11 MAY 2026 ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

EXCELLENT RESULTS RETURNED FROM TRITTON DRILLING

AVOCA TANK

- **New mineralised trend confirmed to connect with central trend**
- **High-grade copper traced over 200m, over double the previous strike length**
  - **ATEL122 6.6m[2] @ 6.52% Cu, 0.38g/t Au, 9.3g/t Ag**
  - **ATEL125 6.3m[2] @ 4.34% Cu, 0.15g/t Au, 5.2g/t Ag**
  - **ATEL154 24.0m[2] @ 3.03% Cu, 0.10g/t Au, 1.9g/t Ag**
  - **ATEL133 13.2m[below2] @ 2.88% Cu, 0.09g/t Au, 2.8g/t Ag**
  - **ATEL155 12.9m[2] @ 2.73% Cu, 0.17g/t Au, 6.9g/t Ag**

BUDGERYGAR

- **Resource definition drill program complete — intersections thicker than previously modelled**
- **Assay results support upgrade to the current Inferred Mineral Resource[1] to an Indicated Mineral Resource classification**
  - **BDEL116 21.1m[2] @ 2.58% Cu, 0.20g/t Au, 6.6g/t Ag**
  - **BDEL111 19.4m[2] @ 2.01% Cu, 0.08g/t Au, 3.4g/t Ag**
  - **BDEL121 39.5m[2] @ 1.72% Cu, 0.08g/t Au, 2.7g/t Ag**
- **Mineral Resource updates anticipated at both deposits in Q4 FY26, driven by encouraging drill results and ongoing drill programs**

Established Australian copper-gold producer and explorer, Aeris Resources Limited (ASX: AIS) (Aeris or the Company), is pleased to provide an update on underground drill programs at the Tritton Operation, located in central New South Wales.

[1] Refer to ASX announcement "Group Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement" dated 22 July 2025.
[2] Estimated true thickness.

Aeris' Executive Chairman, Andre Labuschagne, said "these drill results highlight the prospectivity at Tritton for resource growth. Both Avoca Tank and Budgerygar are key ore sources for the operation and, like all the other known deposits at Tritton, have been demonstrated to be open at depth. These results will be incorporated into updated Mineral Resource estimates in the coming quarter. The potential for significant resource extension at Avoca Tank and Budgerygar could materially improve the near term mine plan with additional high-grade underground ore to supplement mill feed from the open pits. We will continue to prioritise resource definition and extension drilling in FY27."

Tritton Operation – Underground Drill Strategy

Aeris currently has four underground drill rigs operating at the Tritton Operation, targeting extensions to and repetitions of the known Avoca Tank, Budgerygar, Tritton and South Wing deposits, which represent important sources of ore in the short to medium term. Any additional mineralisation identified would be located near existing underground infrastructure, providing near-mine growth opportunities not currently reflected in mine plans. The results reported in this announcement demonstrate the potential to materially increase the Mineral Resource inventory at Avoca Tank and to upgrade the Mineral Resource at Budgerygar.

Avoca Tank Diamond Drill Program – Technical Discussion

Background

The exploration and resource definition drill program at Avoca Tank has been highly successful and remains ongoing. The deposit is characterised by multiple, steeply dipping to vertical, high-grade copper shoots with strike lengths historically less than 80 metres. The primary focus of drilling during FY26 has been to define additional mineralisation down dip of the reported Mineral Resource[1].

Potential New Mineralised Trend

As reported in December 2025[3], two drill holes located 50 to 100 metres along strike, and outside the interpreted mineralised corridor, intersected high-grade copper mineralisation, which was considered to represent a new mineralised trend.

Follow-up drilling commenced in January as planned and has now expanded to thirteen drill holes in total, with assay results received from a further ten holes (refer to Figure 1).

[3] Refer to ASX announcement "Tritton Operation Drilling Update" dated 15 December 2025.

Encouragingly, all ten holes have returned high-grade copper intersections, including:

- ATEL122 6.6m[4] @ 6.52% Cu, 0.38g/t Au, 9.3g/t Ag (from 137.1m)
- ATEL125 6.3m[4] @ 4.34% Cu, 0.15g/t Au, 5.2g/t Ag (from 152.6m)
- ATEL119 2.5m[4] @ 4.12% Cu, 0.21g/t Au, 6.1g/t Ag (from 173.0m)
- ATEL154 24.0m[4] @ 3.03% Cu, 0.10g/t Au, 1.9g/t Ag (from 296.0m)
- ATEL155 12.9m[4] @ 2.73% Cu, 0.17g/t Au, 6.9g/t Ag (from 312.0m)
- ATEL133 13.2m[4] @ 2.88% Cu, 0.09g/t Au, 2.8g/t Ag (from 275.5m)

Sulphide mineralisation has been intersected in all remaining drill holes, with assays pending. Geological interpretation of the expanded drill program now indicates that the new mineralised trend connects to the central trend currently being mined, with mineralisation now traced over 160 metres along strike — materially greater than the strike lengths of less than 80 metres observed in the mined areas above.

The combination of high-grade assay results, the interpreted connection between the two trends, and the significant increase in strike length all point to a mineralised system at Avoca Tank that is larger than previously understood. Mineralisation remains open along strike (south) and up and down dip, and drilling will continue to test the full extent of this target throughout the remainder of FY26 and into FY27.

The interpreted connection between the new mineralised trend and the central corridor is being incorporated into an updated geology model to inform a Mineral Resource update in Q4.

[4] Estimated true thickness.

Figure 1 – Plan view of the Avoca Tank deposit showing the current Mineral Resource, underground development and drill traces with assay results from the FY26 drill program, excluding results reported in the December 2025 ASX announcement[3]. Note drill holes extending the mineralised footprint along strike to the south east are labelled.

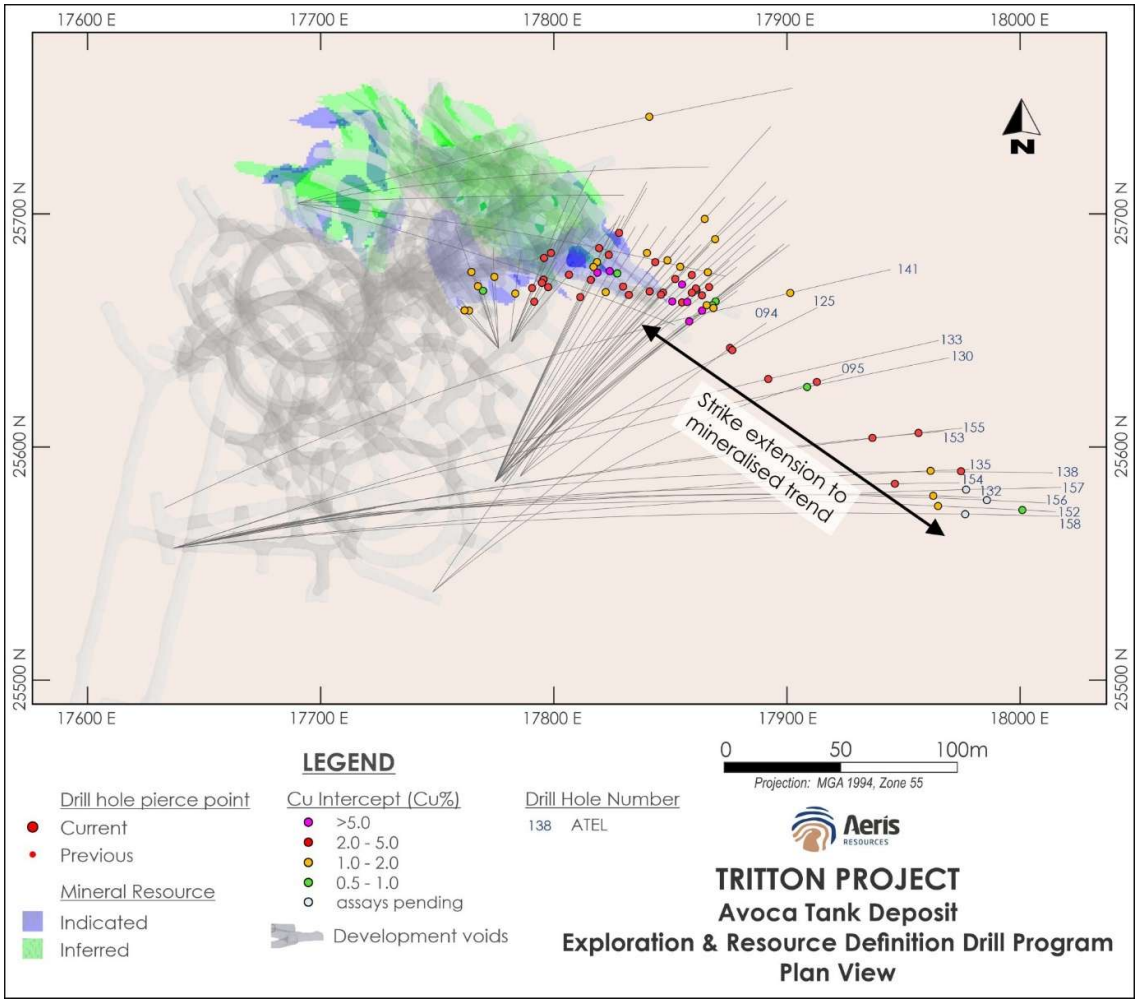
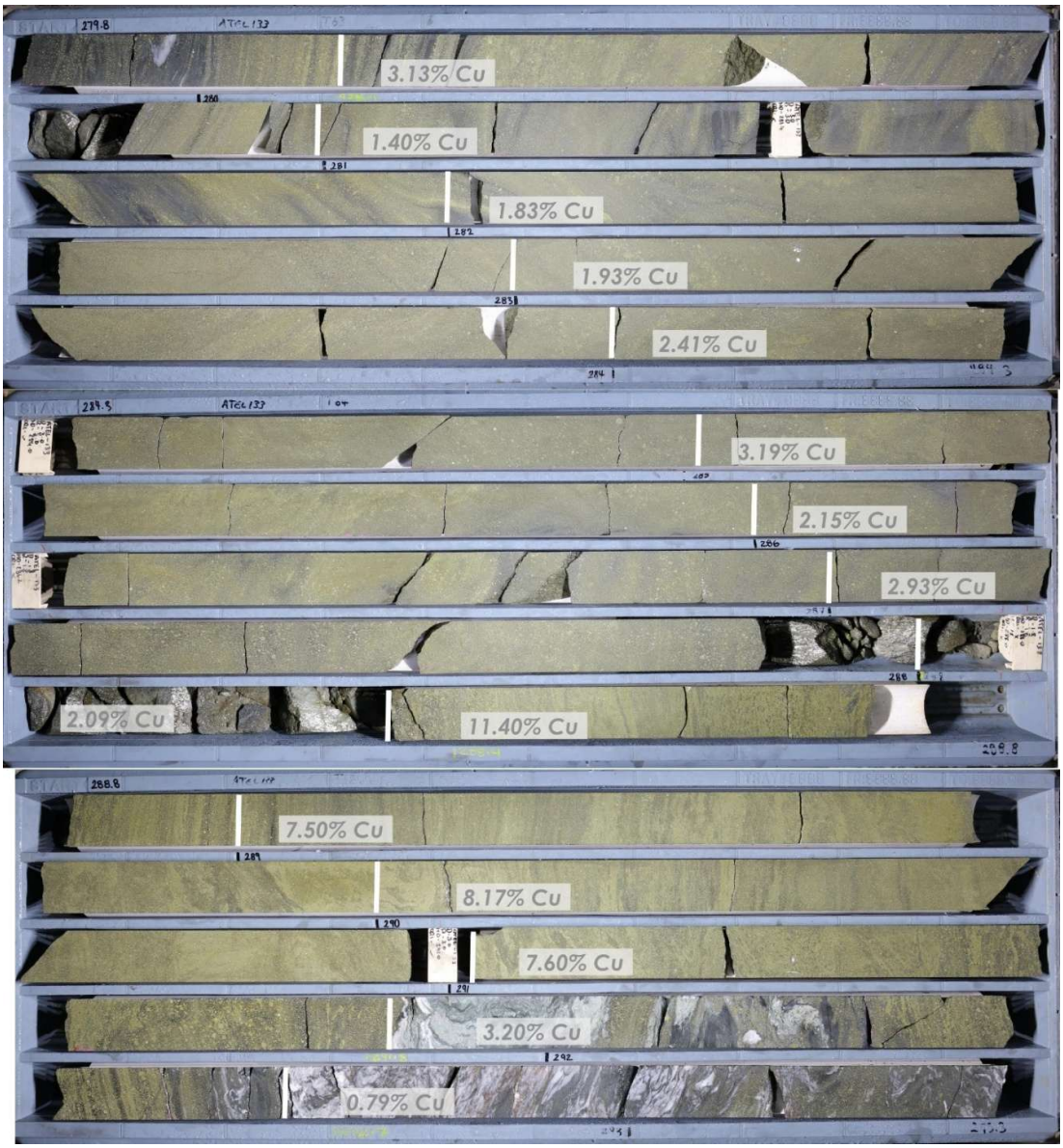


