9 JUNE 2026 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS CONTINUE AT GOLDEN PLATEAU

- **High-grade gold intersections returned from the Main, North and East lodes, including:**
  - **GPS160 – 14.2m[1] at 9.1g/t Au from 172.2m (Main lode)**
  - **GPS148 – 2.5m[1] at 8.9g/t Au from 185.3m (Main lode)**
  - **GPS168 – 6.7m[1] at 5.2g/t Au from 188.0m (Main lode)**
  - **GPS171 – 32.2m[1] at 1.4g/t Au from 167.0m (Main lode)**
  - **GPS171 – 2.1m[1] at 4.4g/t Au from 263.9m (North lode)**
  - **GPS169A – 18.5m[1] at 2.4g/t Au from 220.8m (East lode)**
- **High-grades associated with remnant mineralisation adjacent to historical stoping areas**
- **Geology model validated across all lodes tested, with mineralisation consistently intersected at predicted positions**
- **Updated Mineral Resource estimate targeted for the first half of FY27 to underpin an economic assessment of Golden Plateau**

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 "The consistent performance of our geological model continues to impress, with drill holes across the Main, North and East lodes intersecting mineralisation at their predicted positions and delivering some of our strongest results to date.

The high-grade intersection in GPS160 is a standout result and reinforces our growing confidence in the remnant potential of Golden Plateau. Several of the higher-grade intersections reported to date occur between and around historical underground workings that targeted high-grade shoots. While these results are encouraging,

[1] Estimated true thickness (m)

further drilling is required to determine the extent and continuity of the high-grade mineralisation.

With the drill program nearing completion, we are well-positioned to update the Golden Plateau Mineral Resource in the first half of FY27 and progress an economic assessment of the project."

