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Broader Boa Vista Exploration Identifies 14 Additional Prospective Gold Targets

Highlights

- Following the ongoing success of the VG1 drilling program, including a best intercept of **195.3 gram-metres**, **ending in mineralisation**, Australian Mines has expanded exploration across the broader Boa Vista tenure package while continuing to advance the VG1 prospect.
- Review of current and historical exploration data has identified **14 additional prospective gold targets outside VG1**, associated with gold-in-soil anomalies, structural corridors, alteration zones and **historical artisanal workings** across the broader Boa Vista Gold Project (Figure 1).
- Four of the 14 targets — Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair — are being a**dvanced toward drill-ready status**, with the remaining 10 targets to be progressively assessed and ranked.
- Selective high-grade rock-chip/grab samples of up to **31.0 g/t gold** at *Baixão*, **11.1 g/t gold** at *Jair* and **5.6 g/t gold** at *Zé do Leicha* highlight the potential for multiple gold-bearing targets beyond VG1.
- A comprehensive stream sediment sampling program is also planned for the underexplored north-eastern area of the project to identify additional potential targets.
- Boa Vista is located within the **Tapajós Mineral Province of the Amazonian Craton**, an ancient shield terrain that also includes the Guiana Shield region and is broadly comparable in age and geological character to the **Birimian terranes of the West African Craton**.

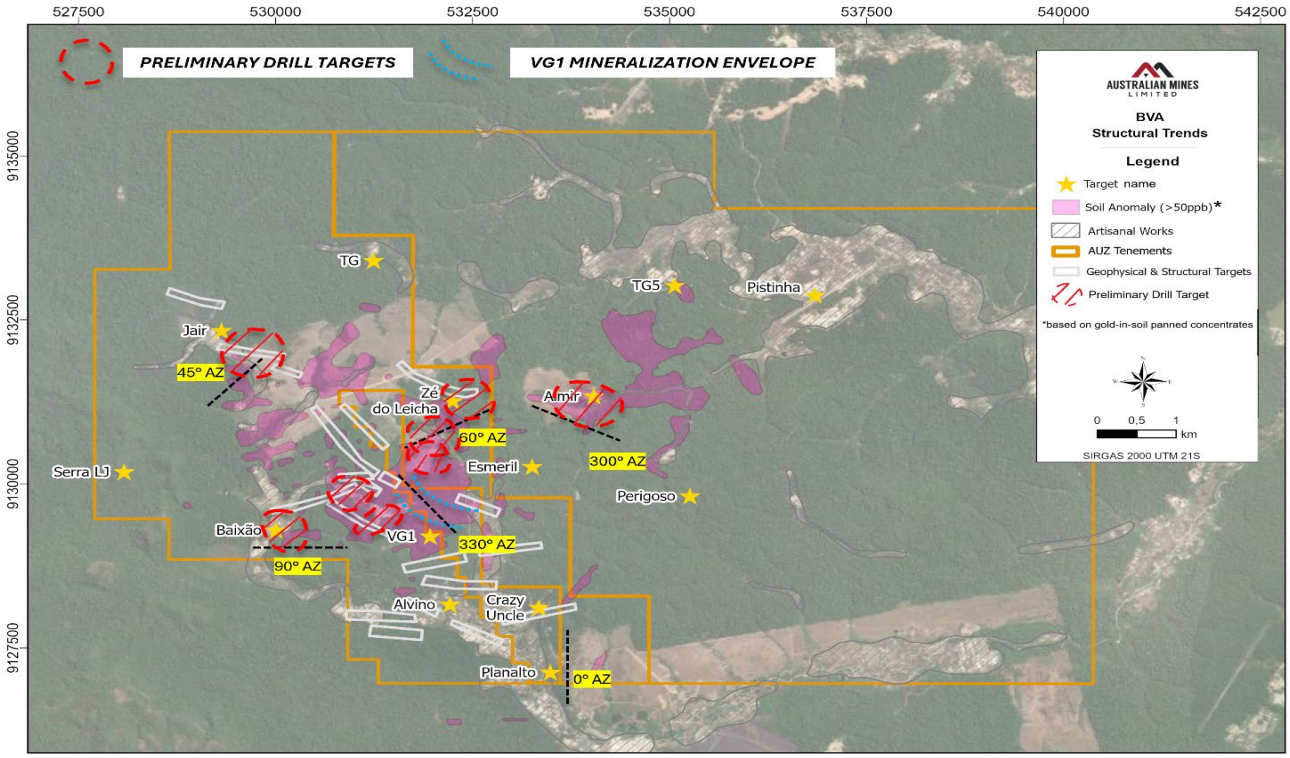

Figure 1 Boa Vista Project showing VG1 and 14 additional prospective satellite gold targets across the broader tenure package, including the four priority targets — Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair — being advanced toward drill-ready status..

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Australian Mines Limited (ASX: **AUZ**) ("**Australian Mines**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on its expanded exploration program at the Boa Vista Gold Project in northern Brazil, where the Company is advancing multiple new gold targets following the success of drilling at VG1.

AUZ's Incoming Managing Director, Andrew Nesbitt, commented: *"The success of the VG1 drilling program has provided Australian Mines with a strong platform to expand exploration across the broader Boa Vista gold tenure package. Recent work has identified multiple prospective structural corridors, alteration zones, gold-in-soil anomalies and historical artisanal workings, supporting our view that Boa Vista has the potential to host a broader gold mineralising system beyond VG1. Boa Vista is located in the Tapajós Gold Province, one of Brazil's most prospective and underexplored gold regions (Figure 2). The geological comparison with the Birimian terranes of West Africa provides a compelling regional context, with both provinces sharing Paleoproterozoic age relationships, regional deformation, granitoid magmatism and structurally controlled hydrothermal gold mineralisation.*

We are now advancing four priority target areas towards drilling, while continuing systematic work across the broader project area, including planned stream sediment sampling in the underexplored north-eastern portion of the tenure. This represents an important step in evolving Boa Vista from a single-target discovery into a district-scale gold exploration opportunity."

