AVIRA RESOURCES LIMITED

13 AUGUST 2026

OUTSTANDING HIGH-GRADE GOLD CONFIRMED AT DEPTH AT MT CATTLIN

Highlights

- Assay results now received for all 18 holes assayed to date in Avira's maiden RC drilling program at Mt Cattlin
- Standout high-grade intercepts confirm mineralisation continues at depth at Maori Queen, including:
  - **7 metres at 6.11 g/t Au from 105 metres (incl. 2 metres at 15.1 g/t Au from 107 metres) in RAGC116**
  - **5 metres @ 1.85 g/t Au from 106 metres (incl. 1 metre @ 7.47 g/t Au from 106 metres) in RAGC117**
  - **8 metres at 1.4 g/t Au from 37 metres in RAGC113**
- RAGC116 also intersected two further mineralised zones up-hole (2 metres at 1.63 g/t Au from 61 metres and 2 metres at 1.31 g/t Au from 101 metres), reinforcing the potential of Maori Queen **and the broader New Zealand Trend mineralised corridor**
- Further Phase 1 RC drilling planned from September 2026 — testing down-dip extensions at Maori Queen and commencing first-pass drilling at **high-grade Sirdar and Ellendale**

Avira Resources Limited (**Avira** or the **Company**) (ASX:**AVW**) is pleased to announce further high-grade gold results from its maiden reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program at the Mt Cattlin Gold Project, near Ravensthorpe in the southern Goldfields-Esperance region of Western Australia, including a standout intercept confirming high-grade mineralisation continues at depth at the Maori Queen prospect.

Avira Resources Chief Executive Officer Andrew van Bentum commented: *"These latest results from our maiden RC program at Maori Queen confirm that high-grade gold continues at depth. The 7 metre intercept at 6.11 g/t Au in RAGC116 — including 2 metres at 15.1 g/t Au — together with 5 metres at 1.85 g/t Au in RAGC117, confirm the high-grade momentum building at Maori*

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Directors and Management

David Wheeler, Non-Executive Chairman

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David Deloub, Non-Executive Director

Andrew van Bentum, Chief Executive Officer

Rhys Waldon, Company Secretary

ASX Code: AVW

Issued Capital

575,000,000 Ordinary Shares (**AVW**)

270,781,470 Quoted options exercisable at $0.015 on or before 30 June 2027 (**AVWOB**)

20,125,001 Unquoted options exercisable at $0.06 on or before 30 June 2027

25,000,000 Unquoted options exercisable at $0.015 on or before 31 December 2027

25,000,000 Class C Performance Rights expiring 3 December 2027

20,000,000 Class D Performance Rights expiring 5 December 2028

Queen and into the New Zealand Trend, which is emerging as a genuinely exciting, high-grade mineralised corridor with real scope to grow.

Our focus now turns to completing Phase 1 — testing further down-dip extensions at Maori Queen, while putting rigs onto the high-grade Sirdar prospect and Ellendale for the first time. We look forward to updating the market as this exciting project continues to grow."

Mt Cattlin Gold Project

The Mt Cattlin Gold Project is located in the southern Goldfields-Esperance region of Western Australia, approximately 430km east-southeast of Perth and 4km north of Ravensthorpe. The Project sits immediately adjacent to the large-scale Mt Cattlin Lithium Mine and encompasses the high-grade Maori Queen and Sirdar gold deposits, which together carry a historical production record of 23,006 tonnes at 24.56 g/t Au, underlining the high-grade potential of the project.

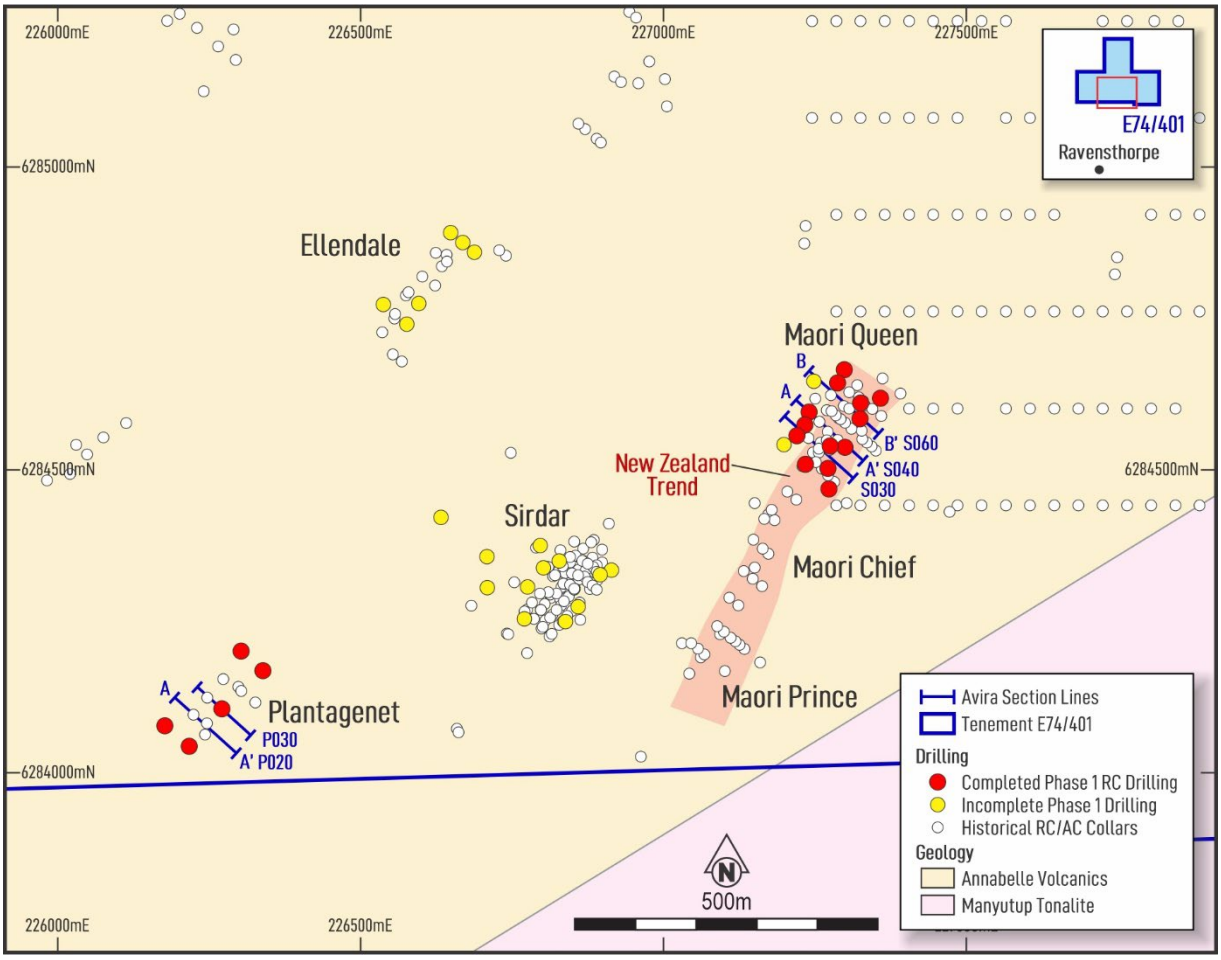

Figure 1: Plan of Mt Cattlin Gold Project showing prospect locations, drill hole collar locations with section locations and the New Zealand Trend. Inset shows project position within E74/401.