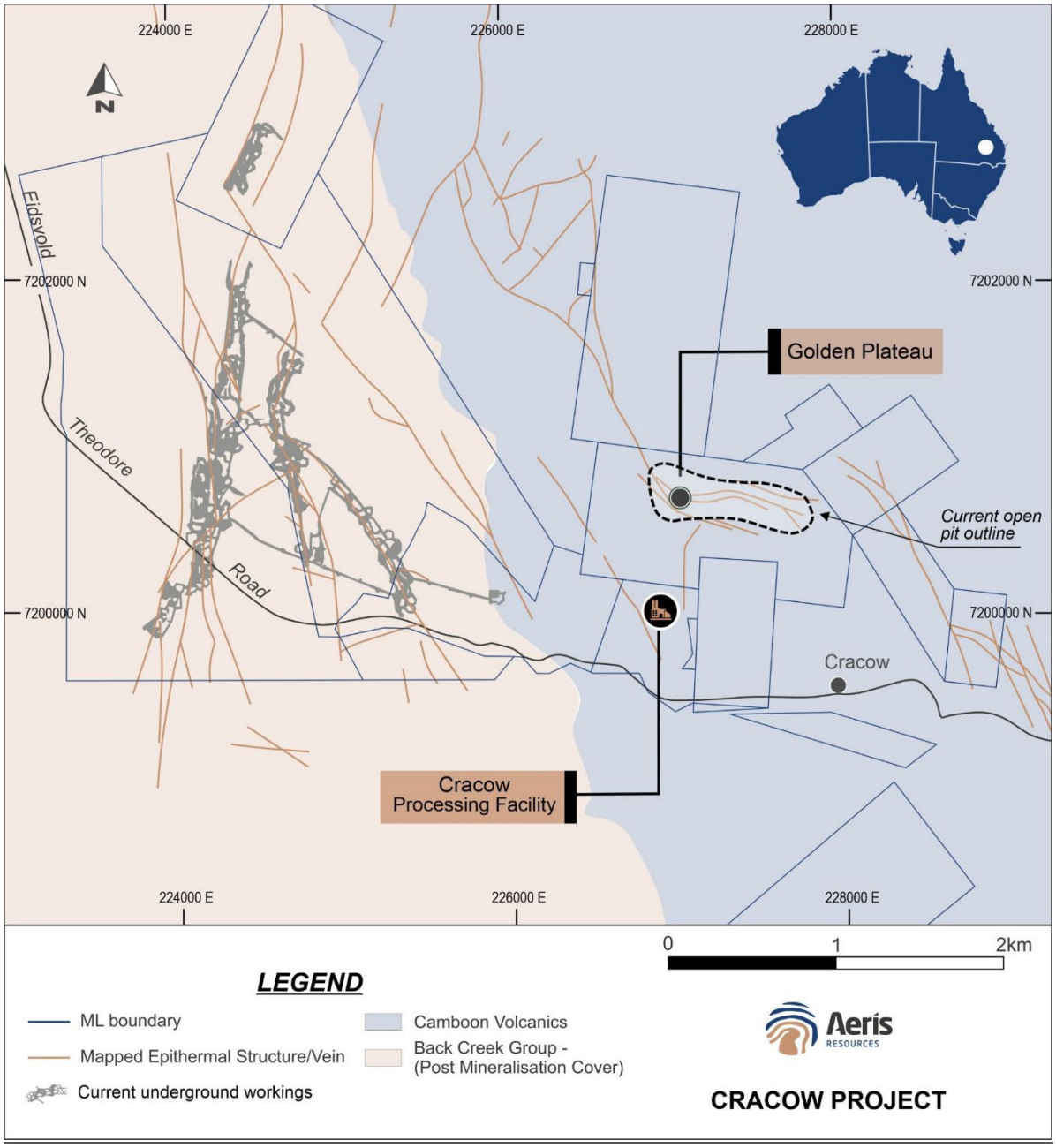
Background

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 (refer to Figure 1). Golden Plateau was the most significant contributor to the Cracow goldfield, with approximately 850,000 gold ounces[2] produced between the 1930s to 1990s.

An updated geological 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, providing the foundation for the current drill program. Following encouraging initial results[3] the drill program was expanded from 6,400m to approximately 14,000m, to test remnant mineralisation across multiple lodes.