Figure 2 – An example of high-grade copper sulphide mineralisation at the Avoca Tank deposit, diamond drill core from ATEL133 (13.2m @ 2.88% Cu including a higher grade footwall zone of 4.3m @ 7.32% Cu), demonstrating consistent high-grade mineralisation across the interval with a very high-grade copper zone along the footwall contact.



Drill Results Below Reported Mineral Resource

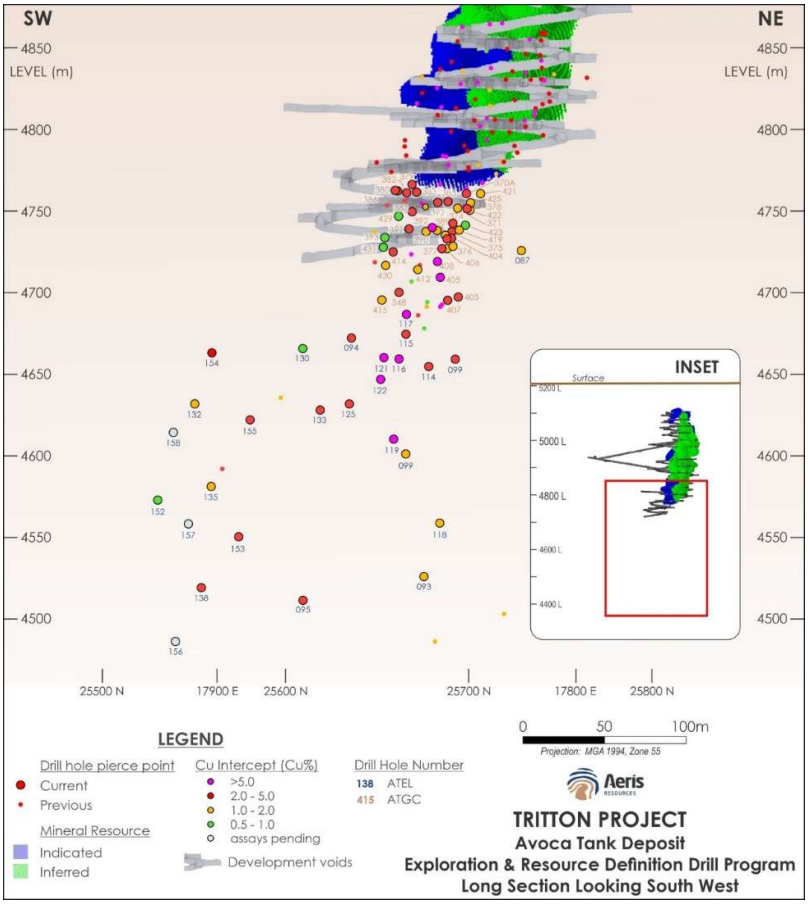
Drilling below the reported Mineral Resource continues to target high-grade copper extensions within the known mineralised corridor. As reported in December 2025[3], the initial phase of resource definition drilling targeted mineralisation within 100 metres below the reported Mineral Resource on a nominal 40m x 40m spacing. Encouraged by the consistently strong results received, the program has since been extended to target mineralisation up to 200 metres below the reported Mineral Resource, reflecting the potential for a significant increase in the mineable inventory at depth.

Assay results received since December have continued to return high-grade copper intersections, including:

- ATGC405 9.5m[5] @ 8.48% Cu, 0.56g/t Au, 17.0g/t Ag (from 106.6m)
- ATEL116 5.6m[5] @ 5.27% Cu, 0.39g/t Au, 8.9g/t Ag (from 150.1m)
- ATEL117 5.1m[5] @ 5.21% Cu, 0.24g/t Au, 6.0g/t Ag (from 139.9m)
- ATGC382 4.4m[5] @ 4.64% Cu, 0.18g/t Au, 6.9g/t Ag (from 105.8m)
- ATGC374 9.5m[5] @ 4.22% Cu, 1.45g/t Au, 17.9g/t Ag (from 23.4m)

These results demonstrate strong grade continuity within the mineralised corridor at depth and are consistent with the high-grade copper intersections reported in December 2025. Geological interpretation is progressing in parallel with drilling, focused on resolving the geometry and continuity of the high-grade copper lenses across the extended program. The interpretation will be refined as further assay results become available, with additional results expected in the coming quarter.

Figure 3 - Long section view looking south west at the Avoca Tank deposit showing recent drill hole coverage below the current reported Mineral Resource.



[5] Estimated true thickness.

Budgerygar Diamond Drill Program – Technical Discussion

At the Budgerygar deposit, drilling has focused on resource definition drilling across three stacked copper sulphide bodies. The primary objective has been to upgrade the 007 and 008 sulphide lenses to an Indicated Mineral Resource classification over a 250 metre down-dip extent, equivalent to approximately four years of historical mining at the deposit. Drilling was also extended beyond the current resource boundary to test the interpreted down-dip extension of the 004 lens, with results expected to support conversion to an Inferred Mineral Resource classification.

Assay results have been received from all drill holes completed as part of the resource definition drill program, representing a significant milestone for the deposit. Results continue to demonstrate significantly thicker copper sulphide intersections than previously modelled, with copper grades in line with the current Mineral Resource[1], including the thickest intersection reported to date at the deposit (refer to Figure 3):

- BDEL121 39.5m[6] @ 1.72% Cu, 0.08g/t Au, 2.7g/t Ag (from 176.0m)
- BDEL116 21.1m[6] @ 2.58% Cu, 0.20g/t Au, 6.6g/t Ag (from 273.9m)
- BDEL111 19.4m[6] @ 2.01% Cu, 0.08g/t Au, 3.4g/t Ag (from 184.3m)
- BDEL126A 15.8m[6] @ 1.67% Cu, 0.07g/t Au, 2.9g/t Ag (from 247.1m)

The consistently thick intersections returned across the program support the potential for a significant upgrade to the current Inferred Mineral Resource classification. Geological interpretation of the results is ongoing, focused on refining the modelled sulphide lode geometries across the three stacked copper sulphide bodies. Further exploration and resource definition drilling will recommence once new underground drill platforms are established in FY27, targeting extensions below the base of Inferred mineralisation below the 4,700m RL level.

