Gold mineralisation is typically sporadic and lower grade through the stockwork zone, with narrower, higher-grade margins, consistent with the style and tenor of mineralisation within the Main Lode (refer to Figure 2).

Several historical mining voids have been tested and intersected where expected. Elsewhere, voids were empty and exhibited thicknesses consistent with the current void model.

Figure 1 – Plan view showing the modelled mineralised lodes, historical workings and current drill program at the Golden Plateau deposit. ***Note section line A-A' is through the Main lode (GPS131) and section line B-B' is through the Fernyside lode (GPS130).***

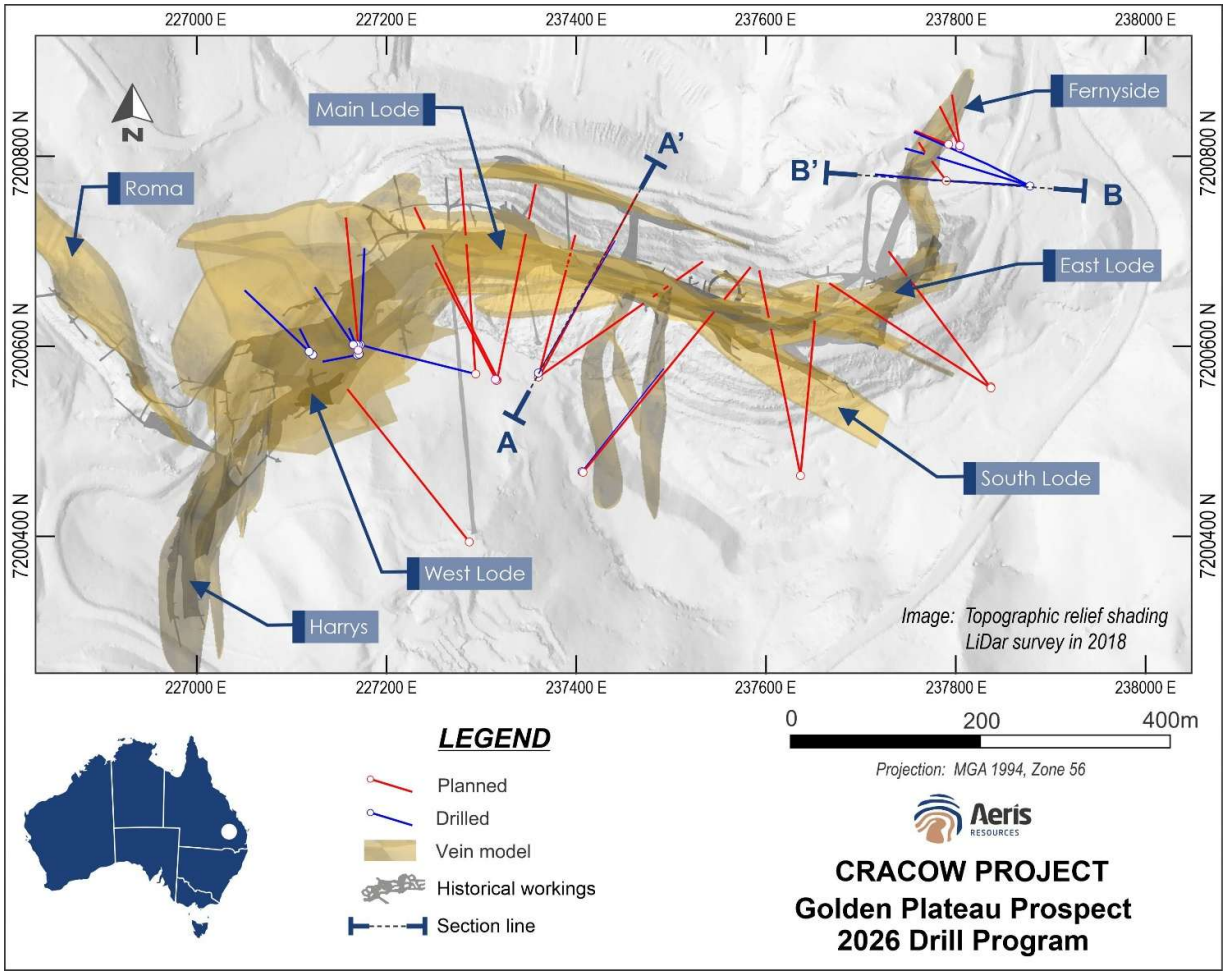
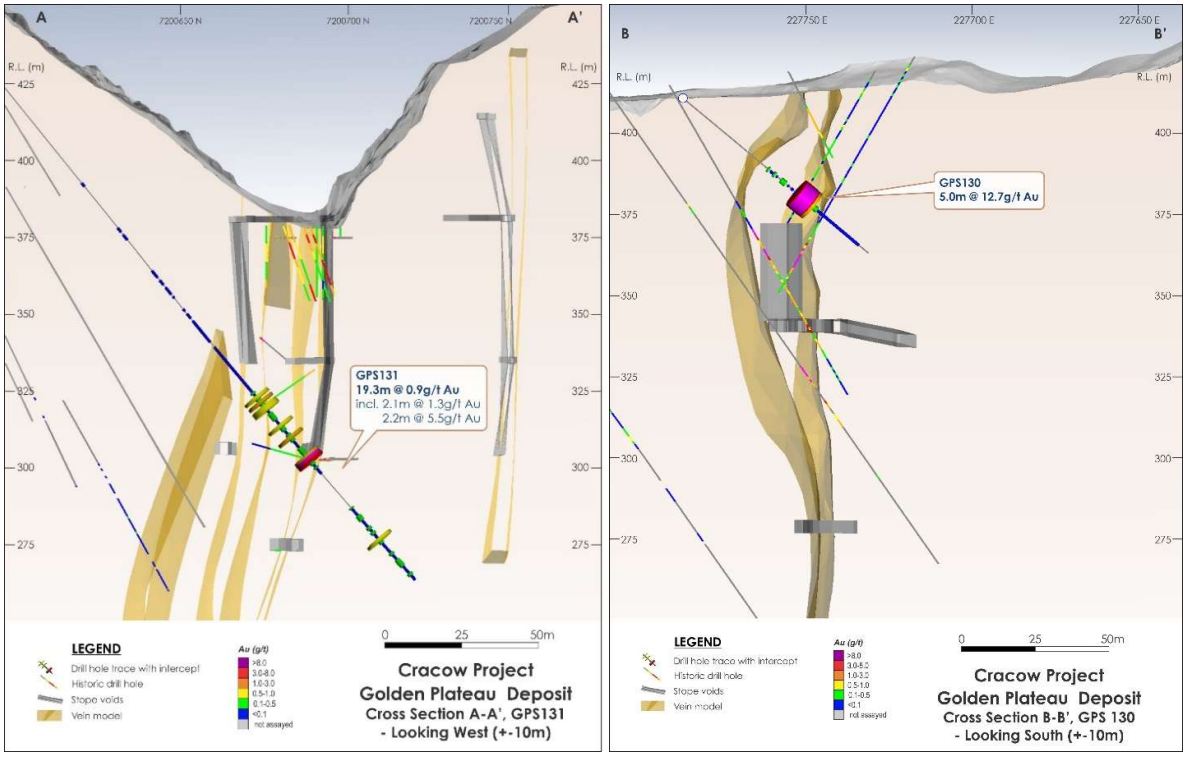