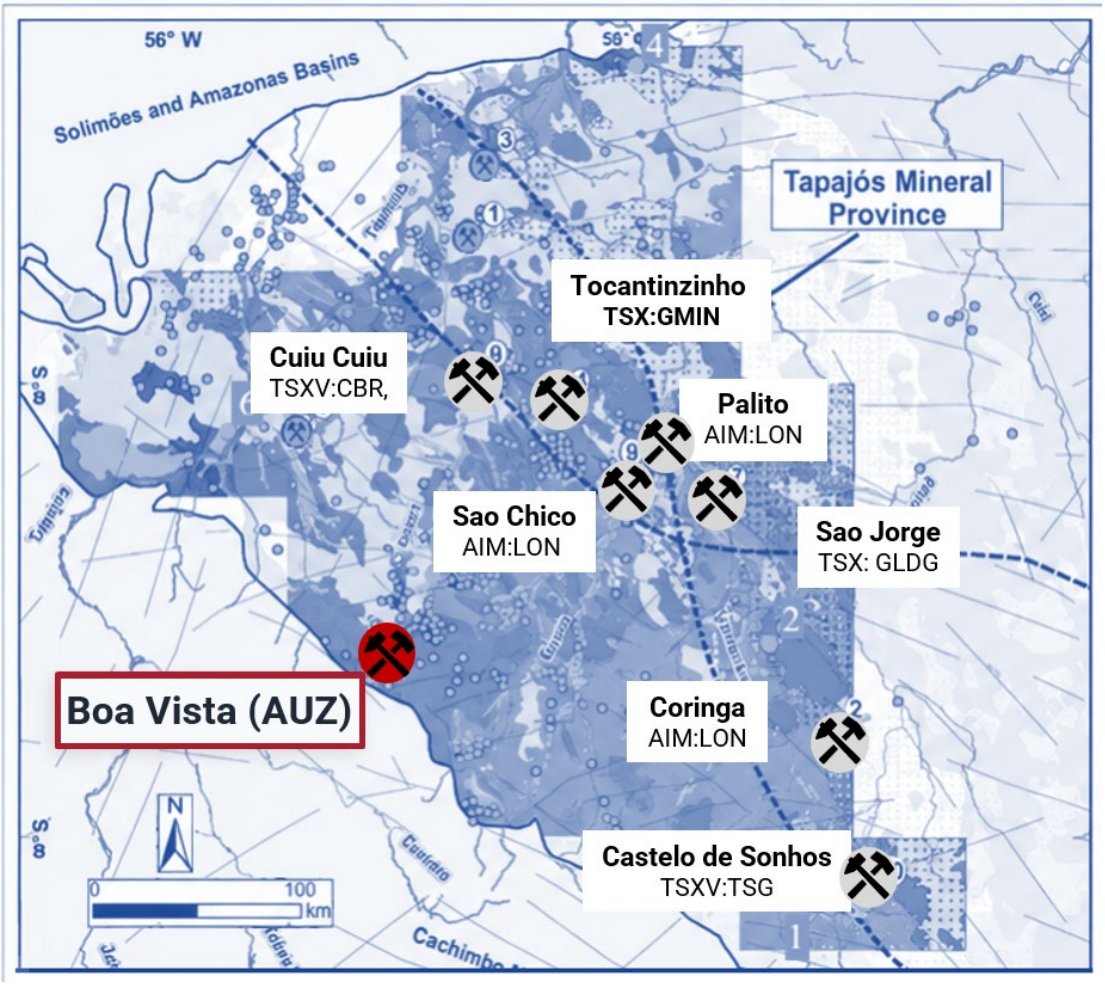

Figure 2 Location of the Boa Vista Gold Project relative to selected third-party gold projects and operations within the Tapajós Mineral Province. Australian Mines has no ownership interest in the third-party projects shown.

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Australian Mines Expands Boa Vista Gold Exploration Program

Following the success of the VG1 drilling program, Australian Mines has expanded its exploration focus beyond the initial VG1 target area to systematically assess the broader gold potential of the Boa Vista tenure package[1].

VG1 is the most advanced target at Boa Vista and provides the geological foundation for this broader exploration strategy. Drilling at VG1 has confirmed a broad, near-surface gold-mineralised system with local higher-grade zones, including the previously announced best intercept of 195.3 gram-metres[2], with mineralisation continuing to the end of hole at 303.6 m[3].

The VG1 mineralised envelope extends for approximately 700 m along a NW–SE strike, remains open along strike and at depth, and has now been tested by deeper drilling to approximately 300 m below surface. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, sericitic alteration, sulphidation and locally coarse free gold within a structurally controlled intrusive-hosted setting.

The combination of broad mineralised zones, near-surface position, strike continuity and deeper extensions provides a basis for further drilling and future evaluation of potential open-pit mining scenarios, subject to additional drilling, resource definition, metallurgical test work and appropriate technical and economic studies.

Several of the key features recognised at VG1 — including structural control, altered intrusive host rocks, quartz veining, gold-in-soil panning[4] geochemistry and historical artisanal workings — are also present across the broader Boa Vista tenure package.

On the basis of the VG1 drilling results and geological learnings, Australian Mines is now advancing a broader project-wide exploration program focused on:

- advancing four priority target areas — Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair — toward drill-ready status;
- completing geological mapping, sampling and structural interpretation;
- refining and ranking additional gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomalies; and
- undertaking a planned stream sediment sampling program across the underexplored north-eastern portion of the project.

The Company's exploration strategy has therefore evolved from the assessment of the VG1 target to the systematic evaluation of multiple gold opportunities across the broader Boa Vista Project.

[1] *The Boa Vista Project is subject to terms and conditions as outlined in the ASX Announcement 4 July 2025.*
[2] *Gram-metres (g.m) are calculated by multiplying the gold grade (grams per tonne, g/t Au) by the down-hole intercept width (metres). Gram-metres are presented as a comparative exploration metric only and should be considered alongside interval length, grade distribution and geological context*
[3] *ASX Announcement 10 March 2026.*
[4] *The historical gold-in-soil panning geochemistry data was generated using a field-based panning and gold-grain counting methodology, rather than conventional laboratory assay. The results are considered semi-quantitative and suitable for exploration targeting and anomaly definition only. They should not be treated as equivalent to conventional laboratory soil assay results.*

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Boa Vista Exploration Pipeline

Review of current and historical exploration data has identified 14 prospective satellite gold targets outside VG1 across the broader Boa Vista tenure package. The targets are associated with combinations of gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomalies, interpreted structural corridors, alteration zones and historical artisanal workings. Of these 14 targets, Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair have been selected as the four initial priority targets for near-term follow-up and advancement toward drill-ready status. The remaining 10 targets will be progressively assessed and ranked as additional geological, geochemical and structural information becomes available.

Stream Sediment Sampling Program

A total of 135 stream sediment sampling sites have been planned across 1–2 km² catchments within the Boa Vista Project. The program is designed to systematically assess the underexplored north-eastern portion of the project area and identify additional potential gold targets. The widespread distribution of historical artisanal workings suggests multiple potential gold sources within the broader system, and the planned sampling program is expected to assist in determining whether these occurrences represent discrete mineralised sources or are associated with broader, connected structural corridors. See Figure 3.