Avira completed a comprehensive review and reinterpretation of historical drill data at Mt Cattlin to identify potential for high-grade gold extension zones at Maori Queen and Sirdar, and the Plantagenet and Ellendale prospects (Figure 1). Gold mineralisation is interpreted to occur in two principal styles: narrow, high-grade shear-hosted quartz-sulphide lodes; and broader disseminated stockwork mineralisation associated with the porphyry complex.

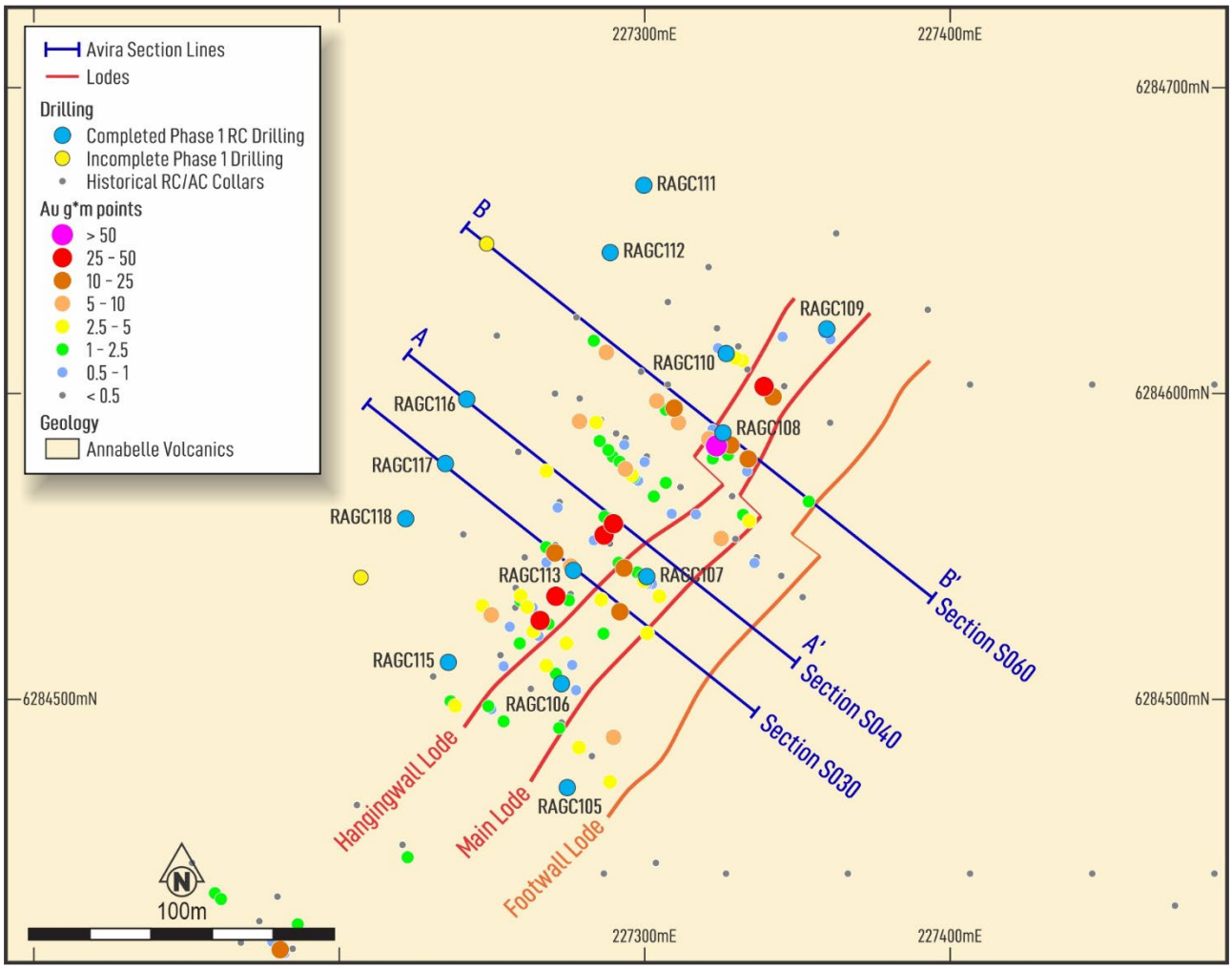

Figure 2: Plan of Maori Queen Prospect, showing gram-metre (3D plot) intercepts, current drill status and historical collars.

Maori Queen Prospect Results

Significant new intercepts (>0.5 g/t Au) include:

- **7 metres at 6.11 g/t Au from 105 metres (incl. 2 metres at 15.1 g/t Au from 107 metres)** in RAGC116, with additional intervals of 2 metres at 1.63 g/t Au from 61 metres and 2 metres at 1.31 g/t Au from 101 metres higher in the same hole
- **8 metres at 1.4 g/t Au from 37 metres** in RAGC113, and 1 metre at 3.06 g/t Au from 26 metres

- **5 metres at 1.85 g/t Au from 106 metres (incl. 1 metre at 7.47 g/t Au from 106 metres)** in RAGC117, and 1 metre at 1.47 g/t Au from 85 metres
- 2 metres at 0.63 g/t Au from 39 metres in RAGC115, and 2 metres at 0.5 g/t Au from 43 metres

Assay results now received for the final five holes of the maiden Maori Queen RC program confirm that high-grade gold mineralisation continues at depth. The standout result of 7 metres at 6.11 g/t Au from 105 metres in RAGC116 (Figure 3), including 2 metres at 15.1 g/t Au from 107 metres, was intersected 25 metres down-plunge of the historical intercept in RAGC032 (5 metres at 6.34 g/t Au)[1], confirming the down-dip continuity of the system.

This is further supported by 5 metres at 1.85 g/t Au from 106 metres (including 1 metre at 7.47 g/t Au) in RAGC117 (Figure 4), together with historical high-grade intercepts on adjacent sections[1].