[6] Estimated true thickness.

Figure 4 - Plan view of the Budgerygar deposit showing the current Mineral Resource, current underground development and drill traces with copper intercepts from recent drill holes completed at the deposit.

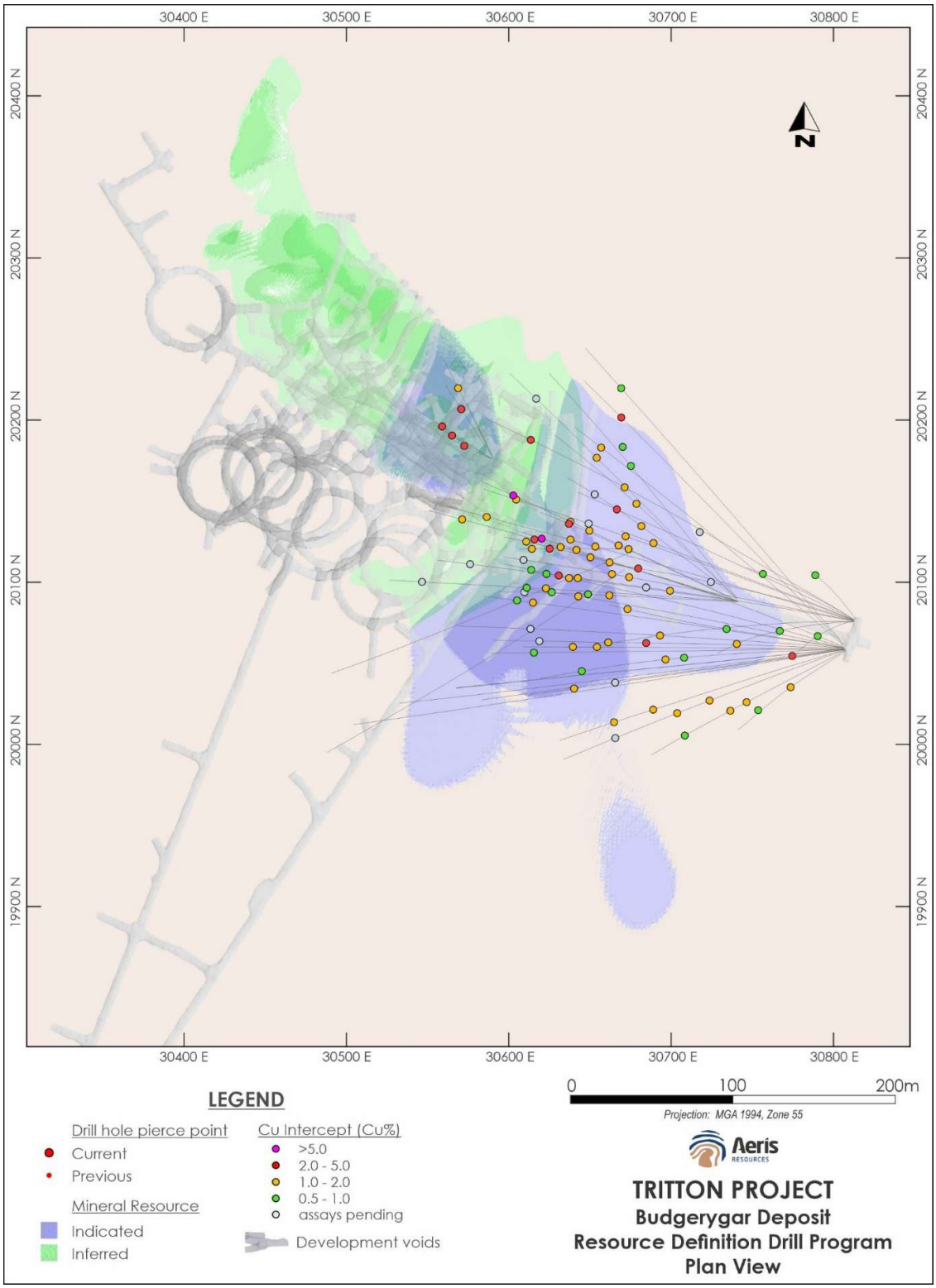
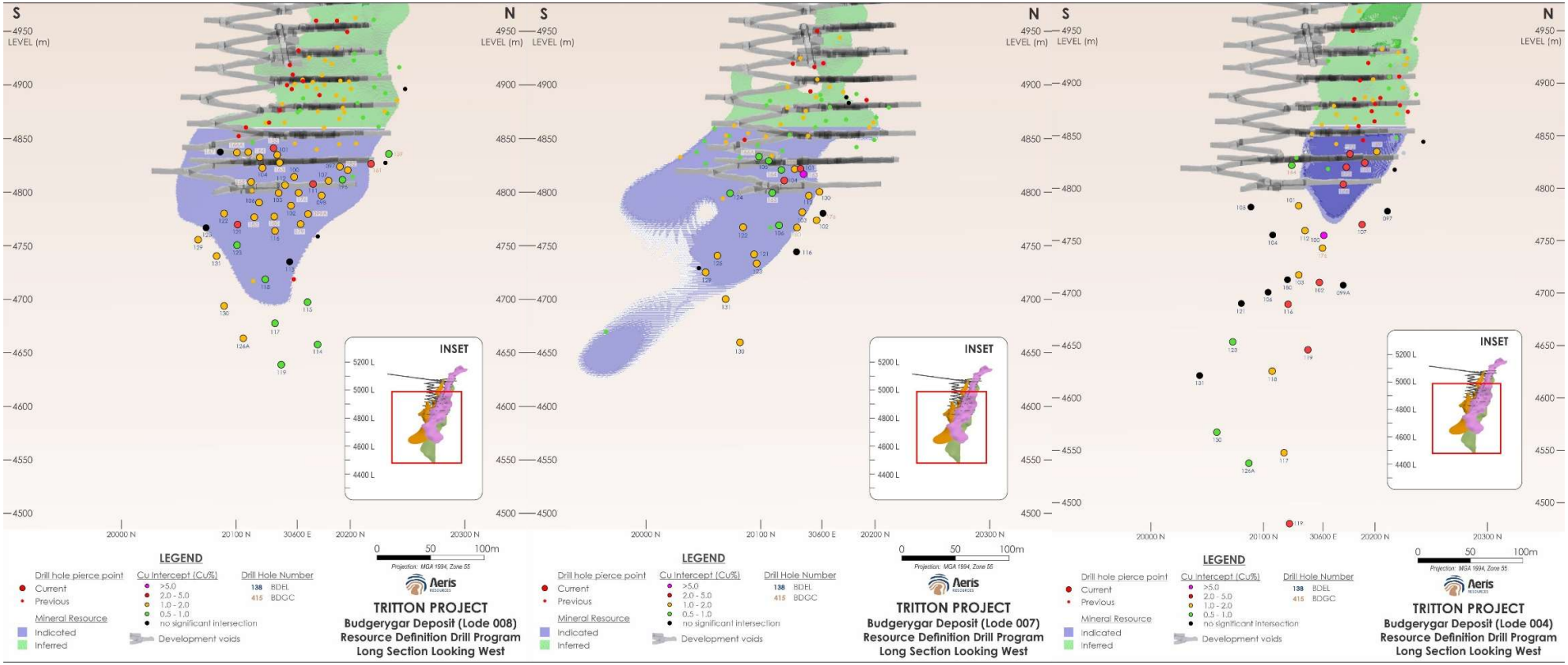


Figure 5 – Long section view looking west at the Budgerygar deposit showing the current Mineral Resource, underground development, and drill traces with assay results from the FY26 drill program, excluding results reported in the December 2025 ASX announcement. Drill holes targeting the 007 and 008 lodes were focused on converting the current Inferred Mineral Resource to an Indicated classification, while drilling on the 004 lode tested the interpreted down-dip extension beneath the base of the Inferred Mineral Resource.



Next Steps

At the Avoca Tank deposit, two drill rigs will continue exploration and resource definition drilling targeting the new mineralised trend and extensions below the current Mineral Resource. Geological interpretation of the expanded drill program is underway, with a Mineral Resource update expected in Q4 FY26.

At the Budgerygar deposit, the completed resource definition program will be incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource estimate in Q4 FY26, with the primary objective of upgrading the 007 and 008 lenses to an Indicated classification. Drill results within the 004 lens are expected to support an increase in the Mineral Resource along this lens. Further exploration and resource definition drilling targeting extensions will recommence once new underground drill platforms are established in FY27.

Elsewhere across the operation, drilling has commenced at the Tritton and South Wing deposits, targeting Mineral Resource growth and definition, including an exploration drill program targeting the Tritton Deeps extension (below 3,850mRL).

This announcement is authorised for lodgement by:

Andre Labuschagne
Executive Chairman

ENDS

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About Aeris

Aeris Resources is a mid-tier base and precious metals producer. Its copper dominant portfolio comprises two operating assets, multiple development projects 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 Avoca Tank and Budgerygar deposits is extracted from ASX announcements all of which are referenced in the footnotes and 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's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results at the Tritton Operation is based on information compiled by Osvaldo Gonzalez. Mr Gonzalez confirms that he is the Competent Person for all Exploration Results, summarised in this Report, and he has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Gonzalez 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 Gonzalez is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM No. 3175947). Mr Cox 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 Gonzalez is a full-time employee of Aeris Resources Limited.

APPENDIX A:

Table 1 – Summary of drill hole collar and survey details for drill holes referenced in the body of this report as part of the Avoca Tank exploration and resource definition drill programs.