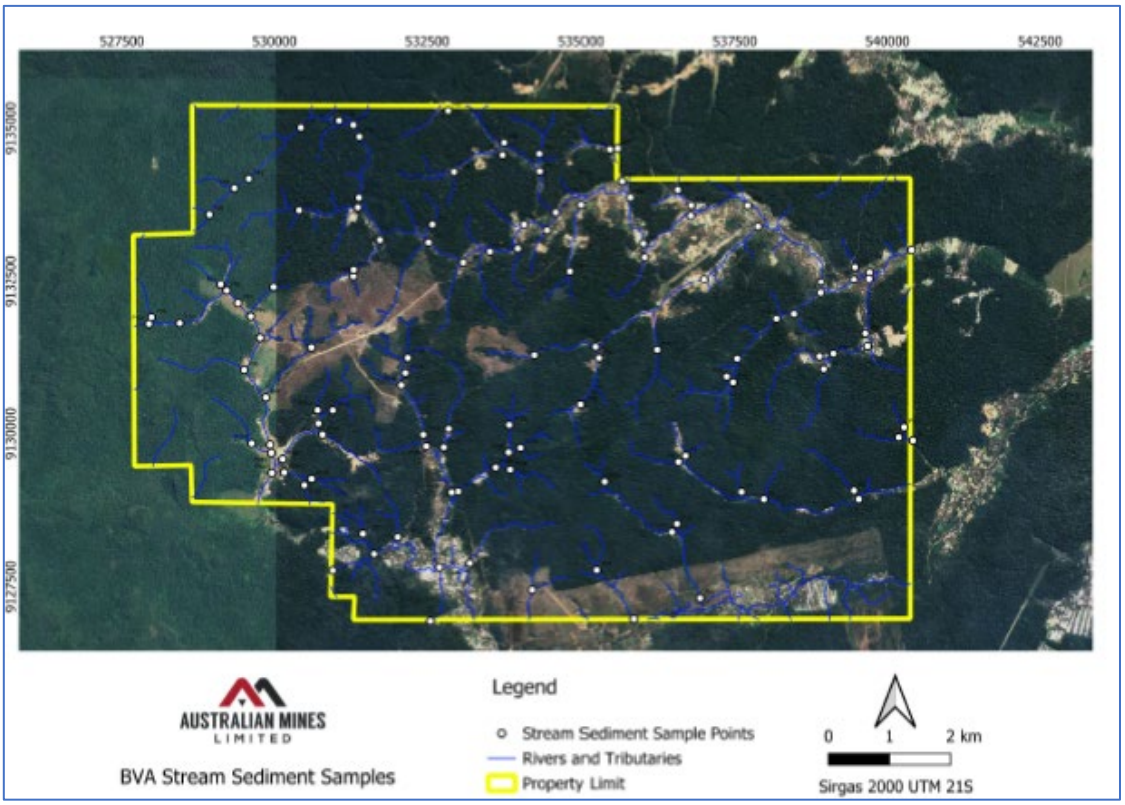

Figure 3: Planned stream sediment sampling program across the Boa Vista Project, showing 135 proposed sampling sites designed to identify additional gold targets in underexplored areas.

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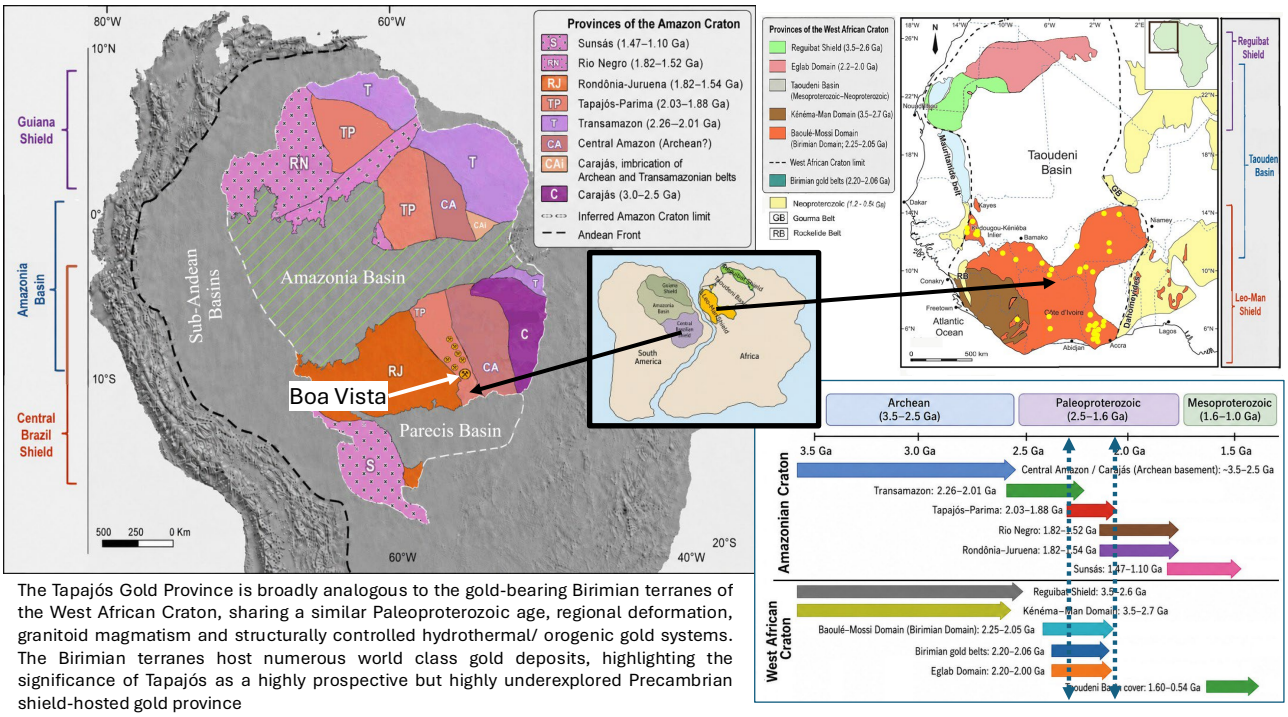
Regional Geological Context: Boa Vista within the Tapajós Mineral Province and West African Craton Comparison

The Tapajós Mineral Province is considered geologically comparable to the gold-bearing Birimian terranes of the West African Craton (Figure 4), which host numerous major gold deposits. This comparison highlights the significant mineral prospectivity of the Tapajós region and its association with Paleoproterozoic crustal growth, magmatism, deformation and hydrothermal gold systems. The Tapajós Mineral Province forms part of the broader Amazonian Craton, an extensive Precambrian shield system that includes the Guiana Shield region and other ancient crystalline domains. Although geographically distinct from the West African Craton, these ancient shield terranes share comparable age relationships, tectono-magmatic evolution and metallogenic characteristics, including structurally controlled gold mineralisation associated with long-lived deformation, intrusive activity and hydrothermal fluid flow.