RAGC116 also intersected two further mineralised zones up-hole — 2 metres at 1.63 g/t Au from 61 metres and 2 metres at 1.31 g/t Au from 101 metres — consistent with the stacked, shear-hosted architecture at Maori Queen: a dominant, steeply north-west-dipping quartz-sulphide Main Lode flanked by parallel footwall and hanging-wall lodes, developed within sheared basalt and dolerite. At corridor scale, this stacked system forms part of the broader **New Zealand Trend, which extends 650 metres to the south-west and captures the Maori Chief and Maori Prince prospects** — reinforcing its potential as a robust, multi-lode mineralised corridor and increasing the Company's confidence in the scale potential of the system.

[1] *ASX: AVW - 24 Mar 2026 - "High-Grade Gold Confirmed at Mt Cattlin"*

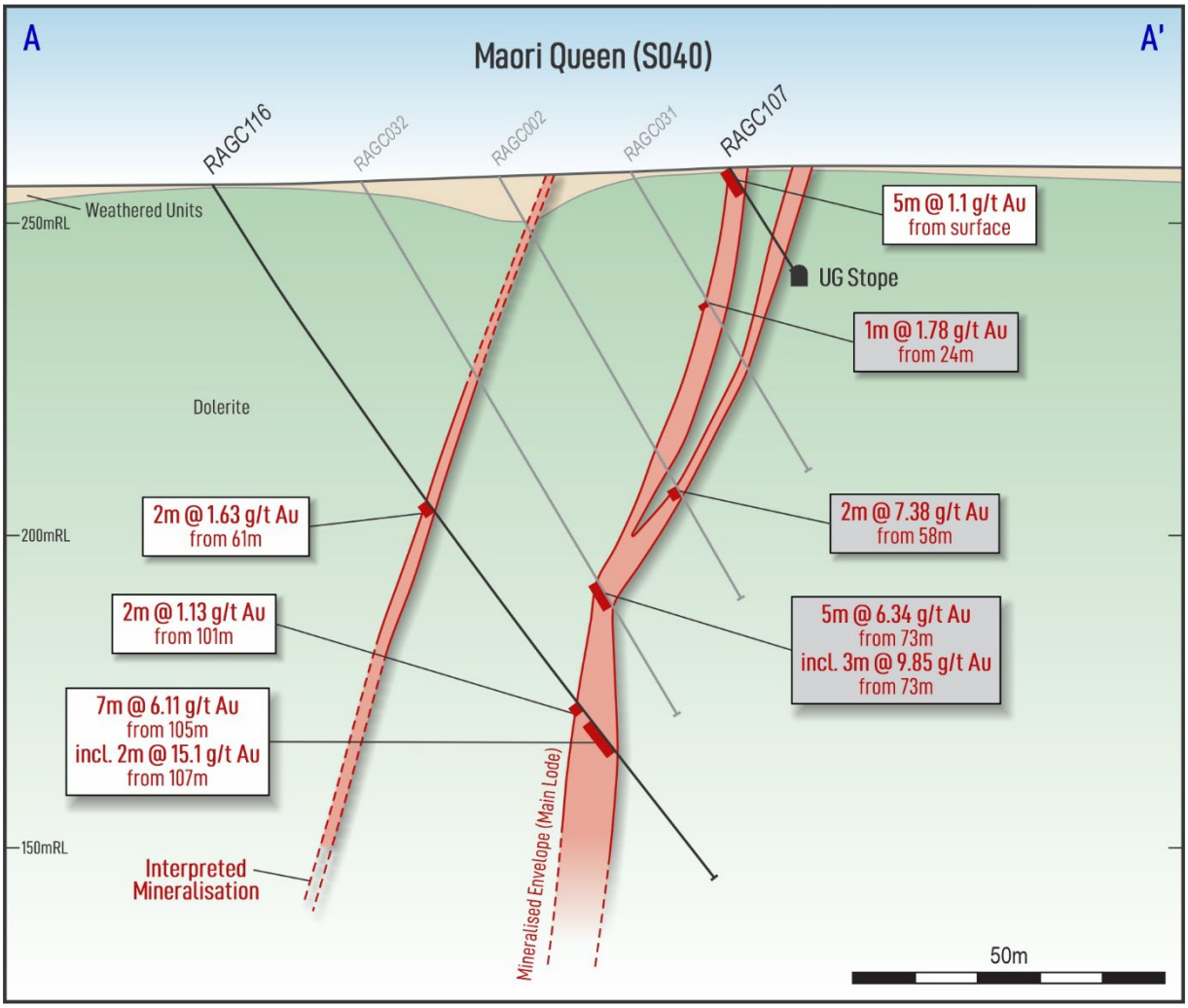

Figure 3: Maori Queen cross section (S040) showing RAGC116 and historical significant intercepts and DH traces, the interpreted Main Lode, footwall and hanging wall lodes.

Mineralisation is characterised by narrow, higher-grade shoots within a broader, lower-grade envelope — including a wide intersection of 27 metres at 0.37 g/t Au from 68 metres in RAGC118 — pointing to disseminated gold potential for additional tonnage around the higher-grade lode positions. The mineralised shear remains open beyond the currently defined high-grade zones, both along strike towards the south-west and down-dip.