Hole ID	Easting[1] (m)	Northing[1] (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth[2]	Dip
ATEL087	17,690.1	25,704.8	4,821.4	255.0	74.5	-32.4
ATEL088	17,690.1	25,704.8	4,821.4	191.8	87.0	-44.0
ATEL093	17,748.2	25,538.1	4,812.4	387.0	33.2	-56.6
ATEL094	17,748.2	25,538.1	4,812.4	240.1	47.5	-41.4
ATEL095	17,748.2	25,538.1	4,812.4	377.4	49.0	-59.2
ATEL097	17,690.1	25,704.8	4,821.4	302.6	103.4	-56.9
ATEL098	17,690.1	25,704.8	4,821.4	290.0	66.2	-56.7
ATEL099	17,690.1	25,704.8	4,821.4	296.6	95.5	-55.8
ATEL114	17,777.8	25,585.2	4,771.4	270.0	31.5	-45.8
ATEL115	17,778.2	25,585.1	4,771.3	232.2	39.0	-42.8
ATEL116	17,778.1	25,585.1	4,771.2	248.9	39.0	-46.7
ATEL117	17,774.8	25,585.2	4,772.4	212.9	39.5	-36.7
ATEL118	17,785.7	25,587.9	4,752.8	260.8	29.9	-57.1
ATEL119	17,785.7	25,587.9	4,752.8	242.4	38.3	-54.8
ATEL121	17,785.7	25,587.9	4,752.8	199.7	44.4	-41.8
ATEL122	17,785.7	25,587.9	4,752.8	215.4	44.5	-47.5
ATEL125	17,785.7	25,587.9	4,752.8	222.0	55.0	-49.2
ATEL130	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	354.0	71.3	-15.5
ATEL132	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	365.6	79.0	-19.6
ATEL133	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	367.8	71.5	-23.9
ATEL135	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	380.7	78.1	-27.5
ATEL138	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	450.0	77.0	-35.7
ATEL152	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	417.1	74.5	-29.2
ATEL153	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	387.0	77.5	-31.0
ATEL154	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	348.1	78.2	-14.6
ATEL155	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	366.0	77.7	-22.2
ATEL156	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	462.0	77.4	-37.7
ATEL158	17,636.8	25,556.8	4,737.6	405.0	84.2	-21.0
ATGC348	17,778.3	25,585.1	4,771.6	176.6	41.5	-33.4
ATGC370A	17,781.9	25,645.4	4,753.6	68.4	20.0	10.5
ATGC371	17,781.9	25,645.4	4,753.6	68.5	39.7	3.7
ATGC374	17,782.0	25,645.7	4,752.3	74.1	27.0	-18.0
ATGC375	17,781.7	25,645.7	4,751.7	56.6	22.0	-36.5
ATGC376	17,781.1	25,645.7	4,751.4	59.6	6.5	-49.1
ATGC377	17,781.9	25,645.4	4,751.3	62.6	28.9	-51.0
ATGC378	17,781.8	25,645.7	4,752.8	83.3	23.5	-2.7
ATGC379	17,774.8	25,585.2	4,772.4	131.7	36.0	-3.8

Hole ID	Easting[1] (m)	Northing[1] (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth[2]	Dip
ATGC380	17,774.8	25,585.2	4,772.4	139.1	44.0	-5.4
ATGC382	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	137.6	39.0	-6.8
ATGC383	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	130.6	32.0	-7.8
ATGC385	17,774.8	25,585.2	4,772.4	129.1	24.0	-19.8
ATGC386	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	131.6	29.0	-12.3
ATGC387	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	141.1	39.0	-12.8
ATGC389	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	137.5	31.5	-16.6
ATGC390	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	140.6	36.0	-16.7
ATGC391	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	146.5	40.0	-16.5
ATGC392	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	127.1	23.0	-20.9
ATGC393	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	170.6	48.5	-18.0
ATGC403	17,781.9	25,645.6	4,752.0	62.7	27.5	-27.0
ATGC404	17,782.1	25,645.4	4,751.9	71.3	32.8	-34.3
ATGC405	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	170.6	22.5	-32.8
ATGC406	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	137.8	23.9	-24.0
ATGC407	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	173.7	24.0	-35.7
ATGC408	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	140.6	27.0	-27.8
ATGC412	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	149.6	38.4	-26.2
ATGC414	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	149.5	44.3	-23.5
ATGC415	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	157.6	49.0	-33.0
ATGC417	17,776.4	25,642.5	4,751.9	38.2	313.3	-47.8
ATGC419	17,776.4	25,642.5	4,751.9	29.6	317.0	-31.2
ATGC420	17,776.4	25,642.5	4,751.9	26.7	321.6	1.4
ATGC421	17,776.4	25,642.5	4,751.9	58.0	339.9	14.5
ATGC422	17,776.4	25,642.5	4,751.9	32.7	341.3	-2.0
ATGC423	17,776.4	25,642.5	4,751.9	32.7	344.5	-21.6
ATGC424	17,776.4	25,642.5	4,751.9	41.6	354.4	-33.1
ATGC425	17,776.4	25,642.5	4,751.9	44.6	2.4	6.6
ATGC429	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	137.4	45.0	-13.8
ATGC430	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	147.0	48.5	-25.7
ATGC431	17,774.6	25,585.3	4,772.4	146.6	50.0	-21.7
ATGC453	17,655.6	25,638.0	5,111.5	125.8	25.4	6.3

[1] Easting and northing coordinates are reported in mine grid.

[2] Azimuth is recorded as a magnetic azimuth reading.

Table 2 – Summary of drill hole collar and survey details for drill holes referenced in the body of this report as part of the Budgerygar exploration and resource definition drill programs.

Hole ID	Easting[1] (m)	Northing[1] (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth[2]	Dip
BDEL093	30,671.0	20,107.8	4,938.4	258.1	235.5	-34.5
BDEL096	30,740.9	20,089.9	4,926.9	272.6	317.4	-49.6
BDEL097	30,740.4	20,089.9	4,927.0	260.3	313.4	-41.9
BDEL098	30,740.9	20,089.3	4,926.8	278.9	308.8	-57.8
BDEL099A	30,741.0	20,089.0	4,926.9	290.9	299.1	-64.2
BDEL100	30,740.2	20,088.9	4,927.0	263.6	292.9	-49.2
BDEL101	30,739.9	20,088.8	4,927.0	254.8	285.0	-39.6
BDEL102	30,740.6	20,088.7	4,926.9	289.0	292.6	-62.6
BDEL103	30,740.6	20,088.4	4,926.9	275.8	282.2	-57.8
BDEL104	30,740.0	20,088.3	4,927.0	267.0	276.5	-47.0
BDEL105	30,739.2	20,088.2	4,927.1	266.2	272.7	-38.0
BDEL106	30,740.5	20,088.0	4,926.9	293.9	270.3	-60.5
BDEL107	30,811.9	20,077.6	4,918.3	311.8	294.8	-35.0
BDEL111	30,811.9	20,077.2	4,918.3	227.8	293.7	-35.4
BDEL112	30,811.8	20,076.8	4,918.3	312.1	284.6	-34.4
BDEL113	30,812.2	20,076.7	4,917.6	352.8	278.7	-64.5

Hole ID	Easting[1] (m)	Northing[1] (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth[2]	Dip
BDEL114	30,813.5	20,077.6	4,917.7	297.1	303.3	-83.1
BDEL115	30,812.7	20,077.0	4,917.6	270.0	285.7	-74.5
BDEL116	30,811.9	20,076.4	4,917.7	323.9	276.4	-54.6
BDEL117	30,812.6	20,075.7	4,917.5	438.0	246.1	-79.5
BDEL118	30,812.3	20,075.9	4,917.5	387.0	260.1	-71.7
BDEL119	30,812.6	20,076.0	4,917.6	464.0	228.7	-86.5
BDEL120	30,806.1	20,059.0	4,918.2	329.5	260.2	-22.7
BDEL121	30,806.0	20,059.6	4,917.3	338.2	270.5	-51.1
BDEL122	30,806.8	20,058.9	4,917.3	266.0	270.1	-42.3
BDEL123	30,807.2	20,058.8	4,917.4	356.0	259.8	-61.4
BDEL124	30,805.9	20,059.5	4,917.7	255.5	268.5	-32.4
BDEL125	30,806.6	20,059.1	4,917.3	287.6	260.3	-47.3
BDEL126A	30,808.1	20,058.2	4,917.3	462.2	227.2	-82.8
BDEL127	30,806.2	20,059.1	4,917.6	281.5	260.5	-37.8
BDEL128	30,806.0	20,059.1	4,917.9	311.8	261.9	-29.3
BDEL129	30,807.2	20,058.8	4,917.4	299.8	251.4	-55.5
BDEL130	30,807.9	20,058.4	4,917.4	435.7	238.4	-73.6
BDEL131	30,807.5	20,058.6	4,917.3	405.1	247.0	-65.4
BDGC143	30,676.1	20,119.2	4,938.4	233.6	242.7	-34.4
BDGC155	30,676.8	20,120.3	4,938.0	149.6	269.6	-62.2
BDGC159	30,806.4	20,061.7	4,918.4	260.6	318.2	-22.4
BDGC161	30,806.4	20,061.5	4,918.3	251.6	314.0	-25.9
BDGC162	30,806.4	20,061.2	4,918.3	239.7	307.7	-27.4
BDGC163	30,806.0	20,060.5	4,918.3	236.4	287.9	-28.0
BDGC164	30,805.9	20,060.3	4,918.3	239.7	282.3	-26.7
BDGC165	30,805.9	20,060.2	4,918.1	242.7	278.5	-33.9
BDGC166A	30,805.9	20,060.0	4,918.5	242.7	276.8	-23.1
BDGC167	30,805.9	20,059.8	4,918.5	257.7	272.5	-23.3
BDGC169	30,590.1	20,177.2	4,828.5	68.5	332.7	7.2
BDGC170	30,590.0	20,177.1	4,827.9	53.6	326.8	-6.1
BDGC171	30,590.2	20,177.1	4,827.2	44.6	334.3	-33.0
BDGC172	30,589.4	20,176.4	4,828.5	56.5	302.9	5.7
BDGC173	30,589.1	20,176.4	4,827.6	43.0	300.2	-16.0
BDGC174	30,589.2	20,176.1	4,826.5	41.5	295.4	-51.5
BDGC176	30,811.9	20,077.1	4,918.2	308.6	288.1	-38.9
BDGC179	30,812.0	20,077.0	4,917.9	230.5	290.5	-48.5
BDGC180	30,811.7	20,076.7	4,917.9	308.5	278.8	-45.8
BDGC188	30,806.1	20,059.1	4,918.1	278.7	263.9	-31.1

[1] Easting and northing coordinates are reported in mine grid.