The Tapajós Gold Province is broadly analogous to the gold-bearing Birimian terranes of the West African Craton, sharing a similar Paleoproterozoic age, regional deformation, granitoid magmatism and structurally controlled hydrothermal/ orogenic gold systems. The Birimian terranes host numerous world class gold deposits, highlighting the significance of Tapajós as a highly prospective but highly underexplored Precambrian shield-hosted gold province

[5]*Figure 4: Regional comparison of the Amazonian Craton and West African Craton, highlighting Boa Vista within the Tapajós Mineral Province and the broad geological similarities between Paleoproterozoic gold-bearing terranes in northern Brazil and the Birimian terranes of West Africa.*

Boa Vista Geological Setting

Boa Vista is strategically positioned within the Tapajós Gold Province, in an area characterised by regional-scale structures, intrusive granitoid complexes, volcanic-sedimentary sequences and widespread hydrothermal alteration associated with gold mineralisation. The province hosts several established gold operations and advanced projects, including Tocantinzinho, Palito,

[5]*Company compiled using Juliani, C., Assis, R.R. de, Monteiro, L.V.S., Fernandes, C.M.D., Martins, J.E.Z. da S. and Costa, J.R.C. e. (2021). Gold in Paleoproterozoic (2.1 to 1.77 Ga) Continental Magmatic Arcs at the Tapajós and Juruena Mineral Provinces (Amazonian Craton, Brazil): A New Frontier for the Exploration of Epithermal–Porphyry and Related Deposits.* ***Minerals****, 11(7), 714. https://doi.org/10.3390/min11070714.*
Robertson, M. and Peters, L. (2016). West African Goldfields. ***Episodes****, 39(2), 155–176. https://doi.org/10.18814/epiiugs/2016/v39i2/95773.*

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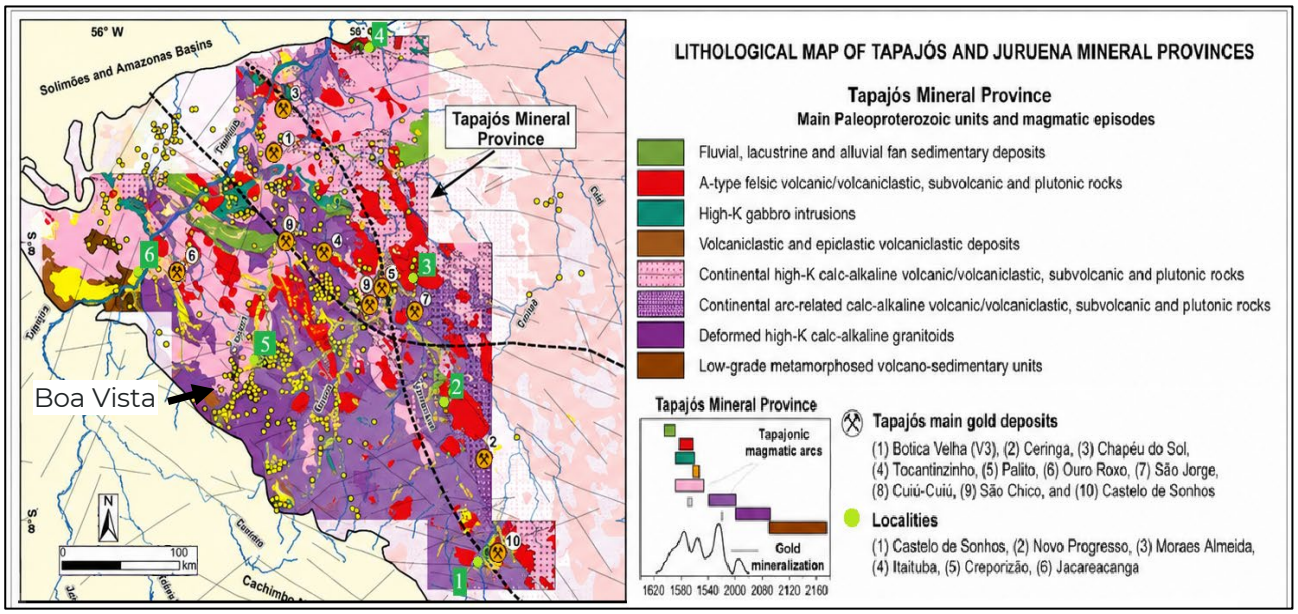
Coringa, São Chico, São Jorge and Cuiú-Cuiú, highlighting the broader fertility of the district. The VG1 deposit is hosted by tonalites, diorites and granodiorites of the Cuiú-Cuiú Complex and Creporizão Suite, with mineralisation associated with quartz veining, silicification, sericitisation, sulphidation and disseminated free gold. Recent geological work has identified a key mineralised contact zone and a range of magmatic-hydrothermal features, including brecciated quartz veining, silica-carbonate textures and locally visible gold. This combination of fertile host rocks, structural preparation, preserved alteration systems and proximity to known gold occurrences supports the Company's view that Boa Vista is well placed within one of Brazil's most prospective and underexplored gold provinces. See Figure 5.



[6]*Figure 5: Lithological map of the Tapajós Mineral Province, Amazonian Craton, showing major Paleoproterozoic geological units, selected gold deposits and occurrences, and the location of Boa Vista within the Tapajós Mineral Province.*

Boa Vista Mineralisation Characteristics

Geological work at Boa Vista has identified features consistent with a magmatic-hydrothermal system, including intrusion-related characteristics and locally developed epithermal-style textures such as comb quartz, bladed silica, miarolitic vugs and quartz-carbonate textures. Further petrographic, geochemical and structural work is required before a definitive mineralisation style is assigned. Mineralisation is focused within ductile–brittle shear zones developed along the contact between fertile subvolcanic granodiorites and the tonalite footwall, with strong sericitic alteration, quartz veining and locally coarse free gold. VG1 extends for approximately 700 m along a NW–SE strike, remains open in both directions and at depth, and deeper drilling to approximately 300 m below surface continues to support the vertical continuity of the system.

[6]*Company compiled using Juliani, C., Assis, R.R. de, Monteiro, L.V.S., Fernandes, C.M.D., Martins, J.E.Z. da S. and Costa, J.R.C. e. (2021). Gold in Paleoproterozoic (2.1 to 1.77 Ga) Continental Magmatic Arcs at the Tapajós and Juruena Mineral Provinces (Amazonian Craton, Brazil): A New Frontier for the Exploration of Epithermal–Porphyry and Related Deposits.* ***Minerals****, 11(7), 714. https://doi.org/10.3390/min11070714.*

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Priority Targets Being Advanced

Australian Mines has prioritised four initial target areas — Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair — for near-term follow-up and advancement toward drill-ready status. These targets have been selected based on a combination of gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomalies, historical artisanal workings, interpreted structural corridors, favourable alteration, quartz veining and proximity to the broader VG1 mineralised system.