Figure 1 – Plan view showing the location of the Golden Plateau deposit, Cracow processing facility and current underground operation at the Western Vein Field.

[2] Refer to ASX announcement "Golden Plateau Project Update" dated 29th September 2025.
[3] Refer to ASX announcements "Significant gold intersections from Golden Plateau drilling" dated 9 February 2026 and "Golden Plateau drill program update" dated 30 March 2026.



Drill Program Update

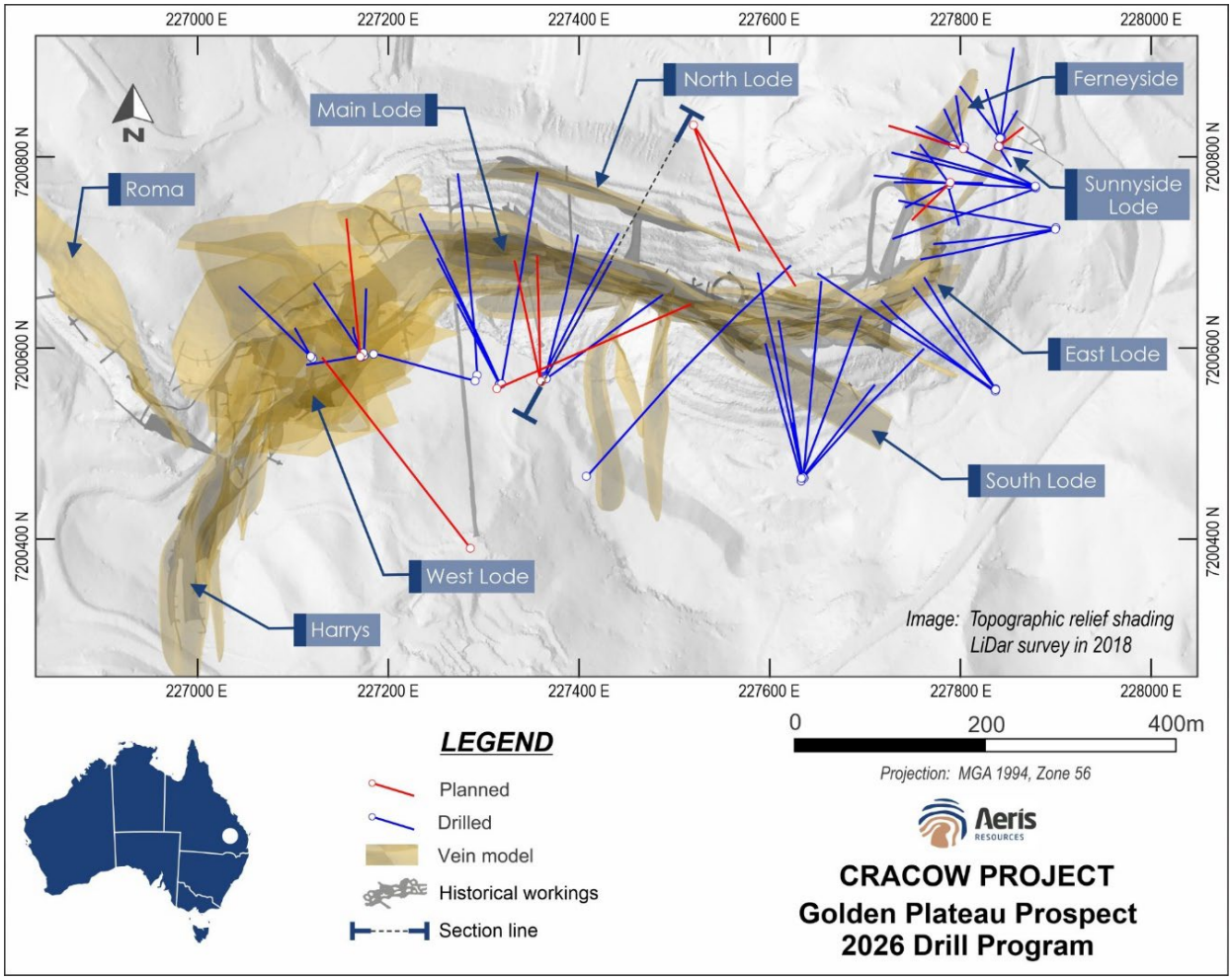
The 14,000m drill program is approximately 75% complete, with 55 drill holes completed to date.