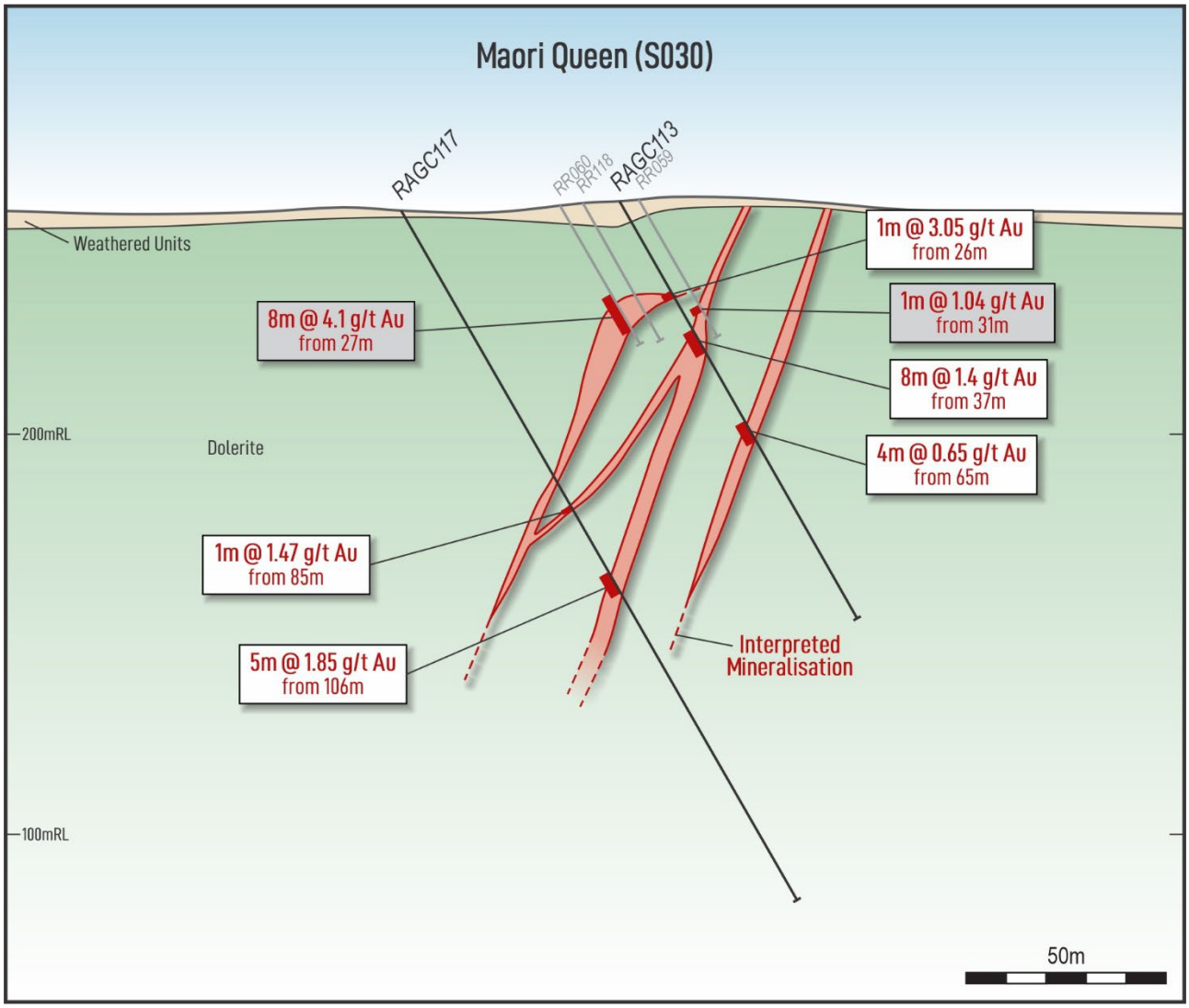

Figure 4: Maori Queen cross section (S030) showing RAGC117 and RAGC113 and historical Dh traces, the interpreted Main Lode, footwall/hanging wall lodes, and significant gold intercepts.

With results now received for all 13 RC holes drilled at Maori Queen, Avira considers Maori Queen and the New Zealand Trend to represent a genuinely exciting, growing high-grade gold opportunity, with mineralisation confirmed over a 650-metre strike length and remaining open at depth (Figure 5). **Further Phase 1 drilling planned from September will test this down-dip and along-strike potential.**

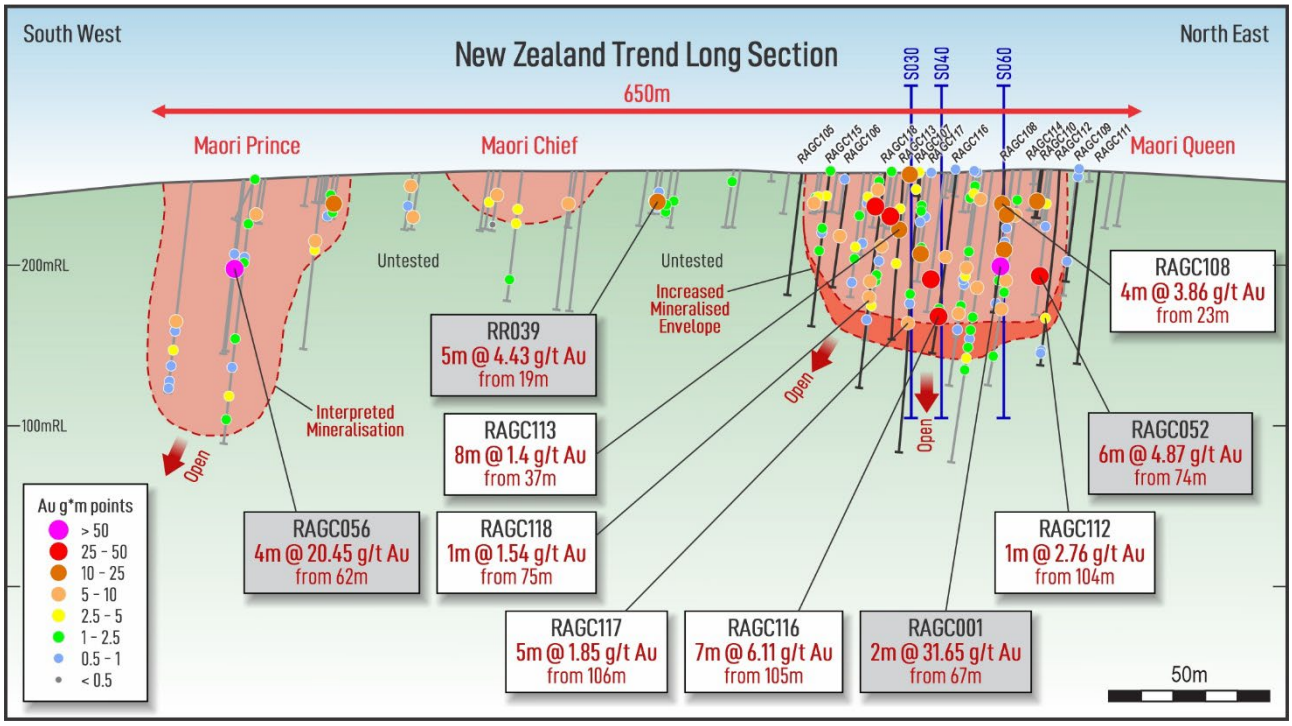

*Figure 5: Long Section of the New Zealand Trend, showing Maori Queen's increased interpreted mineralised envelope, pierce points of recent significant intercepts (white circles), and historic drill traces & g*m points across the 650m trend.*

Review of Plantagenet Prospect Results

As previously reported (ASX:AVW, 6 August 2026), drilling at Plantagenet returned highly encouraging results, confirming the continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation across at least 150 metres of strike length (Figures 6). The **standout intercept of 8 metres at 2.77 g/t Au from 16 metres, and 2 metres at 9.68 g/t Au from 34 metres, in RAGC102** (Figure 8) confirms the shallow, high-grade nature of the Plantagenet lode, which is interpreted to dip approximately 60° to the north-west.