[2] Azimuth is recorded as a magnetic azimuth reading.

Table 3 – Summary of significant copper intersections returned during the Avoca Tank exploration and resource definition drill programs.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)[1]	Cu (%)[2]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ATEL087	33.0	40.0	7.0	0.93	0.90	9.7
	180.0	184.0	4.0	1.68	0.12	2.0
ATEL088	16.4	17.0	0.6	0.69	0.56	8.0
	27.0	43.1	16.1	0.72	0.38	7.8
	47.0	51.0	4.0	0.61	0.37	9.5
ATEL093	312.0	317.2	5.2	0.62	0.92	10.5
	321.0	322.2	1.2	0.70	0.22	1.0
	343.0	349.0	6.0	1.44	2.24	10.5
ATEL094	214.7	217.2	2.5	2.21	0.20	4.0
ATEL095	355.3	355.8	0.6	2.76	0.28	3.0

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)[1]	Cu (%)[2]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	365.9	366.5	0.6	1.92	0.20	1.0
ATEL097	46.5	47.5	1.0	0.96	0.41	8.0
	59.0	60.0	1.0	0.72	0.22	2.0
	63.0	64.0	1.0	0.56	0.39	11.0
	80.0	86.0	6.0	0.51	0.31	7.8
	98.0	99.0	1.0	0.90	0.26	8.0
	103.0	105.0	2.0	0.67	1.08	7.5
	121.0	129.0	8.0	0.88	0.33	6.9
	136.0	144.0	8.0	0.63	0.28	6.4
	173.0	174.0	1.0	0.99	0.09	5.0
	178.8	193.3	14.5	0.88	0.95	10.8
	247.3	247.9	0.6	1.37	0.80	7.0
ATEL098	32.6	33.1	0.5	0.64	0.11	6.0
	37.9	42.1	4.2	0.57	0.54	6.6
	45.0	48.2	3.2	0.80	0.87	11.4
ATEL099	47.9	48.6	0.7	1.75	0.50	6.0
	207.0	210.2	3.2	3.59	1.12	14.4
	215.1	224.9	9.8	1.41	0.48	7.6
	264.7	267.0	2.3	3.12	0.17	5.5
	279.3	290.7	11.4	1.69	0.32	6.0
ATEL114	163.0	164.2	1.2	4.49	0.49	6.8
ATEL115	139.4	147.2	7.8	3.33	0.26	6.2
	163.1	164.1	1.0	1.09	0.24	26.0
	222.8	223.8	1.0	0.66	0.51	1.0
ATEL116	150.1	160.1	10.0	5.27	0.39	8.9
ATEL117	139.9	147.1	7.2	5.21	0.24	6.0
	189.0	192.0	3.0	0.64	0.09	3.3
	208.8	209.3	0.5	2.10	0.20	34.0
ATEL118	216.0	220.0	4.0	0.56	3.06	5.0
	229.0	241.3	12.3	1.25	0.67	23.5
ATEL119	173.0	178.3	5.3	4.12	0.21	6.1
	203.0	204.0	1.0	1.05	0.25	1.0
	211.0	212.0	1.0	3.54	0.32	5.0
	216.0	218.0	2.0	2.23	0.29	3.5
	223.0	228.0	5.0	1.10	0.34	4.0
ATEL121	139.5	140.9	1.4	5.68	0.26	5.3
ATEL122	137.1	149.0	11.9	6.52	0.38	9.3
	185.7	186.2	0.5	1.80	0.47	7.0
ATEL125	152.6	165.4	12.8	4.34	0.15	5.2
	173.0	174.0	1.0	0.65	0.10	8.0
	178.0	179.0	1.0	0.53	0.11	7.0
	187.3	191.8	4.6	2.52	0.15	4.9
ATEL130	288.0	292.0	4.0	0.53	0.07	2.5
ATEL132	315.0	316.0	1.0	1.03	0.06	2.0
	319.0	320.0	1.0	0.59	0.04	1.0
	332.0	333.0	1.0	0.58	0.04	2.0
	340.0	346.3	6.3	1.37	0.11	6.4
ATEL133	275.5	294.4	18.9	2.88	0.09	2.8
	360.0	361.0	1.0	1.23	0.11	10.0
ATEL135	356.8	366.0	9.2	1.86	0.09	2.6
ATEL138	398.0	412.0	14.0	2.74	0.08	5.9
ATEL152	336.0	337.0	1.0	0.88	0.05	2.0
	351.0	352.0	1.0	0.73	0.03	2.0
	362.3	369.9	7.6	1.25	0.07	2.0
	386.0	387.0	1.0	1.53	0.10	5.0
	401.0	403.0	2.0	0.89	0.05	1.5
ATEL153	369.2	377.4	8.2	2.39	0.08	3.4

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)[1]	Cu (%)[2]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ATEL154	296.0	322.0	26.0	3.03	0.10	1.9
ATEL155	312.0	331.0	19.0	2.73	0.17	6.9
ATEL156	Assays pending					
ATEL157	Assays pending					
ATEL158	Assays pending					
ATGC348	136.5	137.7	1.2	3.63	0.17	4.8
ATGC370A	35.1	51.8	16.7	3.42	0.68	12.7
ATGC371	30.9	51.3	20.4	3.58	0.96	13.8
ATGC374	23.4	33.8	10.4	4.22	1.45	17.9
ATGC375	29.4	30.1	0.7	4.60	1.48	18.0
ATGC376	26.0	31.0	5.0	1.51	0.41	7.1
ATGC377	29.9	31.4	1.5	2.46	1.14	11.3
ATGC378	26.1	53.4	27.3	3.70	0.78	13.6
ATGC379	105.0	105.5	0.5	4.64	0.18	9.0
ATGC380	107.9	119.0	11.1	2.05	0.13	4.3
ATGC382	105.8	110.3	4.5	4.64	0.18	6.9
	115.9	116.4	0.6	0.70	0.23	4.0
ATGC383	97.1	100.2	3.2	4.50	0.19	6.0
ATGC385	96.6	97.9	1.3	4.84	0.75	13.9
ATGC386	64.9	66.0	1.1	0.67	2.05	50.0
	94.9	96.8	1.9	2.58	0.26	7.7
	102.0	107.0	5.0	0.66	0.55	10.0
ATGC387	116.6	120.6	4.0	4.12	0.17	6.6
ATGC389	99.6	110.8	11.2	2.18	0.15	5.3
	120.4	123.7	3.3	1.83	0.06	1.9
ATGC390	124.4	129.1	4.7	1.00	0.06	2.3
ATGC391	124.5	129.8	5.3	2.33	0.16	5.3
ATGC392	89.0	95.8	6.8	7.26	0.73	16.1
	106.2	109.2	3.0	3.00	0.33	16.1
ATGC393	126.0	132.5	6.5	0.82	0.09	2.8
ATGC403	21.5	24.2	2.7	1.47	2.34	13.2
	30.5	32.7	2.2	3.70	0.92	14.2
ATGC404	22.9	24.2	1.3	2.06	0.78	15.4
	32.9	34.3	1.4	3.94	1.65	16.4
ATGC405	80.5	87.7	7.2	2.95	0.52	9.7
	91.8	92.7	0.9	0.91	0.17	3.0
	106.6	121.5	14.9	8.48	0.56	17.0
	139.2	142.2	3.0	1.90	0.32	8.3
ATGC406	87.5	88.7	1.2	3.80	0.46	12.0
	92.7	98.1	5.4	3.87	0.33	8.8
	110.8	115.1	4.4	1.85	0.49	12.8
ATGC407	83.9	85.8	1.9	5.00	1.18	20.2
	101.5	102.8	1.3	1.58	0.42	6.3
	109.4	110.3	0.9	4.18	0.21	8.0
	129.4	142.3	12.9	3.11	0.14	5.9
ATGC408	86.9	94.1	7.2	1.46	0.35	5.7
	114.8	117.3	2.5	7.25	0.65	15.2
	123.4	127.3	3.9	0.74	0.11	3.9
ATGC412	134.5	135.4	0.9	1.24	0.06	2.0
ATGC414	127.6	129.4	1.9	3.21	0.14	7.5
ATGC415	141.7	142.9	1.2	1.05	0.08	5.3
ATGC417	14.8	18.1	3.3	0.52	0.19	4.1
ATGC419	22.9	27.5	4.6	1.77	1.19	23.4
ATGC420	20.4	21.0	0.6	1.24	2.24	16.0
ATGC421	33.6	41.6	8.0	1.66	0.79	8.6
ATGC422	24.4	30.7	6.3	1.79	1.09	10.3
ATGC423	23.5	28.5	5.1	0.88	0.46	5.1

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)[1]	Cu (%)[2]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ATGC424	26.5	28.2	1.7	0.90	0.10	7.1
ATGC425	28.8	35.1	6.3	1.51	0.49	7.3
ATGC429	118.8	125.6	6.8	0.85	0.09	3.8
ATGC430	128.6	132.4	3.8	1.43	0.09	4.4
ATGC431	127.9	133.1	5.2	0.83	0.10	2.6
ATGC453	67.2	76.6	9.5	2.33	0.60	8.3

[1] Drill hole true width lengths are between 35% to 100% of reported interval lengths.