Assay results have now been received from an additional twenty-nine drill holes targeting the Ferneyside, South, North, East and Main lodes. The majority of these holes were designed to test remnant mineralisation surrounding and between historical underground workings.

The geological interpretation continues to be validated by drilling, with drill holes consistently intersecting modelled lodes at their predicted positions. Further drilling

will focus on defining the continuity and extent of higher-grade mineralisation within the Main lode at depth, testing western extensions of the North lode, and testing strike extensions to the East and Ferneyside lodes.

Figure 2 – Plan view showing the modelled mineralised lodes, historical workings and current drill program at the Golden Plateau deposit. ***Note the section line is through the Main lode (GPS160) referenced in this report.***



Main Lode

The Main lode is characterised by broad zones of stockwork mineralisation containing internal higher-grade shoots and was one of the most significant lodes mined at Golden Plateau. The Main lode extends approximately 400m along strike and 250m down-dip.

Drilling has intersected the lode and historical stope voids at their predicted positions, confirming continuity of mineralisation throughout the interpreted structural corridor. Several higher-grade intersections have been returned adjacent to historical stoping areas (refer to Figure 3 and Figure 4). The extent of remaining high-grade mineralisation is considered limited, as historical stoping focused on the higher-grade portions of the Main lode and the number of stopes decreases with depth.

Significant new intersections reported from the Main lode include:

- GPS160 14.2m[4] @ 9.1g/t Au (including 4.1m[4] @ 26.6g/t Au)
- GPS148 2.5m[4] @ 8.9g/t Au
- GPS168 6.7m[4] @ 5.2g/t Au
- GPS171 32.2m[4] @ 1.4g/t Au

North Lode

Two drill holes targeting the Main lode were extended at depth to test a secondary target referred to as the North lode. The drill results are encouraging with one high-grade intercept reported. Historical drilling and underground development indicate the potential for thicker mineralisation further to the west. The significant new intersection returned from the North lode is:

- GPS171 2.1m[4] @ 4.4g/t Au

[4] Estimated true thickness (m)

Figure 3 – Long section looking northeast at the Main lode, showing recent drill intersections in relation to historical stoping areas, historical drill holes and planned drill intersections. ***Note drill intersections are displayed as gram metre intercepts (gold grade (g/t) x estimated true width).***