Figure 2 – Cross section looking west through the Main lode (A-A') and south through the Fernyside lode (B-B') at the Golden Plateau deposit, showing drill holes GPS130 and GPS131 in relation to historical drill holes, modelled lode wireframes and historical underground workings. *Note drill strings/collars plotting above the topographic surface were collared prior to open-pit mining.*



Moving Forward

The drill program is scheduled for completion in May. Assay results have been prioritised and will be returned progressively throughout the program. The data will be incorporated into an updated geological model to support open-pit mine design and environmental permitting assessments.

This announcement is authorised for lodgement by:

Andre Labuschagne
Executive Chairman

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

Andre Labuschagne
Executive Chairman
Tel: +61 7 3034 6200

Stefan Edelman
General Manager – Corporate Development
investorrelations@aerisresources.com.au

or visit our website at www.aerisresources.com.au

About Aeris

Aeris Resources is a mid-tier copper and gold producer. Its copper dominant portfolio comprises two operating assets, a mine on care and maintenance, a long-life development project and a highly prospective exploration portfolio. Aeris has a strong pipeline of organic growth projects and an aggressive exploration program and continues to investigate strategic merger and acquisition opportunities. The Company's experienced board and management team bring significant corporate and technical expertise to a lean operating model. Aeris is committed to building strong partnerships with its key community, investment and workforce stakeholders.

Previous Information

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results for the Golden Plateau deposit is extracted from ASX announcements all of which are available on the company's website at www.aerisresources.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in the relevant original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person and Qualified Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

Mr Craig Judson confirms that he is the Competent Person for all Exploration Results at the Cracow Operation, and he has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Judson is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having relevant experience to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Judson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM No. 325510). Mr Judson has reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies and consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Judson is a full-time employee of Aeris Resources Limited.

APPENDIX A:

Summary of the drill hole collar and survey details for holes completed for the current Golden Plateau drill program

Hole ID	Easting[1] (m)	Northing[1] (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth[2]	Dip	Comments
GPS129	227,408	7,200,464	472	123.0	39.2	-33.5	Abandoned
GPS130	227,788	7,200,772	411	74.8	272.5	-39.8	Complete
GPS131	227,363	7,200,570	469	267.0	28.0	-51.5	Complete
GPS132	227,882	7,200,767	407	222.2	274.5	-39.1	Complete
GPS133	227,121	7,200,590	464	165.4	313.7	-49.8	Complete
GPS134	227,121	7,200,588	464	201.7	329.5	-79.1	Complete
GPS135	227,882	7,200,768	407	183.3	287.6	-40.4	Complete
GPS136	227,172	7,200,591	468	222.5	257.7	-75.1	Complete
GPS137	227,173	7,200,592	468	165.2	326.6	-56.8	Complete
GPS138	227,881	7,200,769	407	171.1	295.7	-34.6	Complete
GPS139	227,173	7,200,592	468	18.8	337.6	-77.9	Abandoned
GPS139A	227,173	7,200,591	468	177.3	337.6	-77.9	Complete
GPS140	227,635	7,200,463	474	296.8	348.0	-42.2	Complete
GPS141	227,174	7,200,592	468	112.5	2.6	-53.1	Complete
GPS142	227,291	7,200,565	466	183.1	286.3	-52.6	Complete
GPS143	227,789	7,200,772	411	90.4	323.3	-55.6	Complete

[1] Easting and northing coordinates are reported in MGA94 Zone 56 grid
[2] All down hole surveys are reported in MGA94 Zone 56 grid.

APPENDIX B:

Summary of significant gold intercepts returned from the current Golden Plateau drill program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Est. true Width (m)	Domain	Au g/t [1 2]	Ag g/t[1 2]	Comment
GPS130	45.6	52	6.4	5.0	FY	12.7	15	discrete quartz breccia lode
GPS131	188	216	28	19.3	ML	0.9	2.0	low grade vein stockwork between significant intercepts
GPS131	188	191	3.0	2.1	ML	1.3	2.5	Internal higher grade structure
GPS131	213.1	216	2.9	2.2	ML	5.5	11.5	Internal higher grade structure

[1] Reported significant intervals are based on a minimum width of 0.4m, minimum Au grade 0.5g/t Au and below cut-off material (<0.5g/t Au) included where vein stockwork is between historic stope voids.

[2] The reported significant intersection through the main lode is based on logged stockwork veining +/- silica breccia and discrete quartz veins that represent the mineralised structural corridor. Gold grades are not included in the reporting criteria.