[2] Assay intervals have been reported at a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade with a maximum internal dilution of 3.0m.

Table 4 – Summary of significant copper intersections returned during the Budgerygar resource definition drill program.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)[1]	Cu (%)[2]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
BDEL093	213.0	222.0	9.0	0.57	0.02	0.9
	230.0	231.0	1.0	0.61	0.01	0.5
BDEL096	154.6	157.9	3.3	0.76	0.05	1.2
	161.0	162.5	1.5	0.58	0.06	1.3
BDEL097	153.0	172.0	19.0	1.37	0.07	2.4
BDEL098	149.5	159.9	10.4	1.33	0.05	2.3
BDEL099A	154.3	173.3	19.0	1.09	0.08	2.3
BDEL100	137.8	158.8	21.0	1.20	0.06	1.7
	166.8	174.8	8.0	1.12	0.09	2.6
	227.1	230.0	2.9	5.49	0.30	13.7
	238.0	244.0	6.0	1.01	0.08	1.8
BDEL101	130.3	159.0	28.8	1.45	0.07	2.8
	224.9	228.4	3.5	1.73	0.07	3.4
BDEL102	143.0	149.8	6.8	1.71	0.07	3.7
	153.2	163.3	10.1	1.91	0.10	2.9
	167.2	168.3	1.1	1.17	0.08	0.7
	173.0	173.5	0.5	1.26	0.27	1.0
	241.6	248.3	6.7	2.70	0.31	12.8
	266.3	267.0	0.7	1.97	0.13	19.0
BDEL103	144.6	156.6	12.0	1.00	0.06	1.5
	166.4	180.0	13.6	1.67	0.08	2.9
	186.0	188.5	2.5	1.19	0.06	2.6
	242.6	251.5	8.9	1.41	0.11	2.6
	258.5	259.5	1.0	0.52	0.05	0.5
BDEL104	141.0	147.6	6.6	1.89	0.05	1.5
	155.5	161.3	5.8	2.09	0.10	2.5
	168.7	177.1	8.4	0.68	0.03	1.1
BDEL105	144.5	153.0	8.5	1.64	0.10	2.1
	158.8	164.0	5.2	0.92	0.05	1.4
	257.0	258.0	1.0	0.62	0.06	1.0
BDEL106	154.0	160.6	6.6	1.30	0.10	1.6
	166.0	172.0	6.0	0.83	0.06	3.1
	176.7	191.0	14.3	0.83	0.07	1.3
	195.0	196.0	1.0	0.84	0.07	1.0
BDEL107	189.0	200.2	11.2	1.59	0.13	2.3
	270.3	285.0	14.7	1.13	0.37	14.8
BDEL111	184.3	203.7	19.5	2.01	0.08	3.4
	209.2	213.0	3.9	1.92	0.14	4.8
BDEL112	188.0	227.3	39.3	0.98	0.07	1.9
	280.5	285.7	5.2	1.44	0.08	1.8
BDEL113	302.2	306.0	3.8	2.47	0.25	10.7

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)[1]	Cu (%)[2]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
BDEL114	260.1	265.4	5.3	0.55	0.04	1.1
BDEL115	229.0	230.0	1.0	0.69	0.04	2.0
BDEL116	187.4	191.8	4.4	1.01	0.10	2.1
	195.3	197.9	2.6	3.03	0.19	4.1
	273.9	294.9	21.1	2.58	0.20	6.6
BDEL117	242.4	247.0	4.6	0.87	0.05	1.7
	343.4	344.1	0.7	0.67	1.67	37.0
	373.0	379.5	6.5	1.62	0.10	4.6
BDEL118	209.2	220.2	11.0	0.79	0.07	1.0
	315.0	316.1	1.1	2.00	0.25	11.1
BDEL119	263.0	264.0	1.0	0.88	0.04	1.0
	266.0	267.0	1.0	0.62	0.04	1.0
	268.0	269.0	1.0	0.51	0.03	1.0
	277.0	283.0	6.0	0.68	0.03	1.4
BDEL120	272.0	273.0	1.0	0.58	0.02	1.0
	299.0	300.0	1.0	0.52	0.02	1.0
BDEL121	176.0	221.0	45.0	1.72	0.08	2.7
	227.0	234.0	7.0	1.50	0.06	2.5
BDEL122	204.0	206.6	2.6	1.02	0.05	1.8
	221.0	229.0	8.0	1.15	0.06	1.7
	253.5	254.1	0.6	0.55	0.04	2.0
BDEL123	187.3	199.0	11.7	0.88	0.06	1.6
	208.0	226.0	18.0	1.46	0.09	1.8
	309.8	310.5	0.7	0.94	0.16	0.5
BDEL124	212.0	214.4	2.4	0.52	0.06	0.7
	217.0	219.0	2.0	0.62	0.04	1.0
	224.0	230.0	6.0	0.66	0.45	1.7
	241.0	242.0	1.0	0.55	0.01	1.0
BDEL125	239.1	255.0	15.9	1.26	0.06	1.4
	277.0	278.0	1.0	0.52	0.03	1.0
BDEL126A	247.1	271.5	24.4	1.67	0.07	2.9
	381.1	389.1	8.0	0.69	0.15	2.4
BDEL127	270.0	272.0	2.0	0.78	0.02	1.5
BDEL128	270.0	270.6	0.6	1.32	0.01	1.0
	278.0	279.0	1.0	0.67	0.09	1.0
BDEL129	194.1	221.5	27.4	0.84	0.05	1.2
	225.8	226.7	0.9	0.74	0.03	1.0
	230.9	260.0	29.1	1.18	0.06	1.6
	293.0	294.0	1.0	0.61	0.03	2.0
BDEL130	227.0	250.0	23.0	1.38	0.04	2.4
	269.4	272.0	2.6	1.25	0.07	2.0
	364.2	371.0	6.8	0.86	0.03	1.2
BDEL131	193.1	204.0	10.9	1.95	0.07	3.6
	218.0	220.0	2.0	0.60	0.06	0.5
	224.5	228.0	3.5	1.18	0.12	2.0
	237.0	254.0	17.0	1.18	0.04	1.9
	269.0	270.0	1.0	0.60	0.07	1.0
BDGC143	176.3	183.0	6.7	0.65	0.04	1.0
	196.0	197.0	1.0	0.61	0.01	1.0
BDGC155	93.0	115.8	22.8	2.40	0.10	5.3
	131.0	134.0	3.0	1.17	0.10	1.3
BDGC159	224.3	225.0	0.7	0.66	0.13	2.0
	229.0	229.5	0.5	0.55	0.05	1.0
BDGC161	215.0	218.0	3.0	2.14	0.07	3.9
BDGC162	209.0	220.0	11.0	1.50	0.05	2.2
	220.8	224.5	3.7	2.01	0.12	3.1
BDGC163	186.0	201.5	15.5	1.52	0.06	3.0

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)[1]	Cu (%)[2]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
	208.4	217.0	8.6	1.00	0.06	1.9
BDGC164	191.7	196.9	5.2	1.98	0.06	2.3
	203.6	207.7	4.1	1.82	0.07	2.5
	218.6	223.9	5.3	0.99	0.03	2.2
BDGC165	197.0	199.6	2.6	1.17	0.07	2.0
	206.3	210.0	3.8	0.62	0.06	0.7
	215.1	224.2	9.2	0.85	0.03	1.8
BDGC166A	205.2	212.9	7.7	0.72	0.06	1.1
	219.0	222.0	3.0	0.82	0.03	1.5
BDGC167	223.0	225.0	2.0	0.86	0.07	1.0
	233.0	241.0	8.0	0.67	0.02	1.1
BDGC169	46.9	51.3	4.4	1.64	1.02	32.2
	56.5	58.1	1.6	1.07	0.26	7.4
BDGC170	32.8	38.1	5.3	2.39	0.52	20.9
BDGC171	31.2	35.4	4.2	3.28	0.68	26.5
BDGC172	31.9	39.0	7.1	2.11	0.25	7.7
BDGC173	26.7	30.2	3.6	2.16	0.11	4.3
BDGC174	24.2	33.7	9.5	2.14	0.14	5.6
BDGC176	182.9	195.0	12.1	1.70	0.08	2.6
	275.0	290.0	15.0	1.41	0.09	2.1
BDGC179	197.2	198.7	1.5	1.67	0.17	2.9
BDGC180	182.2	215.9	33.7	1.62	0.10	3.1
	222.9	233.5	10.6	0.74	0.05	1.4
	290.1	291.0	0.9	0.50	0.09	0.5
BDGC183	177.8	209.5	31.7	1.84	0.09	2.3
BDGC188	269.2	270.9	1.7	0.97	0.04	2.4

[1] Drill hole true width lengths are between 50% to 100% of reported interval lengths.

[2] Assay intervals have been reported at a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade with a maximum internal dilution of 3.0m.