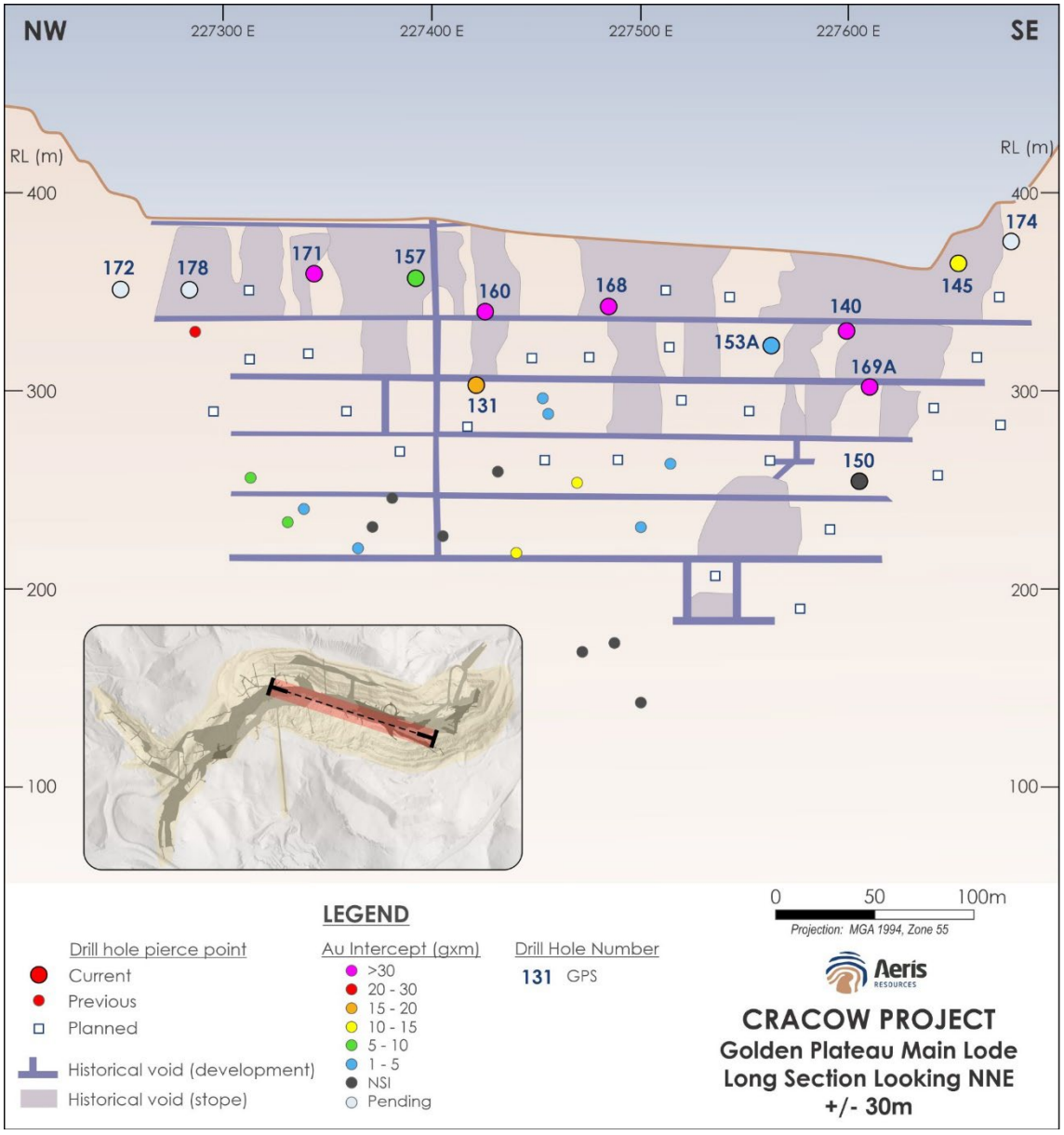
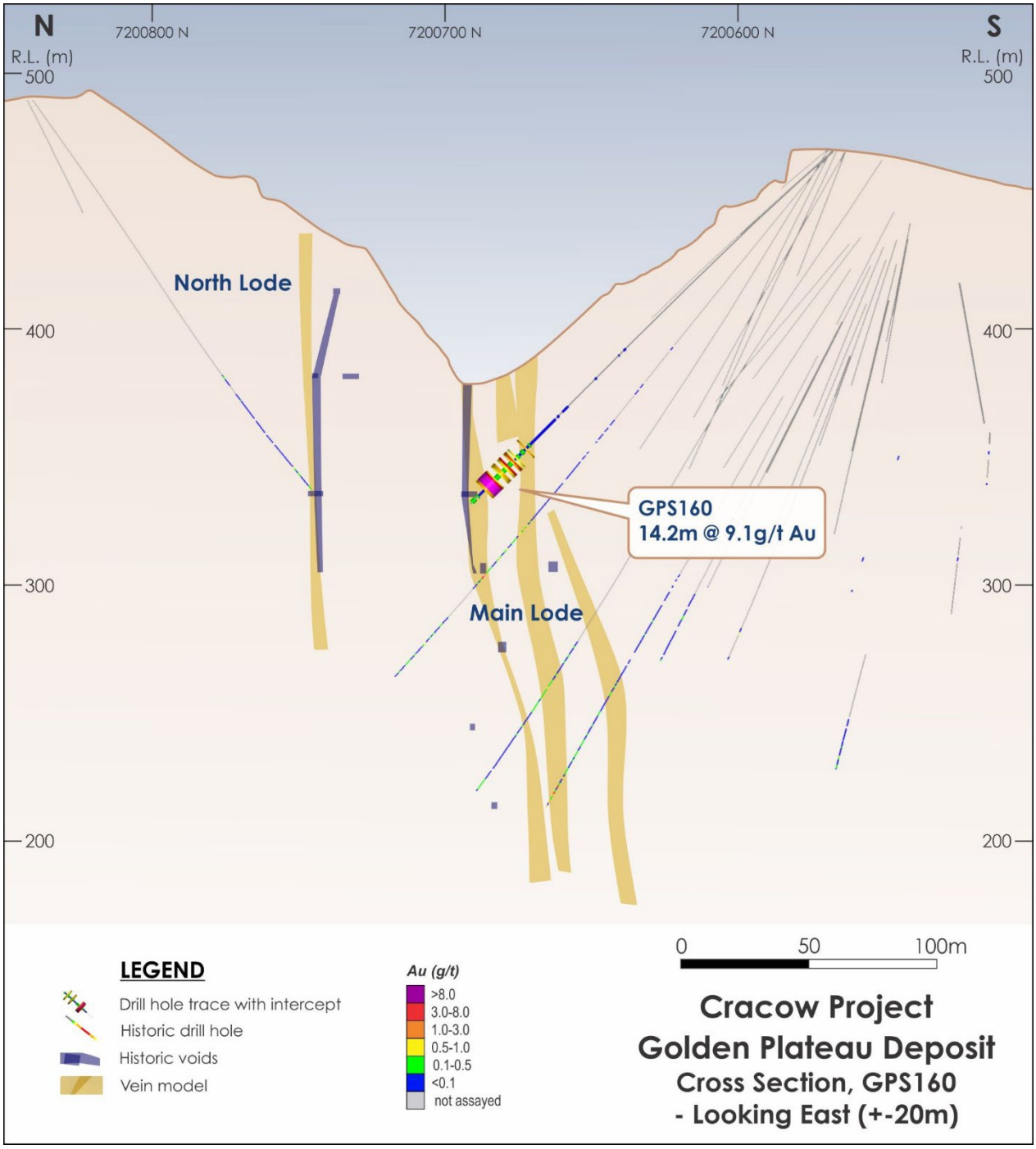