Baixão Target

Baixão is considered one of the Company's highest-priority near-term targets. The target is located approximately 2 km southwest of VG1 and is defined by a coincident >50 ppb Au gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomaly, high-grade rock sampling (up to 31.0 g/t Au), artisanal workings, favourable alteration and interpreted structural continuity with the broader VG1 corridor.

The target covers an interpreted footprint of approximately 1.8 km by 1 km and is associated with foliated, sericitised and oxidised rocks, including boxwork textures, consistent with hydrothermal alteration. Historical and recent field observations indicate that primary gold-bearing veins were exposed by artisanal miners at shallow depths before mining was limited by water inflow.

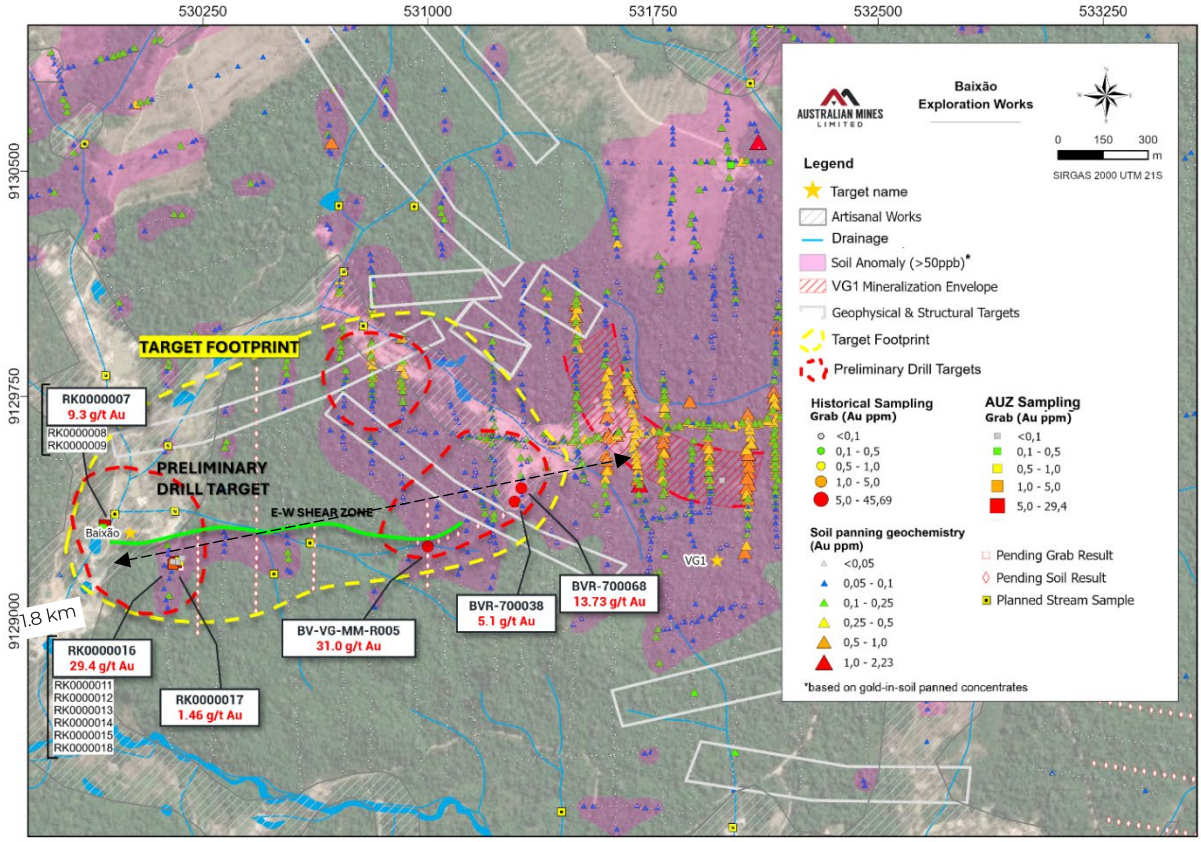

Figure 6: Baixão target map showing gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomalies, artisanal workings, interpreted structural trends and planned follow-up work areas within the target area

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Zé do Leicha Target

The Zé do Leicha target is located approximately 1.5 km northeast of VG1 and covers an area of approximately 2.8 km by 1.5 km. The target is defined by a >50 ppb Au gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomaly, grab samples of up to 5.6 g/t Au, historical artisanal workings and interpreted structural corridors within the broader Boa Vista tenure package.

Historical work identified free-gold quartz veins discovered during alluvial mining, with vein orientations interpreted to be broadly consistent with the structural architecture observed elsewhere at Boa Vista. A single historical drill hole did not intercept the interpreted mineralised zone, and available historical information indicates the hole may not have adequately tested the interpreted target orientation or depth extent. No assays are available in the current database.

Recent work by Australian Mines has included soil sampling and detailed structural mapping, with additional rock samples collected and currently pending laboratory analysis. Follow-up work will focus on validating the historical anomaly, refining the target geometry and advancing the area toward drill testing.