Domain: FY Fernyside ML Main Lode

APPENDIX C:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Golden Plateau Remnants Drill Program

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• All samples have been collected via diamond drilling. • Most of the samples are collected at 1 metre intervals, with minimum lengths of 0.4m and maximum of 1.2m. Samples taken are half core, due to the program requirements for core retention and further test work. Sample weights range from 1 kg to 4kg depending on sample length. • Samples are sent to an independent and accredited laboratory (ALS Brisbane). Samples less than 3kg are pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. If sample weights exceed 3kg they are split via a rotary splitter and an approximate 3kg sub sample is retained and pulverised. After pulverisation a 50g sample is collected for fire assay. • The sample size and sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • Industry prepared standards are inserted in approximately 1 in 20 samples. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling.
Drilling techniques	• Drill holes are completed via diamond drilling with both HQ and NQ diameter, dependent on ground competency and likelihood of intersecting historic voids.
Drill sample recovery	• The drillers record core recoveries on site at the drill rig. An Aeris Resources field technician and/or geologist then checks and verifies them. • Diamond drill core is pieced together as part of the core orientation process. During this process, depth intervals are recorded on the core and checked against downhole depths recorded by drillers on core blocks within the core trays. • Historically, core recoveries have been very high within and outside zones of mineralisation. Diamond core drilled to date from the current drill program has recorded high recoveries, which are in line with historical observations. Void backfill has had very low recoveries due to the unconsolidated nature of the fill.
Logging	• All diamond core is logged by an Aeris employee or a contract geologist. • All diamond core is geologically logged, recording lithology, vein quantity/texture/mineralogy, alteration, and weathering. • All geological and sample data is captured electronically within LogChief Software and uploaded to Aeris Resources licenced Datashed database. • All diamond drill core is photographed and digitally stored on the Company network. • Core is stored in core trays and labelled with downhole meterage intervals and drill hole ID.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All samples collected from diamond drill core are collected in a consistent manner. Half core samples are cut via an automatic core saw, and half core samples are collected on average at 1 metre intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.4 metre and a maximum length of 1.2 metre. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples are sent to ALS Laboratory Services at their Brisbane facility for sample preparation. Samples under 3 kg are pulverised to 85%, passing 75 microns. If samples are greater than 3kg, they are split prior to pulverising.

	• Samples are assayed via a 50g fire assay charge (Au-AA26) using an AAS finish. Au assaying is completed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. For this program, Aeris are trialling Ag assaying via four acid digest and induced coupled plasma (ME-ICP41) at the ALS Brisbane laboratory. This is to achieve detection limits down to 0.2ppm Ag rather than the traditional fire assay (Ag-AA47) used at Cracow for 1ppm detection. • QA/QC protocols include the use of blanks, duplicates, and standards (commercial certified reference materials used). The frequency rate for each QA/QC sample type is 5%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Logged drill holes are reviewed by the logging geologist and a senior geologist. All geological data is logged directly into Logchief software at the drill rig. The Logchief software is installed with Cracow specific logging codes. The data is systematically transferred to the Datashed database. Validation of the data is completed within Logchief and Datashed. • Upon receipt of the assay data, the certified standards are checked against anticipated values to assure the quality of the results. No adjustments are made to the assay values.
Location of data points	• Drill hole collar locations are surveyed via a qualified surveyor. Collar positions were surveyed using a differential GPS (DGPS). • Drill hole locations are referenced in MGA94 grid, sheet 56, for Golden Plateau. • Quality and accuracy of the drill collars are suitable for exploration results. • The drill contractor completes downhole surveys taken during drilling with a north-seeking Gyro tool. Surveys are taken at approximately 15 metres and 30 metres down hole and at 30-metre intervals thereafter.
Data spacing and distribution	• The drill holes are exploratory in nature. They are testing conceptual geological targets, the location and thickness of historic voids, and twinning historic drill results of questionable validity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• All drill holes are designed to intersect the target at a high angle to the interpreted structure. • Each drill hole completed has not deviated significantly from the planned drill hole path. • Drill hole intersections through the target zones are not biased.
Sample security	• Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• Data is validated when uploaded into the company's Datashed database. • No formal audit has been conducted.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Table 1 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Golden Plateau Remnants Drill Program

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Cracow Operation is located immediately west of the Cracow township in central Queensland. The Cracow Operation Exploration and Mining Tenement package comprises 3 EPMs and 18 MLs covering an area of approximately 889km^2. • The Cracow Operation Exploration and Mining tenements are wholly owned by Lion Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aeris Resources. • The drill program reported in this announcement at the Golden Plateau drill program is located within ML3227, which is in good standing, and no known impediments exist. •