Figure 4 – Cross section looking west through the Main and North lodes at the Golden Plateau deposit, showing drill hole GPS160 (with estimated true widths shown from Appendix B) in relation to historical drill holes, modelled lode wireframes and historical stoping areas. ***Note that GPS160 targeted the Main lode and did not extend to the North lode.***



East Lode

The Main lode splits into the East and South lodes at its eastern margin. The junction of the three lodes is a zone of structural complexity that has generated broad stockwork mineralisation, extending beyond the discrete lode structures mined historically. Drilling completed to date has confirmed consistent gold mineralisation across the East lode stockwork zone.

Significant assay intersections returned to date are primarily associated with mineralisation adjacent to historical stoping areas and extending into the surrounding stockwork, highlighting the potential to define additional mineralisation beyond the historical mined areas through further drilling. Significant new intersections reported from the East lode include:

- GPS169A 18.5m[5] @ 2.4g/t Au
- GPS145 9.0m[5] @ 1.5g/t Au

The East lode results continue to demonstrate continuity of mineralisation and support the broader remnant mineralisation potential at Golden Plateau.

Ferneyside Lode

Drilling at the Ferneyside lode has focused on defining the extent of mineralisation along the structure. The lode has a confirmed strike length of 150m and vertical extent of approximately 100m (Figure 5).

At the northeastern margin of the Ferneyside lode, the quartz lode narrows and transitions into thinner parallel quartz veins with limited potential. The southwestern extent of the lode remains open and is an important target for future drilling, particularly at the junction with the East lode.

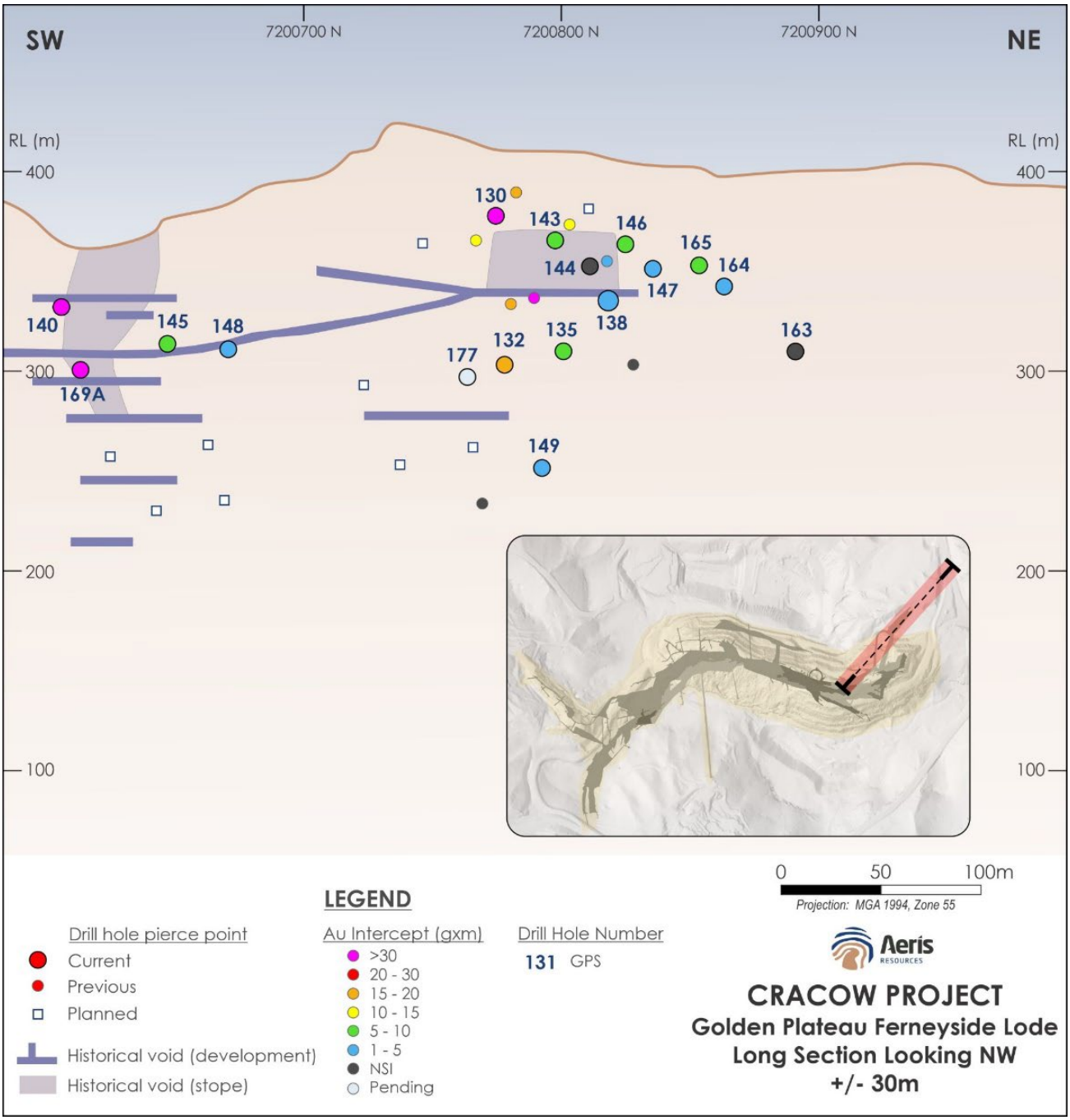
Significant new intercepts returned for Ferneyside include:

- GPS146 4.3m[5] @ 2.1g/t Au
- GPS165 1.3m[5] @ 5.2g/t Au

The results confirm mineralisation across the defined strike length of the Ferneyside lode. The focus will shift to testing the southwestern extensions and the potential connection to the East lode.