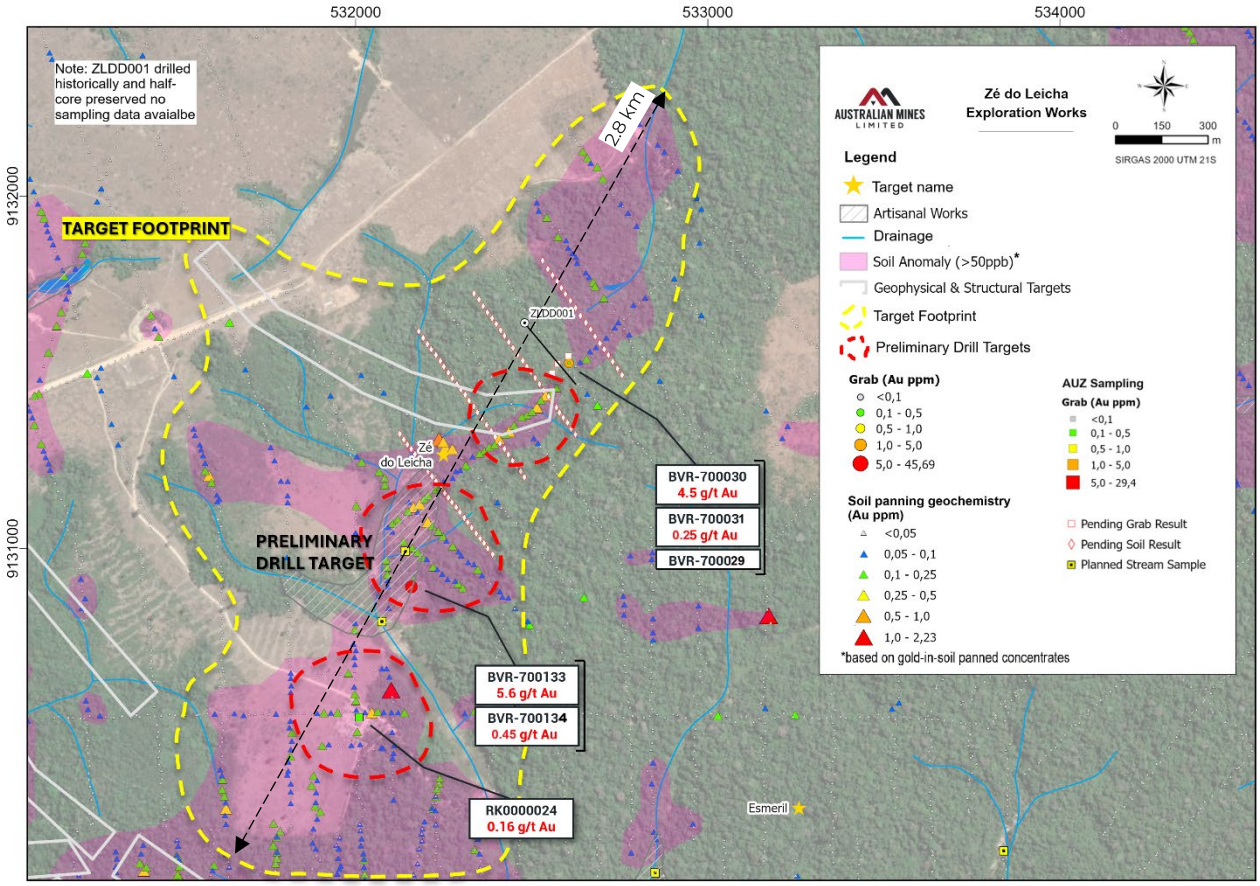

Figure 7: Zé do Leicha target map showing a gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomaly, artisanal workings, interpreted structural corridors and planned follow-up exploration work.

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Almir Target

The Almir target covers an area of approximately 3 km by 1.5 km and is defined by a gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomaly exceeding 50 ppb Au, a substantial historically mined open pit and interpreted NW–SE structural trends comparable to those observed at VG1.

The target includes a historical open pit measuring approximately 400 m by 100 m, now water filled. Historical accounts indicate that artisanal mining produced significant gold before operations ceased due to low gold prices and increasing pumping costs as mining progressed deeper.

Three historical drill holes were completed by previous operators but are interpreted to have not adequately tested the main mineralised zone, either due to insufficient depth or because they were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted mineralised trend. Recent Australian Mines fieldwork has identified fractured white quartz veins, saprolitic reddish granitoids and quartz vein material with textures consistent with epithermal-style quartz veining and hydrothermal alteration similar to features observed at VG1. Additional rock samples are pending laboratory analysis.

A historical map indicates that planned, but never drilled, holes ALDD004 and ALDD005 were intended to test interpreted mineralised trends to the north at a depth of approximately 60 m. ALDD005 appears to have been designed to test at least two interpreted mineralised zones.

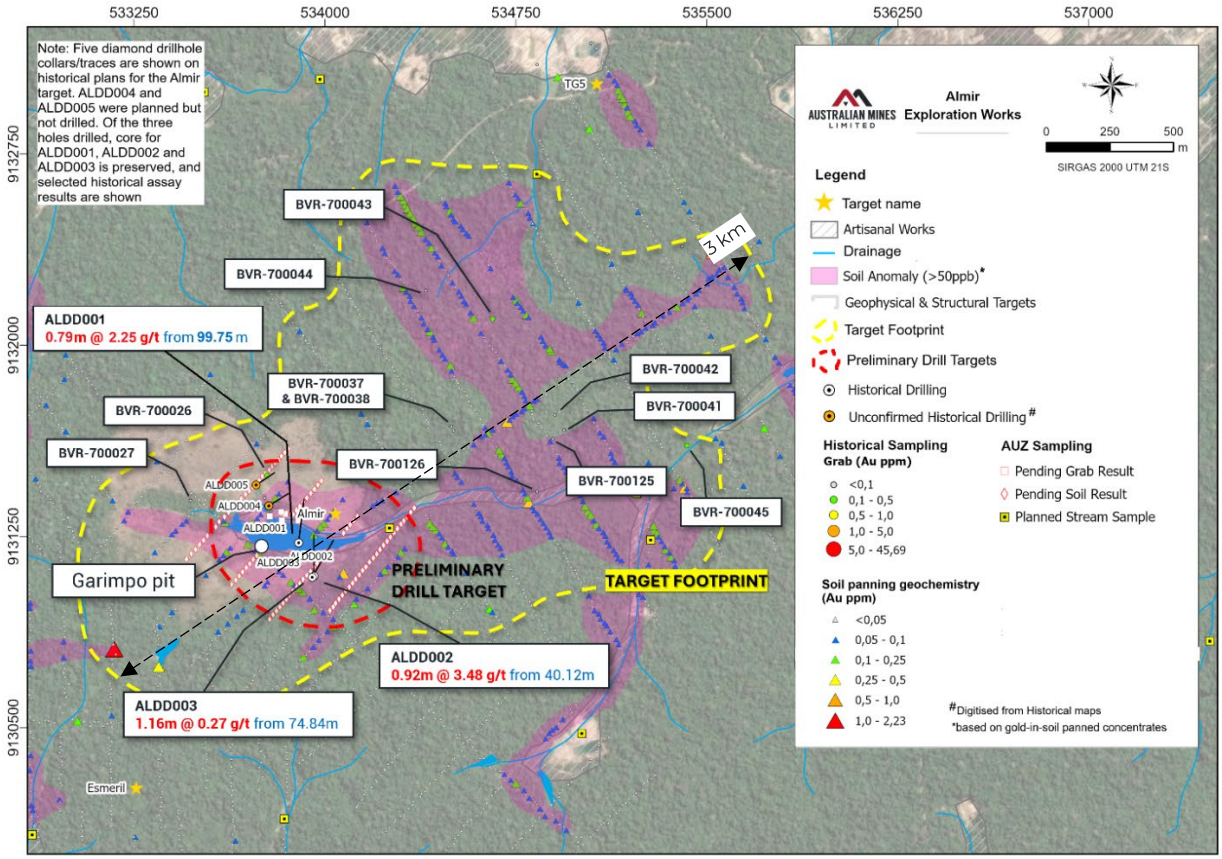

Figure 8: Almir target map showing a gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomaly, interpreted structures, alteration trends and planned follow-up exploration work.