Significant (previously reported) intercepts (>0.5 g/t Au) from Plantagenet include:

- 8 metres at 2.77 g/t Au from 16 metres in RAGC102, including 3 metres at 4.45 g/t Au from 16 metres, and 2 metres at 9.68 g/t Au from 34 metres
- 1 metre at 6.14 g/t Au from 67 metres in RAGC101
- 1 metre at 2.99 g/t Au from 21 metres in RAGC103

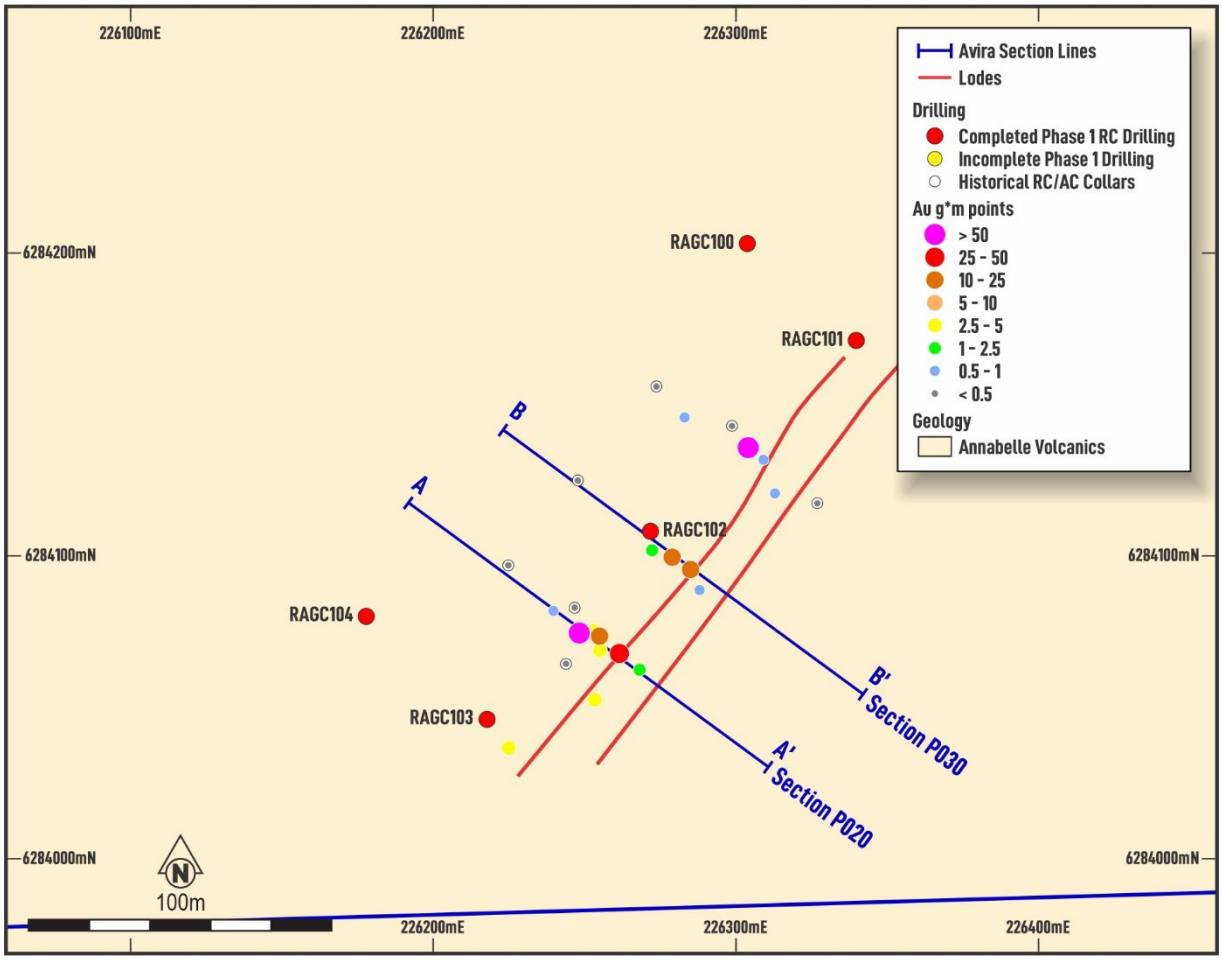

Figure 6: Plan of Plantagenet showing gram*metre intercepts, drill collars and location of Sections P020 and P030.