APPENDIX B:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
Avoca Tank deposit drill program

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• All Diamond core samples prior to 2023 were based on ½ core. Diamond drill cores are now based on ½ core samples for Exploration and Resource definition programs, and a combination of ½ and full core for grade control programs. • All core is aligned, measured and metre marked. • Diamond and RC pre-collars conducted by Aeris Resources (previously Straits Resources) were completed to industry standards. Aeris has assumed that early programs from the mid 1970's were conducted at Industry standards at the time. • Diamond samples are taken at geological boundaries to a maximum of 1.2m and a minimum of 0.40m with the standard interval at 1m within mineralised zones to approximately 5m before and past mineralisation. • Diamond core was HQ2 in size from RC pre-collars. All zones sampled by Aeris Resources for the Avoca Tank resource based on the TATD series drillholes in the Avoca Tank's estimation were primary sulphide and analysed by a 3-stage aqua regia digestion with an ICP finish (suitable for Cu 0.01-40%) ALS method ME-ICP4. • All Cu samples greater than or equal to 1 % using the ME-ICP4 method were re-assayed using the ore digest ME-OG46 method. • Additional Au analysis by fire assay fusion with an AAS finish, 30g charge (suitable for Au 0.01-100ppm) ALS method Au-AA21.
Drilling techniques	• All available drilling was used for the Avoca Tank resource interpretation and estimation on 27 November 2024. A total of 792 drill holes were used in the MRE. Additional drilling to November 2025 has been included in the Avoca Tank grade control model dated 27 November 2025 and includes a total of 1,139 drill holes, including face, sludge and wall samples. Drilling series and drill type are: - NGAT series, percussion and diamond core drilled in 1975-76 - TATD series, HQ2 diamond core drilled in 2011-22 - ATEL series, NQ2 diamond core drilled in 2022-25 - ATGC series, NQ2 diamond core drilled since 2023 - Other series, Diamond (15%) and RC (85%) drilled from 1994-2022
Drill sample recovery	• All diamond cores have recoveries measured and recorded along with RQD. RC pre-collar sample recoveries were not recorded nor required to be recorded, as all material estimated for the Avoca Tank mineralisation is defined by core. • No relationship appears to exist between recovery and grade.
Logging	• All diamond core and RC chips are geologically logged by Company Geologists. All cores are also geotechnically logged. Logging is at the level of detail to support the Avoca Tank style of mineralisation. • Logging of both RC and core samples record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, degree of oxidation, fabric and colour. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form. All RC intervals are stored in plastic chip trays, labelled with interval and hole number, and the core is stored in core trays. • All RC and core samples were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond core samples are cut using an Almonte automatic core saw, with one half dispatched for analysis and the other half retained, except where full core samples are taken • Half core samples are sent to a certified sample preparation and assay laboratory. • Upon arrival at the laboratory, each sample weight is recorded. Samples greater than 3kg are crushed via a Boyd crusher (90% passing 2mm) and rotary split to a sub-sample between 2 and 3kg. • The sub-sample is pulverised via a LM5 to 80% passing 75 µm. A 300g sample was taken from the pulverised material for assaying. Samples less than 3kg are crushed via a jaw crusher to 70% passing 6 mm and the whole sub-sample is pulverised in a LM5 with a 300g sub-sample taken for assaying.

Criteria	Commentary
	• RC samples for waste sections are collected at 1m intervals and composited to 4 metre intervals and spear sampled. If RC composites return above background copper or gold value, they are then riffle-split from the original 1m sample. • Sample blanks and industry standards (CRMs) are routinely submitted. Pulps are retained to be submitted to a different laboratory or resubmitted to the same laboratory to test sampling repeatability and accuracy. • No field sample duplicates are taken; however, all core samples are visually examined against assay values and the logged mineralisation type. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All assays post-1990 were conducted at accredited assay laboratories. Aeris does not have information for the pre-1990 assay methods, but these are assumed to have been to industry standards at the time. Pre-1990 drill holes do not contribute to the classification of the MRE. • Samples for the TATD, ATEL and ATGC series drillholes are of primary sulphide, and analysed by a 3-stage aqua regia digestion with an ICP finish (suitable for Cu 0.01-40%) ALS method ME-ICP4. • All Cu samples greater than or equal to 1 % using the ME-ICP4 method were re-assayed using the ore digest ME-OG46 method. • Additional Au analysis was performed by fire assay fusion with an AAS finish, 30g charge (suitable for Au 0.01-100ppm) ALS method Au-AA21. • Laboratory QA/QC samples include the use of blanks, duplicates and standards (CRMs) as part of in-house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant mineralised intersections are reviewed by the logging Geologist and Senior Geologist. • No twinned holes were conducted. • All Aeris Resources geological data is logged directly into Aeris Resources logging computers following the Corporate Geology codes. • Data is transferred to the AcQuire Corporate database and validated on entry. • Down hole survey data is validated and checked for potential deviation from magnetic mineralisation before data entry. If survey data is affected by mineralisation, surveys are adjusted.
Location of data points	• All surface holes completed have collar locations surveyed by using a handheld GPS unit with an approximate horizontal accuracy of approximately +/- 5 m. • Due to the uncertainty in the vertical reading from handheld GPS units, the collars are projected onto the surveyed topographical surface. • Underground collars are surveyed by standard survey methods by the site survey team. • Surveys are entered into the Aeris Corporate Acquire database. Historic drill hole collar positions were surveyed by Theodolite. A 3D model of the topographic surface was generated using the drill hole collars. • Downhole surveys were completed by the drill contractor. Azimuth and dip orientations are measured every 30 m, or at shorter intervals if required. • Resource modelling is based on a local grid, the North East Mine Grid. Rotation of the grid is 31.22 degrees to the west from AMG North. • Quality and accuracy of the drill collars are considered suitable for input to an MRE.
Data spacing and distribution	• The Avoca Tank drill spacing is between 10m x 10m and 30m x 30m to a depth of 450m below the surface. • The Avoca Tank mineralisation has sufficient drilling coverage to define both geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation as reflected in the resource classification.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Due to the complexity of the geometry of the mineralisation there is a potential for sample bias due to the variable strike and dip of mineralisation. • This is mitigated to a large extent by structural measurements of oriented core through the mineralisation and detailed underground mapping.
Sample security	• The Chain of Custody is managed by the Company. Samples are stored on site generally in polyweave bags containing 5 samples. • The bags are securely tied, loaded and wrapped onto a pallet for dispatch to the laboratory. • The samples are freighted directly to the laboratory with appropriate documentation listing sample numbers and analytical methods requested.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Samples are immediately receipted by a laboratory member on arrival, with a notification to Aeris Resources of the number of samples that have arrived.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
Avoca Tank deposit drill program

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Tritton Regional Tenement package is located approximately 45km northwest of the township of Nyngan in central western New South Wales. • The Tritton Regional Tenement package consists of 6 Exploration Licences and 3 Mining Leases. The mineral and mining rights are owned 100% by the company. • The Avoca Tank deposit is located within ML1818, which is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Regional exploration has been completed over the currently held tenement package by Utah Development Co in the early 1960's to early 1970's. Australian Selection P/L completed exploration throughout the 1970's to late 1980's prior to NORD Resources throughout the late 1980's and 1990's. This included soil sampling and regional magnetics which covered the Avoca, Greater Hermidale, Belmore and Thorndale project areas. Principally exploration efforts were focused on the discovery of oxide copper mineralisation. NORD Resources also completed some shallow reverse circulation (RC) drilling over the Avoca Tank Resource. Subsequent exploration efforts have been completed by Tritton Resources Pty Ltd with the drilling over a number of RC drill holes within the Greater Hermidale region in the late 1990's similarly focused on heap leachable oxide copper mineralisation, prior to the acquisition of the Tritton Resources Pty Ltd by Straits Resources Limited in 2006.
Geology	• Regionally, mineralisation is hosted within early to mid-Ordovician turbidite sediments, forming part of the Girilambone Group. Mineralisation is hosted within greenschist facies, ductile deformed pelitic to psammitic sediments, and sparse zones of coarser sandstones. • A total of nine sulphide lenses have been modelled to date. Of these, five have had level development for stope production since mineralisation was first intersected in December 2022. Mineralised lodes generally strike north north-west and steeply dip to the east at 80 degrees, except where controlled by mafic volcanics. All mineralised lodes are defined by a >0.5% copper grade shell, with diamond drill core photos, structural and geological mapping, wall sampling and sludge/production hole logging used to further define the geometry of the lodes, where assay data was not available at time of interpretation. Interpreted mineralised lenses are all in fresh rock below the base of weathering. The top of the currently defined mineralisation is approximately 80 m below surface (5125 mRL). Potential economic mineralisation occurs in the weathered zone, however, modelling in this zone has yet to be completed.
Drillhole information	• All relevant information pertaining to each drill hole has been provided in the tables with this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• All assay results reported represent length-weighted composited assays. Compositing was applied to intervals that nominally exceeded 0.5% Cu with a maximum of 3.0m internal dilution. No top cutting of assay results was applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill holes are designed to intersect the target horizon across strike at or near right angles. At times it is not possible to intersect the target horizon at or near right angle and is dependent on drill site availability. • The true thickness of the mineralisation is provided as a range based on reviewing a subset of mineralised intersections listed in the appendices.
Diagrams	• Relevant diagrams are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• The reporting is considered balanced and all material information and input data has been disclosed.