Exploration done by other parties	• The Cracow Goldfields were discovered in 1932, with the identification of mineralisation at Dawn, then Golden Plateau in the eastern portion of the field. From 1932 to 1994, mining of Golden Plateau and associated trends produced approximately 850koz of Au metal. Exploration across the fields and nearby regions was completed by several identities including BP Minerals Australia, Australian Gold Resources Ltd, ACM Operations Pty Ltd, Sedimentary Holdings NL and Zapopan NL. • In 1995, Newcrest Mining Ltd (NML) entered into a 70 % share of the Cracow Joint Venture. Initially exploration was targeting porphyry type mineralisation, focusing on the large areas of alteration at Fernyside and Myles Corridor. This focus shifted to epithermal exploration of the western portion of the field, after the discovery of the Vera mineralisation at Pajingo, which shared similarities with Cracow. The Royal epithermal mineralisation was discovered in 1998, with further discoveries of Crown, Sovereign, Empire, Phoenix, Kilkenny, and Tipperary made from 1998 up to 2008. • Evolution was formed from the divestment of Newcrest assets (including Cracow) and the merging of Conquest and Catalpa in 2012. Evolution continued exploration at Cracow from 2012 to early 2020. • Aeris Resources purchased the Cracow Operation (including the exploration and mining tenements) in July 2020.
Geology	• The Cracow project area gold deposits are in the Lower Permian Camboon Andesite on the south-eastern flank of the Bowen Basin. The regional strike is north-northwest and the dip 20° west-southwest. The Camboon Andesite consists of andesitic and basaltic lava, with agglomerate, tuff and some inter-bedded trachytic volcanics. The andesitic lavas are typically porphyritic, with phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar (oligoclase or andesine) and less commonly augite. To the west, the Camboon Andesite is overlain with an interpreted disconformity by fossiliferous limestone of the Buffel Formation. It is unconformably underlain to the east by the Torsdale Beds, which consist of rhyolitic and dacitic lavas and pyroclastics with inter-bedded trachytic and andesitic volcanics, sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. • Mineralisation is hosted in steeply dipping low sulphidation epithermal veins. These veins are composed of quartz, carbonate and adularia, with varying percentages of each mineral. Vein textures include banding (colloform, crustiform, cockade, moss), breccia channels and massive quartz, and indicate depth within the epithermal system. Sulphide percentage in the veins are generally low (<3%), primarily composed of pyrite, with minor occurrences of hessite, sphalerite and galena. Rare chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and bornite can also be found. • Alteration of the country rock can be extensive and zone from the central veined structure. This alteration consists of silicification, phyllic alteration (silica, sericite and other clay minerals) and argillic alteration in the inner zone, grading outwards to an outer propylitic zone. Gold is very fined grained and found predominantly as electrum but less common within clots of pyrite.
Drill hole information	• All relevant information pertaining to each drill hole has been provided.
Data aggregation methods	• Reported significant intervals vary depending on the style of mineralisation intersected. The Fernyside lode intersected in drill hole GPS130 is a discrete quartz lode with relatively hard mineralised boundaries. Criteria used to report this style of mineralisation includes a minimum width of 0.4m, minimum Au grade 0.5g/t Au, maximum of 1m of below cut-off material (<0.5g/t Au). The Main lode intersected in drill hole GPS131 is a broad low-grade gold stockwork domain. The interval is based on the presence of quartz veining. Gold grades are not considered in the interval length. Internal significant intersections within the broad low-grade gold stockwork zone are reported using the same criteria as those noted above for the Fernyside lode.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill holes have been designed to intersect the mineralised structure at a high angle. • As a generalisation, drill hole intersections through the mineralised structure at an acute angle (~30-60°). • True thicknesses are estimated using general trends in the historic and current drill data and guided by the historic void models and 1980s interpretative level plans and cross sections.
Diagrams	• Relevant diagrams are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• The reporting is considered balanced, and all material information associated with the drill results has been disclosed.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other relevant substantive exploration data to report.
Further work	• At the completion of the Golden Plateau drill program, the internal grade model (that does not constitute a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate) will be updated, enabling the business to perform an economic assessment of the Golden Plateau project.