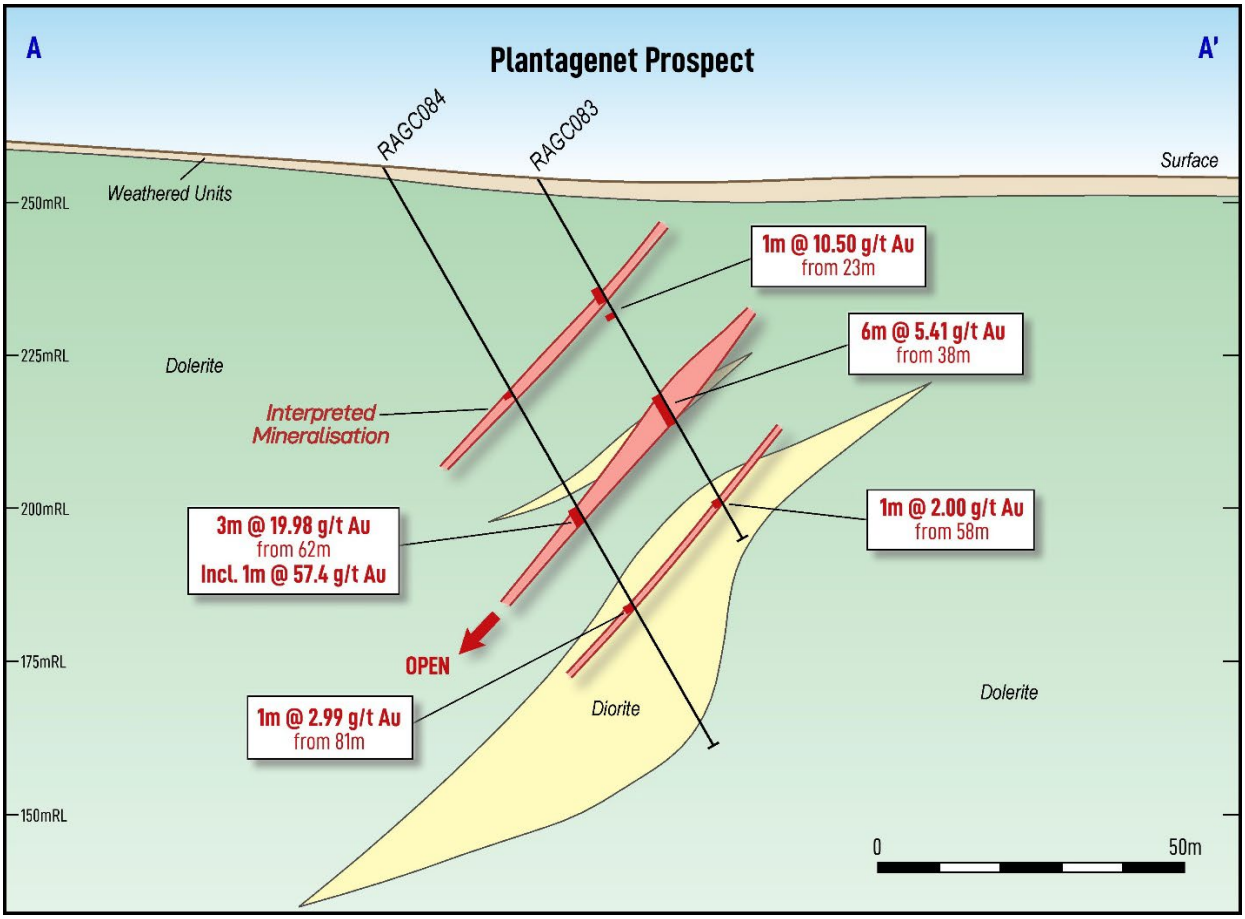

Figure 7: Plantagenet cross section (P020) showing RAGC083-084, interpreted lode position and significant shallow gold intercepts.

Section P020 (Figure 7), 40 metres south-west of Section P030 (Figure 8), confirms this shallow high-grade continuity extends along strike, with significant historic intercepts of **6 metres at 5.41 g/t Au from 38 metres in RAGC083 and 3 metres at 19.98 g/t Au from 62 metres in RAGC084[1].** A further 40 metres north-east of Section P030, historic drill hole RAGC086 returned an outstanding **4 metres at 18.5 g/t Au from 14 metres[2]**.

The mineralisation is characterised by step-plunging, narrow, high-grade shoots developed within sheared basalt and dolerite units — similar to those defined at Maori Queen — pointing to further repetition potential within the prospect. Further drilling is required to determine the plunge of the Plantagenet gold shoots and to test for parallel lode structures and structural offsets that could explain the sudden truncation of gold lodes at depth, as seen on Section P030.

[2] *ASX: AVW - 24 Mar 2026 - "High-Grade Gold Confirmed at Mt Cattlin"*

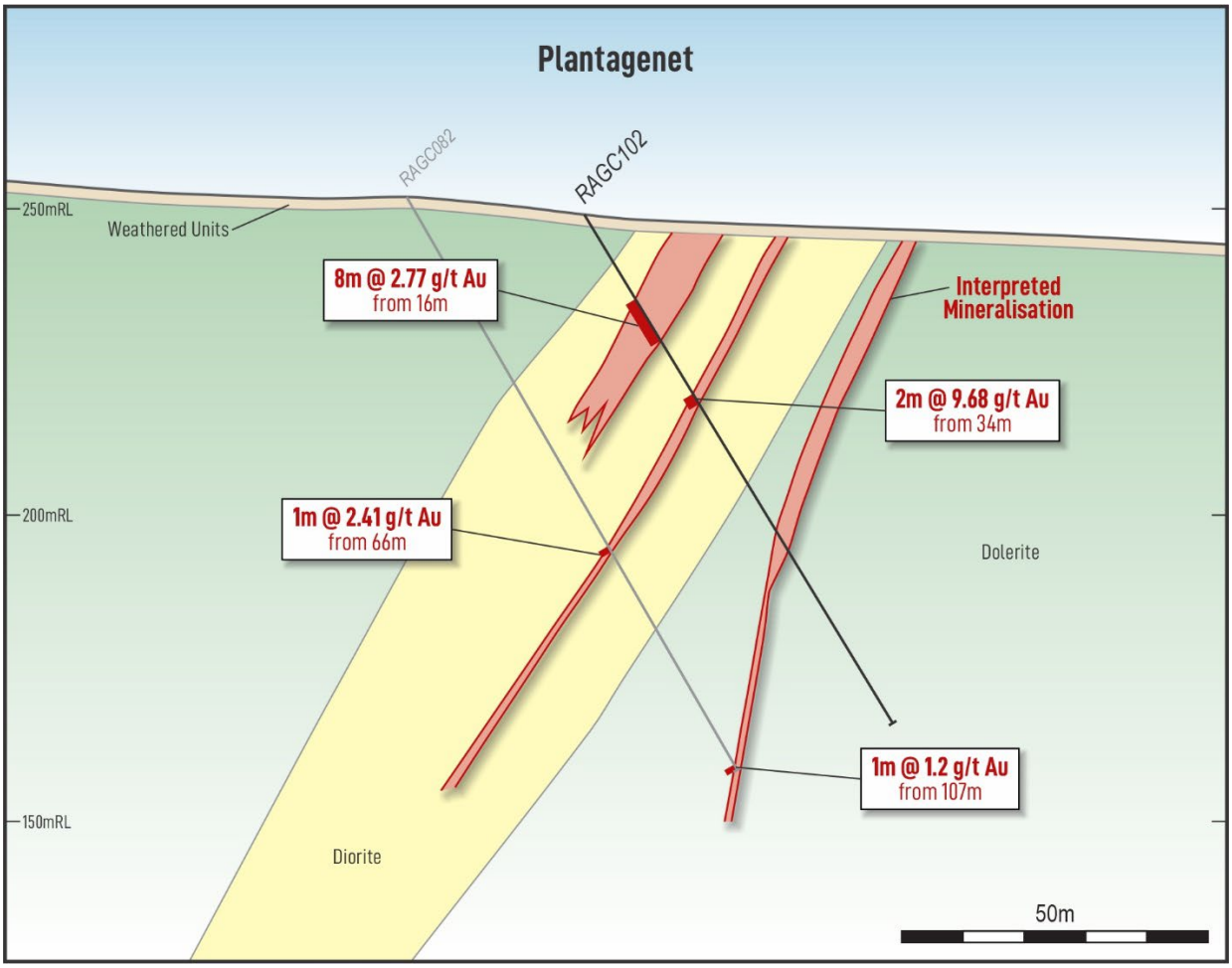

Figure 8: Plantagenet cross section (P030) showing RAGC102, interpreted lode position and significant shallow gold intercepts.

With follow-up drilling already fully permitted, Avira is well placed to move quickly to test the extent of this shallow, high-grade system across the full strike length of Plantagenet.

Next Steps

Of the 37 holes planned in the 4,500m Phase 1 RC program, 19 (RAGC100–118) have been drilled to date, with 18 returning assayable results (RAGC114 was abandoned at 7 metres and will be redrilled in due course). The program is now paused for winter weather and is planned to recommence in September 2026 once seasonal wet weather conditions clear, continuing to test further down-dip extensions of the Maori Queen system while commencing first-pass RC drilling at the **Sirdar prospect — interpreted from historical drilling and geological review to host the highest grades and largest mineralised footprint of any prospect in the project area**, though not yet tested by Avira's own drilling — and at Ellendale, for the first time. Geological interpretation remains ongoing across the project, with results to date supporting the refinement of drill targets for this fully permitted, ready-to-execute program. Mt Cattlin will remain the Company's primary exploration focus over the coming months, and Avira looks forward to providing further updates as the project develops.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew van Bentum, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists (AIG). Mr van Bentum is a consultant and security holder of the Company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr van Bentum consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For, and on behalf of, the Board of the Company, and authorised for release.