Criteria	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other relevant substantive exploration data to report.
Further work	• Two underground drill rigs will continue drilling at the Avoca Tank deposit, primarily targeting extensions to the mineralised system down dip from the current reported Mineral Resource.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
Budgerygar deposit drill program

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• All diamond core samples are based on ½ core. All diamond core is aligned, measured and metre marked. • During all drill programs at the Budgerygar deposit, Aeris Resources have ensured drill contractors completing the works maintain a high industry standard. • Diamond drill sample lengths are generally taken at 1.0m intervals. At geological boundaries (based on mineralisation textural differences or material changes in chalcopyrite content) the sample length can vary between a minimum of 0.4m and maximum of 1.2m. • Sampling is extended up to a nominal 5m beyond the mineralised system. • Exploration and resource definition diamond core which intersected the mineralised Budgerygar deposit are predominantly NQ2 in size. • All Exploration holes sampled by Aeris Resources for the Budgerygar Mineral Resource are analysed by a 35 element three stage Aqua Regia digestion with an ICP finish (ME-ICP41) suitable for Cu concentrations between 1 ppm to 10,000 ppm. • All Cu samples greater than or equal to 1.0% Cu were re-submitted for an ore digest to determine Cu concentrations greater than 1.0% (ME-OG46). • Au assays were completed via fire assay fusion with an AAS finish using a 30g charge (Au-AA22) suitable for Au grade ranges between 0.01 g/t – 100 g/t. All • Au samples greater than or equal to 1.0 g/t Au were re-submitted for an ore grade 30g fire assay charge to determine Au concentrations greater than 1.0 g/t Au (Au-AA25). • All resource definition diamond drill holes are assayed using the ore grade digest method (ME-OG46) for Cu, Fe, Ag, Zn, Pb and S. Au assays are completed via Au-AA25. Sample preparation and assaying are completed at the ALS laboratory in Orange NSW.
Drilling techniques	• All drilling data intersecting the modelled Budgerygar copper sulphide domains was completed via diamond drilling. A total of 391 drillholes were used for resource modelling and estimation.
Drill sample recovery	• All diamond core recoveries are measured and recorded by Aeris Resources field technicians or geologists. Initial drill holes completed by NORD targeting the Budgerygar deposit did not have RQD routinely recorded. RC pre-collar sample recoveries were not recorded nor required to be recorded as all material estimated for the Budgerygar mineralisation is defined by diamond drill core. RQD measurements are taken on all cores prior to all sampling. This procedure has been part of the standard drill core processing procedure since 2005. • Rock competency is very good through the Budgerygar mineralised system and adjoining country rock. Faults intersected are generally sub metre in thickness and contain minor amounts of clay which are susceptible to core loss. Industry standard drilling practices are maintained to ensure sample recoveries and core presentation remains at a high level. • No significant relationship appears to exist between recovery and grade.
Logging	• All diamond drill cores have been geologically logged by company geologists. All drill holes have been geotechnically logged. All logging is to the level of detail to support the Budgerygar style of mineralisation. • Logging of diamond drill core records lithology, alteration, mineralisation, degree of oxidation, structure, RQD and recovery. All drill core was photographed in both dry and wet form. Core is stored in core trays and labelled similarly. • All diamond drill core holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond core samples are cut using an Almonte automatic core saw. Half core samples are collected on average at 1.0m intervals and can vary between 0.4m to 1.2m. Sample intervals not equal to 1.0m generally occur at mineralisation/geology contacts. • Samples taken are appropriate for the Budgerygar mineralisation style. Half core drill core samples are sent to ALS laboratory in Orange NSW for sample preparation and assaying. Upon arrival at the laboratory sample weights are recorded. Samples greater than 3kg are crushed via a Boyd crusher (90% passing 2mm) and rotary split

Criteria	Commentary
	to a sub sample between 2kg to 3kg. The sub sample is pulverised via a LM5 to 85% passing 75µm. A 300g sample is taken from the pulverised material for assaying. Samples less than 3kg are crushed via a jaw crusher to 70% passing 6mm and the whole sample is pulverised in a LM5 with a 300g sub sample taken for assaying. • Sample blanks and industry standards (CRMs) are routinely submitted at a frequency of 1:20. Duplicates and pulps are retained and re-submitted periodically to test assay reproducibility. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Mineralisation at the Budgerygar deposit is associated with primary sulphides. Copper mineralisation is primarily associated with chalcopyrite. Copper mineralisation is largely associated with banded to semi-massive and massive mineralisation variably affected by small-scale faulting and alteration. The assay methods described previously are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Sample preparation methods are also considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Review of sample duplicates indicates the assay repeatability is very good. • Information regarding assay techniques used for samples taken pre 2005 cannot be confirmed. However, drill holes completed up to this period are spatially distributed amongst more recent drilling from which the assay methodology/techniques are known. Aeris Resources are confident the assay methods used would meet industry standards based on the geological protocols in place at the time. • No other methods were used to derive assay values for resource estimation. • Laboratory QA/QC samples included the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (CRMs) and repeats.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant mineralised intersections are reviewed by the logging geologist. QAQC results are reviewed on batch-by-batch and monthly basis. Deviations from precision tolerances are investigated on a batch-by-batch basis. If grade bias is observed, then follow up with the laboratory typically occurs monthly. • No twinned holes were conducted. • All Aeris Resources geological data is logged directly into Acquire at the core yard using company laptops and logging codes. • In built Acquire validation occurs at the time of data entry. • Assay results are returned electronically on a batch-by-batch basis from the ALS laboratory via the Webtrieve portal. Returned assay batches are reviewed prior to uploading them to the Acquire database. If a batch fails QAQC procedures, then follow up and potential re-assaying from the laboratory is conducted. Assay data are not uploaded to the Acquire database until a batch passes all QAQC tests. • No adjustments to assay data are made.
Location of data points	• Surface drill holes completed from 2005 onwards have collar locations surveyed by using either a DGPS or by handheld GPS. Handheld GPS measurements are corrected to topographic survey. All pre 2005 drill holes were surveyed by either staff surveyors or contractors using a theodolite. • Surveyed collar co-ordinates are entered and stored within Aeris Resources Acquire database. • Geology interpretations and grade estimates are based on a local Tritton Mine Grid (TMG). The TMG is rotated 8.423^0 to the west from AGD 66 true north. • Quality and accuracy of the drill collars are suitable for geological interpretation and resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing across the Budgerygar deposit varies from approximately 20m (N) x 20m (RL) to 100m (N) x 100m (RL). • Indicated Mineral Resource is defined within 40m x 40m drill spacing. Inferred Mineral Resource is defined with drill spacings up to 80m x 80m. Based on the observed geological continuity the drill spacing is appropriate to classify as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. • The Budgerygar mineralisation is sufficiently defined to model both geology and grade continuity for an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classification. • Samples are composited to 1.0m intervals. The majority of the assay data are 1.0m in length. Within an estimation domain composite lengths are created at 1.0m intervals from HW to FW. In some instances, the FW sample may be less than 1.0m

Criteria	Commentary
	in length. Samples greater than or equal to 0.5m are retained for estimation and those less than 0.5m are not used for estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drillholes intersect the deposit at high angles to the mineralised system i.e. approaching a perpendicular angle. • There is a negligible chance of potential grade bias based on drill orientation/intersection angles. • No material issues due to sampling bias have been identified.
Sample security	• The Chain of Custody is managed by the Company. Samples post 2005 were stored on site in polyweave bags containing approximately 5 samples. These bags are securely tied, then loaded and wrapped onto a pallet for dispatch to the laboratory. • The samples are freighted directly to the laboratory with appropriate documentation listing sample numbers and analytical methods requested. • Samples are immediately receipted by a laboratory staff member on arrival, with a notification to Aeris Resources of the number of samples that have arrived.
Audits or reviews	• Data is validated when uploading into the Company's AcQuire database. • No formal audit has been conducted.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
Budgerygar deposit drill program

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Tritton Regional Tenement package is located approximately 45 kilometres north-west of the township of Nyngan in central western New South Wales. • The Tritton Regional Tenement package consists of 8 Exploration Licences and 3 Mining Leases. The mineral and mining rights are owned 100% by the Company. • The Budgerygar deposit is located within ML1544. ML1544 is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Regional exploration has been completed over the currently held tenement package by Utah Development Co in the early 1960's to early 1970's. Australian Selection P/L completed exploration throughout the 1970's to late 1980's prior to NORD Resources throughout the late 1980's and 1990's. This included soil sampling and regional magnetics which covered the Avoca, Greater Hermidale, Belmore and Thorndale project areas. Principally exploration efforts were focused on the discovery of oxide copper mineralisation. NORD Resources also completed some shallow reverse circulation (RC) drilling over the Avoca Tank Resource. Subsequent exploration efforts have been completed by Tritton Resources Pty Ltd with the drilling over a number of RC drill holes within the Greater Hermidale region in the late 1990's similarly focused on heap leachable oxide copper mineralisation, prior to the acquisition of the Tritton Resources Pty Ltd by Straits Resources Limited in 2006.
Geology	• Regionally mineralisation is hosted within early to mid-Ordovician turbidite sediments, forming part of the Girilambone group. Mineralisation is hosted within greenschist facies, ductile deformed pelitic to psammitic sediments, and sparse zones of courser sandstones. • Sulphide mineralisation within the Tritton tenement package is dominated by banded to stringer pyrite – chalcopyrite, with a massive pyrite-chalcopyrite unit along the hanging wall contact. Alteration assemblages adjacent to mineralisation is characterised by an ankerite footwall and silica sericite hanging wall.
Drill hole information	• All relevant information pertaining to each drill hole has been provided.
Data aggregation methods	• All assay results reported represent length-weighted composited assays. Compositing was applied to intervals that nominally exceeded 0.5% Cu with a maximum of 3.0m internal dilution. No top cutting of assay results was applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill holes are designed to intersect the target horizon across strike at or near right angles. At times it is not possible to intersect the target horizon at or near right angle and is dependent on drill site availability.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The true thickness of the mineralisation is provided as a range based on reviewing a subset of mineralised intersections listed in the appendices.
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	• Exploration and resource definition drilling will continue at the Budgerygar deposit once new drill platforms have been established in FY27.