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Jair Target

The Jair target is located approximately 4 km northwest of VG1 and covers an area of approximately 1.3 km by 0.75 km. The target includes a gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomaly exceeding 50 ppb Au, a historically mined water-filled open pit, historical trenches and interpreted geophysical trends.

Historical artisanal mining reportedly occurred from shafts reaching depths of up to approximately 100 m before operations ceased due to water inflow and rising operating costs. Historical trenches and prospecting shafts have been identified, with at least one trench exposing quartz veining.

Three historical diamond drill holes were completed for a total of approximately 293 m; however, no assay results are available in the current database, with core from one hole preserved. Historical rock-chip/grab samples returned values up to 11.1 g/t Au, and the gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomalies are interpreted to extend southward, with panned gold-in-soil values of up to 0.91 g/t Au. Follow-up work will focus on validating historical results, confirming the geological controls and advancing the Jair target toward drill-ready status.

A historical map indicates that planned, but never drilled, holes BVDD004 and BVDD005 were intended to test interpreted mineralised trends to the north at a depth of approximately 60 m.

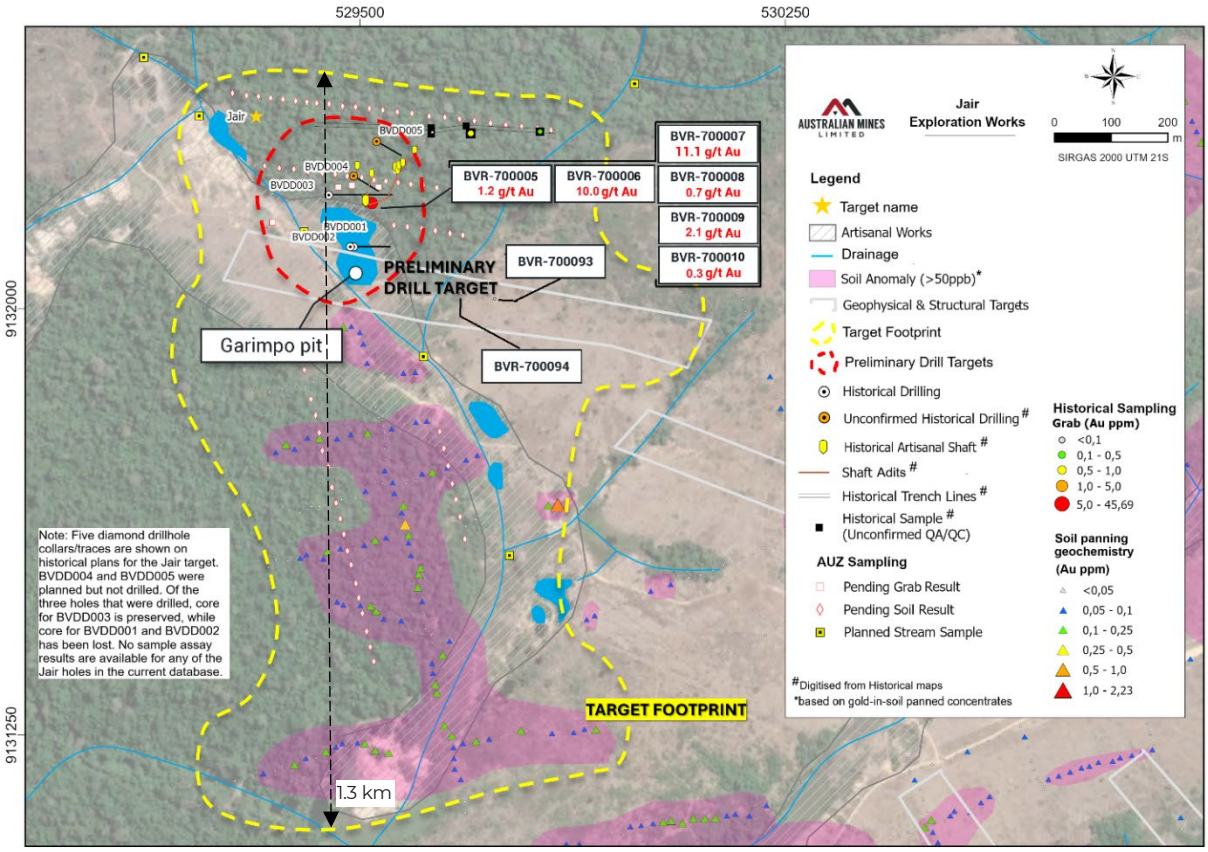

Figure 9: Jair target map showing gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomalies, mapped artisanal workings, interpreted structural trends and planned follow-up exploration work.

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and activities at the Boa Vista Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Jonathan Victor Hill, is not employed by Australian Mines, but an adviser to Australian Mines Limited. Mr Hill is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 (JORC Code). Mr Hill consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on several assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such an expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AND HISTORICAL RESULTS

The Baixão[A] grab/rock-chip samples are not new exploration results having been previously reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 6 February 2026, "Boa Vista New Target - Grab Samples up to 29.4 g/t Au" and are included for context only.

The VG1 drilling results referred to in this announcement were previously reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 10 March 2026.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results included in those announcements.

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The remaining historical non-VG1 soil-panning, rock-chip/grab and drilling results reported in this announcement were generated by previous operators and were compiled, in part, from Schmulian, Giroux and Cuttle (2013), Technical Report, Boa Vista Gold Project and Resource Estimate on the VG1 Prospect. These historical Exploration Results have not previously been reported by Australian Mines to ASX and are supported by the information contained in Appendices 1 to 4 of this announcement.

Where original assay certificates, QA/QC records, survey information, sample collection records or chain-of-custody information are incomplete or unavailable, the data is used for exploration targeting only and is not currently relied upon for Mineral Resource estimation.

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Exploration-target terminology

References to “targets”, “priority targets” and “drill-ready status” in this announcement refer to exploration target areas selected for further work. They do not constitute an Exploration Target as defined by the JORC Code, and no estimate of potential quantity or grade is being reported.

ENDS

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Authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Australian Mines

Australian Mines supports the vision of a world where the mining industry respects the human rights and aspirations of affected communities, provides safe, healthy, and supportive workplaces, minimises harm to the environment, and leaves positive legacies.