[5] Estimated true thickness (m)

Figure 5 – Long section looking northwest at the Ferneyside lode, showing recent and historical intersections, historical underground workings and planned drill intersections. Drilling has largely constrained the northeast extent of the lode, with planned drilling focused on testing southwest extensions to the East lode. ***Note drill intersections are displayed as gram metre intercepts (gold grade (g/t) x estimated true width).***



Moving Forward

The drill program remains on track for completion by end of June 2026, with assay results being returned and prioritised. On completion of the drill program, the Company intends to update the Golden Plateau Mineral Resource estimate in the first half of FY27 to underpin an economic assessment of the project. The Company remains focused on advancing Golden Plateau as a potential major ore source for the Cracow Operation.

This announcement is authorised for lodgement by:

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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, 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. Find out more at www.aerisresources.com.au and follow Aeris on LinkedIn

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'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[1]

Hole ID	Easting[2] (m)	Northing[2] (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth[3]	Dip	Comments
GPS159	227,787	7,200,772	411	69.1	164.7	-48.8	Complete
GPS160	227,365	7,200,568	470	197.8	28.1	-41.2	Abandoned
GPS161	227,789	7,200,774	411	57.1	93.0	-50.3	Complete
GPS162	227,843	7,200,820	406	78.0	31.0	-63.8	Complete
GPS163	227,843	7,200,820	406	165.3	9.0	-53.9	Complete
GPS164	227,843	7,200,820	406	111.4	342.5	-61.3	Complete
GPS165	227,843	7,200,820	406	117.3	321.8	-54.5	Complete
GPS166	227,841	7,200,811	406	65.0	101.7	-55.9	Complete
GPS167	227,841	7,200,811	406	98.3	149.4	-74.1	Complete
GPS168	227,366	7,200,567	469	200.1	53.8	-37.3	Complete
GPS169	227,634	7,200,461	474	93.2	351.3	-48.2	Abandoned
GPS169A	227,634	7,200,463	474	250.8	351.8	-48.4	Complete
GPS170	227,318	7,200,561	466	137.7	332.4	-44.2	Abandoned
GPS170A	227,318	7,200,561	466	216.9	335.1	-45.3	Complete
GPS171	227,319	7,200,562	466	285.0	11.2	-37.0	Complete
GPS172	227,318	7,200,561	466	238.3	335.7	-32.4	Complete
GPS173	227,635	7,200,463	474	149.3	38.0	-32.8	Complete
GPS174	227,634	7,200,463	474	239.7	20.4	-41.6	Complete
GPS175	227,901	7,200,724	409	192.1	255.7	-42.4	Complete
GPS176	227,900	7,200,724	409	158.5	261.6	-35.4	Complete
GPS177	227,901	7,200,725	409	213.2	279.9	-37.9	Complete

[1] Drill holes referenced in this report, which are excluded from the Table, have been listed in a previous ASX announcement dated 9th February, "Significant gold intersections from Golden Plateau drilling" or 30th March, "Golden Plateau drill program update".

[2] Easting and northing coordinates are reported in MGA94 Zone 56 grid

[3] All down hole surveys are reported in MGA94 Zone 56 grid.

APPENDIX B:

Summary of significant gold intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Est. true Width (m)	Domain	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comment
GPS145[1]	144.5	149.8	5.3	3.80	SL	2.4	41.6	stockwork veins with moderate silica alteration
GPS145[1]	154.8	168.0	13.2	9.00	EL	1.5	3.3	stockwork veinlets in footwall to historic stope
GPS145[1]	237.6	245.8	8.2	5.80	ML	1.3	7.8	quartz breccia lode
GPS146[1]	39.9	65.2	25.3	4.30	FY	2.1	13.7	stockwork veins
GPS147[1]	42.4	46.7	4.3	1.40	FY	0.6	5.0	thin sheeted veinlets
GPS147[1]	59.5	64.0	4.5	1.60	FY	1.0	6.5	thin sheeted veinlets
GPS147[1]	71.5	73.4	1.9	0.80	FY	1.7	8.6	breccia lode
GPS148[1]	185.3	188.2	2.9	2.50	ML	8.9	62.2	quartz breccia infill and silica alteration
GPS148[1]	205.8	207.5	1.7	2.60	UK	2.5	24.1	breccia lode and intense alteration
GPS148[1]	250.9	254.0	3.1	2.40	UK	0.7	1.0	sparse crustiform sheeted veins
GPS149[1]	195.7	202.8	7.1	4.10	FY	0.7	15.5	breccia lodes and stockwork
GPS150	No significant intercept							
GPS151	No significant intercept							
GPS152	No significant intercept							
GPS153A[1]	271	276	5.0	3.8	ML	1.3	13.1	stockwork veins
GPS153A[1]	307.7	313.8	6.1	5.2	LL	3.2	3.3	brecciated veins and intense alteration
GPS153A[1]	316.6	318	1.4	1.2	UK	3.9	4.6	stockwork veins
GPS153A[1]	334.2	337.2	3.0	2.8	NL	0.9	2.5	stockwork veins
GPS154[1]	258	270.4	12.4	6.0	EL	1.7	11.6	stockwork veins
GPS155	No significant intercept							
GPS156[1]	246.4	248.9	2.5	1.30	EL	1.3	33.8	discrete breccia lode
GPS157[1]	161.9	164.0	2.1	1.70	ML	4.6	4.8	stockwork in footwall to historic stope
GPS157[1]	190.0	191.2	1.2	0.90	UK	0.8	4.0	discrete quartz lode
GPS158	No significant intercept							
GPS159	No significant intercept							
GPS160[1]	172.2	190.2	18.0	14.2	ML	9.1		Broad zone from fault to
Including								
GPS160[2]	172.2	175.2	3.0	2.5	ML	2.2	8.6	structure with silica alteration
GPS160[2]	176.8	184.5	7.7	5.7	ML	1.0	1.8	very thin veinlets with adularia
GPS160[2]	184.5	190.2	5.7	4.1	ML	26.6	15.5	quartz breccia lode
GPS161	No significant intercept							
GPS162	No significant intercept							
GPS163	No significant intercept							
GPS164[1]	69.0	70.3	1.3	0.6	FY	2.5	64.6	veinlets and silica alteration
GPS165[1]	37.0	44.5	7.5	2.2	FY	2.0	10.8	structure with thin veinlets
GPS165[1]	62.5	64.8	2.3	1.3	FY	5.2	18.3	discrete breccia lode
GPS166	No significant intercept							
GPS167	No significant intercept							
GPS168[1]	188.0	197.6	9.6	6.7	ML	5.2	31.7	breccia lode in hanging wall to historic stope
GPS169	No significant intercept							
GPS169A[1]	189.9	193.1	3.2	1.1	SL	1.5	6.7	Stockwork veins in the footwall to historic stope

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Est. true Width (m)	Domain	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comment
GPS169A[1]	220.8	239.9	19.1	18.5	EL	2.4	6.9	broad stockwork veining
GPS170	No significant intercept							
GPS170A	No significant intercept							
GPS171[1]	167.0	206.3	39.3	32.2	ML	1.4	6.2	broad stockwork veining
GPS171[1]	263.9	266.0	2.1	2.1	NL	4.4	2.4	discrete breccia lode

[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] Reported significant intervals are based on a minimum width of 0.4m, minimum Au grade 1.0g/t Au and below cut-off material (<1.0g/t Au) included where vein stockwork is between historic stope voids. This reporting criteria relates specifically to higher grade intercepts within the broader lower grade interval.

Domain: FY Ferneyside ML Main Lode NL North Lode SL South Lode EL East Lode LL Link splay UK unknown minor splay

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.

Criteria	Commentary
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 Ferneyside 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

Criteria	Commentary
	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. There are discrete quartz lodes 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). There are also broad low-grade gold stockwork domains. These intervals are based on the presence of quartz veining. Gold grades are 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 discrete lodes. • Internal higher-grade intersections are reported applying a minimum width of 0.4m, minimum Au grade 1.0g/t Au, maximum of 1m of below cut-off material (<0.5g/t Au).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill holes have been designed to intersect the mineralised structure at a high angle where practicable and based on drill collar location constraints surrounding the historic Open Pit and stockpiles. • 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, an updated Mineral Resource estimate that will be released FY27 H1.