James Robinson
Executive Director
Avira Resources Limited

ENDS

Shareholders and other interested parties can contact Mr James Robinson with any queries in relation to this announcement: +61 8 6385 2282.

AVIRA RESOURCES LIMITED

About Avira Resources Limited

Avira Resources Limited (AVW) is an ASX listed mining exploration company exploring for gold, copper and base metals with projects in Western Australia and Sweden.

The Mt Cattlin Gold Project, located within the highly endowed Ravensthorpe Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton, is a high-priority gold-copper asset. The project's close proximity to Rio Tinto's world-class Mt Cattlin Lithium Mine and Medallion Metals' 1.3Moz Kundip Gold Project validates its district-scale potential. Following completion of the acquisition announced on 20 October 2025, AVW holds 100% of the gold and non-pegmatite mineral rights over Exploration Licence E74/401. Multiple advanced prospects, including Ellendale, Plantagenet and Sirdar, exhibit strong gold-copper geophysical and geochemical signatures within favourable magnetic skarn zones, representing immediate, drill-ready targets for resource delineation.

The Tangadee Project currently consists of three granted exploration licences E52/4411 E52/4439 and E52/4413 for a total of 174 blocks or 540km^2 located in the Ashburton region of Western Australia which straddles the faulted contact between the Edmund and Collier Basins in the Capricorn Orogen of Western Australia. Avira is targeting sediment-hosted Cu-Zn sulphide and magmatic Cu-Ni sulphide deposits, principally by drill testing late-time EM conductors (VTEM) that lie either on or close to the intersection of the major, east-trending Mount Vernon Fault and NE and NW trending splays and linking structures.

The Puolalaki Project currently comprises a single exploration permit (Puolalaki nr 100) centred over a synorogenic gabbro intrusion that hosts the nickel mineralisation discovered by NAN in 1998. In addition to the Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation at Puolalaki, the project also contains significant, high-grade gold mineralisation across two zones within the metasediments and metavolcanics surrounding the gabbro. The project is located in Sweden's premier Gällivare mining district which is host to Europe's largest open-cut copper mine Aitik, owned by Boliden and to LKAB's Malmberget iron-ore mine.

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Table 1: Mt Cattlin Gold Project — RC Drill Collar Information (GDA2020 Zone 51)

Hole No	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	DIP	EOH (m)
RAGC100	Plantagenet	226303	6284202	253	130	-60	103
RAGC101	Plantagenet	226339	6284170	246	130	-60	85
RAGC102	Plantagenet	226271	6284107	252	130	-60	97
RAGC103	Plantagenet	226217	6284045	255	130	-60	91
RAGC104	Plantagenet	226177	6284079	260	130	-60	121
RAGC105	Maori Queen	227274	6284470	256	130	-60	91
RAGC106	Maori Queen	227272	6284504	259	130	-60	85
RAGC107	Maori Queen	227300	6284539	258	130	-60	19
RAGC108	Maori Queen	227325	6284586	261	130	-60	103
RAGC109	Maori Queen	227359	6284620	264	130	-60	80
RAGC110	Maori Queen	227326	6284612	260	130	-60	35
RAGC111	Maori Queen	227299	6284667	257	130	-60	139
RAGC112	Maori Queen	227288	6284645	261	130	-60	139
RAGC113	Maori Queen	227276	6284541	255	130	-60	120
RAGC114	Maori Queen	227249	6284648	256	130	-60	7
RAGC115	Maori Queen	227235	6284511	262	130	-60	108
RAGC116	Maori Queen	227241	6284597	255	130	-60	137
RAGC117	Maori Queen	227234	6284576	258	130	-60	199
RAGC118	Maori Queen	227221	6284558	257	130	-60	150

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Table 2: Mt Cattlin Gold Project — RC Drill Hole Assay Intervals (>0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole No	Prospect	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
RAGC100	Plantagenet				NSI
RAGC101	Plantagenet	67	68	1	6.14
RAGC102	Plantagenet	16	24	8	2.77
Incl.		16	19	3	4.45
and		34	36	2	9.68
RAGC103	Plantagenet	21	22	1	2.99
RAGC104	Plantagenet				NSI
RAGC105	Maori Queen				NSI
RAGC106	Maori Queen	45	50	5	1.02
RAGC107	Maori Queen	0	5	5	1.1
Incl.		0	1	1	3.55
and		13	17	4	0.69
RAGC108	Maori Queen	23	27	4	3.86
Incl.		24	25	1	13.75
and		71	72	1	1.96
RAGC109	Maori Queen	1	2	1	0.5
and		5	6	1	0.64
RAGC110	Maori Queen	29	30	1	0.43
RAGC111	Maori Queen	44	48	4	0.39
and		114	122	8	0.29
RAGC112	Maori Queen	104	105	1	2.76
and		127	128	1	0.67
RAGC113	Maori Queen	26	27	1	3.06
and		37	45	8	1.4
RAGC115	Maori Queen	39	41	2	0.63
and		43	45	2	0.5
RAGC116	Maori Queen	61	63	2	1.63
and		101	1.3	2	1.13
and		105	112	7	6.11
Incl.		107	109	2	15.1
RAGC117	Maori Queen	85	86	1	1.47
and		106	111	5	1.85
Incl.		106	107	1	7.47
RAGC118	Maori Queen	68	95	27	0.37
Incl.		75	76	1	1.54
and		102	103	1	0.97

NSI denotes No Significant Intercept (below the 0.5 g/t Au reporting cut-off).

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Appendix 3: Mt Cattlin Gold Project — JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC samples were collected at the rig via a cyclone splitter, producing nominal 1 metre samples. Samples were composited over 4 metre intervals in unmineralised zones; 1 metre samples were retained individually where there was a reasonable likelihood of gold mineralisation or a lithological boundary. Where a 4 metre composite returned an anomalous result, the corresponding 1 metre splits were submitted for individual assay. • Sample size was maintained at <3kg. Certified Reference Materials (standards), blanks and field duplicates were inserted into the sample sequence at a minimum combined rate of 1-in-20 samples (minimum 1 CRM, 1 blank and 2 field duplicates per hole).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was completed using a truck-mounted Schramm T450H RC rig fitted with a 5½" face-sampling hammer bit. • A booster air truck was used on deeper holes to keep drill holes dry.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Field personnel visually assessed and recorded sample condition and recovery on site, taking all care to obtain 100% sample recovery and representative collection of samples. • Visual recovery estimates are recorded on site. No relationship between recovery and grade has yet been established.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes were geologically logged on site by qualified geologists, capturing lithology, alteration, structure and mineralisation data digitally. • Logging captured qualitative and quantitative lithological, structural, alteration and mineralisation data using Avira's standard geological data dictionary, together with geotagged photography of significant intervals. • All field data was transferred to Avira's project database within 48 hours of collection.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC chip samples were sub-sampled at the rig using a cyclone splitter, producing 1 metre and 4 metre composite samples as described above. • Sample preparation was conducted by SGS Australia Pty Ltd at its Perth Airport laboratory, comprising drying at 105°C, crushing where required for coarse or heavy material, and pulverising in a chrome steel bowl to a nominal grind of 85% passing 75 microns. • Standards, blanks and field duplicates were inserted as normal samples at a minimum rate of 1:20. • Field duplicates were collected as a second split off the cyclone at the same interval as the primary sample, to test sampling precision. • Sample sizes (<3kg, pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns) are considered appropriate for the grain size of gold mineralisation at Mt Cattlin and consistent with industry-standard RC sample preparation practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gold was determined by 50g fire assay using a lead collection technique with an MP-AES finish (detection range 0.01–100 ppm Au), with over-range results re-assayed to 1,000 ppm Au. • Selected samples, comprising mineralised intervals and approximately 1 in 10 samples for litho-geochemical analysis, will also be analysed for a 48-element suite, including Cu, by 4-acid digest with combined ICP-OES/ICP-MS finish after review of fire assay results. • QAQC results received for the full Phase 1 Maori Queen and Plantagenet assay dataset show an acceptable pass rate against Avira's acceptance criteria — CRM standards within ±2 standard deviations of the certified mean, blanks below 3x the laboratory detection limit, and field duplicates within acceptable Relative Percent Difference (RPD) thresholds.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All sampling, logging and QAQC insertion for this program was carried out under the supervision of Avira's Supervising Geologist / Competent Person. • Field data is recorded digitally and backed up to Avira's project database. Assay data is imported directly from SGS with no manual adjustment made to reported values.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars for this program were surveyed using a handheld GPS, consistent with the survey method historically used across the Mt Cattlin project. GPS accuracy is estimated at between 1 and 3 metres, consistent with the historical data previously reported for this project. • Following completion of the Phase 1 RC program, Avira will re-survey all drill collars using differential GPS or a licensed surveyor. • Grid datum: MGA2020 Zone 51.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drill sections at Maori Queen are spaced at approx. 25m with collar spacings at approx. 20m. RC sections at Plantagenet are spaced at approx. 40m with collar spacings at 20m. • No sample compositing beyond the field protocol described above has been applied to the results in this release.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of this drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike and the introduction of any sampling bias is considered unlikely. • The orientation and nature of the mineralised lode at Maori Queen and Plantagenet remain unconstrained at depth; however, current intersections and observations do not suggest any strike or dip changes that would introduce additional sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected and sealed in the field by Avira personnel and freighted directly to SGS Australia's Perth Airport laboratory. Sample counts were verified against the dispatch manifest on receipt.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal independent audit has been completed to date. Avira's Competent Person reviews QAQC on an ongoing basis. • Sampling techniques and procedures are subject to regular internal review, and data is validated by Avira's Competent Person.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Mt Cattlin Gold Project is located on E74/401-I. • The tenement (E74/401-I) is registered in the name of Galaxy Lithium Australia Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Lithium. Prowse Commodities Pty Ltd (100% owned by Avira) acquired all mineral rights (excluding pegmatite minerals) from Traka in December 2025. An agreement with the tenement holder grants Prowse Commodities the rights to gold and all other commodities except for mineralisation including lithium and tantalum associated with pegmatite dykes. • Under the mineral rights agreement, Prowse Commodities Pty Ltd can acquire a Mining Lease for future gold production, while Galaxy Lithium's rights over the tenement remain protected if this occurs. Tenure of E74/401-I extends to 13 March 2028. • The Mt Cattlin Gold Project is within Aboriginal Lands where the Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar People have been determined to hold native title rights. No identified historical or environmentally sensitive sites occur in the area of work.
Exploration done by	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Unchanged from previous disclosure — historical exploration by Amoco (1977-80), Metana (1985-

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
other parties		90), Aquarius (1991-93), Greenstone (1998-2002) and Traka Resources (2003-25) is acknowledged as previously reported. • The results reported in this release are new, first-pass drill results generated directly by Avira as part of its own Phase 1 RC drilling program.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Maori Queen resource is hosted in a quartz-veined shear dipping 70 degrees to the north-west, comprising a higher-grade central Main Lode with weaker parallel mineralised lodes in the footwall and hanging wall. A high-grade gold shoot approximately 100 metres long within the Main Lode was historically mined from surface to about 70 metres depth; drilling has confirmed this shoot remains open at depth. The host shear can be traced for more than 1 kilometre, and additional high-grade shoots may occur along its length. • The Plantagenet prospect is hosted in narrow quartz-veined shear zones within the dolerite and diorite sequences of the Mt Cattlin polyphase intrusive complex and Annabelle Volcanics.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *•easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *•dip and azimuth of the hole* *•down hole length and interception depth* *•hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information is provided within the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Documented intercepts represent length-weighted averages calculated using a lower-tier cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au. The data remains untruncated, with no upper-level grade capping implemented. • Individual reported intersections are permitted to contain a maximum of 2m of consecutive internal waste with an overall grade >0.3 g/t Au. Any mineralised zone containing more than 2m of uninterrupted internal dilution is segmented into separate reporting intervals.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At Maori Queen, drill holes have been drilled orthogonally to the strike and dip of mineralisation. With drilling undertaken at a 60° dip, the expected downhole to true-width ratio for the subvertical Maori Queen veins is approximately 0.75. • At Plantagenet, drill holes have also been drilled orthogonally to the strike and dip of mineralisation; however, the downhole intercepts are not assumed to approximate true widths. The expected downhole to true-width ratio for the subvertical Plantagenet veins is initially interpreted to be approximately 0.65.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole*	• Refer to plans and sections in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All intervals >0.5 g/t Au are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No additional metallurgical, geotechnical or geophysical data is reported in this release.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Drilling remains in planned seasonal suspension due to wet weather and is expected to recommence in September 2026 once dry conditions return. • The Maori Queen and Plantagenet Phase 1 RC drilling and assay program is now complete; further Phase 1 drilling planned from September 2026 will test down-dip extensions at Maori Queen and commence first-pass RC drilling at Sirdar and Ellendale, with QAQC-validated assay results reported as they become available.