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Appendix 1

Table 1: Gold-in-soil panning geochemistry

Target / Area	No. of samples	Peak value / range	Comments
Project-wide soil-panning dataset, including VG1	10,022	14 target areas have been identified outside of VG1 from combinations of historical soil-panning geochemistry anomalies, structural interpretation, alteration, rock sampling and historical artisanal workings. Four of the 14 targets (Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair) to be advanced to drill-ready status	
Baixão	693	The Baixão target contains 307 samples with gold-in-soil panning geochemistry values above 50 ppb, representing 44.3% of the total 693 samples collected. Gold anomalous values range from 50 to 400 ppb Au.	Large 1.8 km x 1 km target.
Zé do Leicha	654	The Zé do Leicha target contains 212 samples with gold-in-soil panning geochemistry values above 50 ppb, representing 32.4% of the total 654 samples collected. Gold anomalous values range from 50 to 1,800 ppb Au.	Large 2.8 km x 1.5 km target.
Almir	1,208	The Almir target contains 353 samples with gold-in-soil panning geochemistry values above 50 ppb, representing 29.2% of the total 1,208 samples collected. Gold anomalous values range from 50 to 2,232 ppb Au.	Large 3 km x 1.5 km target.
Jair	196	The Jair target contains 94 samples with gold-in-soil panning geochemistry values above 50 ppb, representing 48.0% of the total 196 samples collected. Gold anomalous values range from 50 to 911 ppb Au.	Large 1.3 km x 0.75 km target.

Table Notes:

Datum/ Zone: All samples are SIRGAS 2000 (21S)

Methodology/ sample value: All soil samples are panned concentrate samples and 'pinta' counting for sample depth of approximately 0.5 m.

Grade bins: >50 ppb Au anomaly referenced

Completed By: all gold-in-soil panning geochemistry samples completed by Brazilian Gold Corporation (BGC)

Date: All gold-in-soil panning geochemistry samples completed during 2010-2011

Grid: Line separation varies from 100 to 200 metres with stations every 25 metres, depending on the area surveyed.

QA/QC: BGC collected several check soil profiles along similar lines and submitted samples to ACME Labs for conventional analysis. Although individual sample values differed between the conventional assays and the gold-in-soil panning results, both methods identified the same anomalous populations in the field.

Cautionary note on historical soil panning geochemistry:

The historical gold-in-soil panning geochemistry data was generated using a field-based panning and gold-grain counting methodology, rather than conventional laboratory assay. The results are considered semi-quantitative and suitable for exploration targeting and anomaly definition only. They should not be treated as equivalent to conventional laboratory soil assay results.

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Appendix 2

Table 2: Rock-chip/grab sample results

Target	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Sample description	Au result (g/t)
Baixão[A]	RK0000007	529924	9129319	248	Quartz vein and oxidised material	9.300
Baixão[A]	RK0000008	529920	9129310	247	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.497
Baixão[A]	RK0000009	529916	9129312	246	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.332
Baixão[A]	RK0000011	530161	9129196	235	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.042
Baixão[A]	RK0000012	530162	9129196	237	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.038
Baixão[A]	RK0000013	530167	9129198	238	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.013
Baixão[A]	RK0000014	530171	9129200	235	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.783
Baixão[A]	RK0000015	530181	9129210	236	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.007
Baixão[A]	RK0000016	530160	9129197	239	Quartz vein and oxidised material	29.400
Baixão[A]	RK0000017	530151	9129190	241	Quartz vein and oxidised material	1.465
Baixão[A]	RK0000018	530150	9129199	242	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.011
Baixão[B]	BVR-700038	531289	9129398	Not available	Not available	5.141
Baixão[A, B]	BVR-700068	531311	9129444	Not available	Not available	13.73
Baixão[B]	BV-VG-MM-R005	531000	9129250	Not available	Not available	31.025
Almir	BVR-700026	533772	9131491	Not available	Not available	0.1102
Almir	BVR-700027	533472	9131390	Not available	Not available	0.0083
Almir	BVR-700037	534505	9131664	Not available	Not available	0.0049
Almir	BVR-700038	534497	9131681	Not available	Not available	0.0024
Almir	BVR-700041	534940	9131667	Not available	Not available	0.0005
Almir	BVR-700042	534903	9131727	Not available	Not available	0.0012
Almir	BVR-700043	534659	9132104	Not available	Not available	0.1792
Almir	BVR-700044	534396	9132214	Not available	Not available	0.0047
Almir	BVR-700045	535422	9131607	Not available	Not available	0.2222
Almir	BVR-700125	534896	9131632	Not available	Not available	0.0001
Almir	BVR-700126	534834	9131425	Not available	Not available	0.0001
Jair	BVR-700005	529521	9132186	Not available	Not available	1.2
Jair	BVR-700006	529521	9132186	Not available	Not available	10

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Target	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Sample description	Au result (g/t)
Jair	BVR-700007	529521	9132186	Not available	Not available	11.1
Jair	BVR-700008	529521	9132186	Not available	Not available	0.7
Jair	BVR-700009	529521	9132186	Not available	Not available	2.1
Jair	BVR-700010	529521	9132186	Not available	Not available	0.3
Jair	BVR-700093	529737	9132018	Not available	Not available	0.0001
Jair	BVR-700094	529678	9132027	Not available	Not available	0.0001
Zé do Leicha	BVR-700133	532158	9130891	Not available	Not available	5.683
Zé do Leicha	BVR-700134	532166	9130915	Not available	Not available	0.446
Zé do Leicha	BVR-700029	532589	9131521	Not available	Not available	0.0059
Zé do Leicha	BVR-700030	532606	9131526	Not available	Not available	4.5052
Zé do Leicha	BVR-700031	532606	9131526	Not available	Not available	0.2473
Zé do Leicha	RK0000024	532010	9130521	280	Quartz vein and oxidised material	0.163

Table Notes:

Datum/ Zone: All Baixão samples except Baixão[B] samples: WGS84/ UTM Zone 21S, all the remaining samples and the Baixão[B] samples: SIRGAS 2000 (21S)

Sampling Type: All are rock-chip/grab samples

Completed By: All Baixão[A] samples: AUZ, all the remaining samples and Baixão[B] samples: BGC

Date: All Baixão[A] samples: 2025, all the remaining and Baixão[B]: 2011

Assay methodology: All Baixão[A] samples: ALS/ Au_AA24, all the remaining and Baixão[B]: ACME/ G6-50/ Au-AA ppm

QA/QC: All Baixão[A] samples: CB25366128 / approved, all the remaining and Baixão[B]: ITA11001522.1

- *Sample descriptions and RL values are unavailable for some historical BGC rock-chip/grab samples.*
- Baixão[A] grab/rock-chip samples are not new exploration results having been subject to the ASX announcement dated 6 February 2026: "Boa Vista New Target - Grab Samples up to 29.4 g/t Au" and are included for context only.

Cautionary note on rock-chip/grab samples:

Rock-chip/grab samples are selective samples and may not be representative of the average grade or continuity of mineralisation across the relevant target area. Results are reported to support exploration targeting and should not be interpreted as indicating average grade or continuity.

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Appendix 3

Table 3: Historical Drillholes

Target	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total depth (m)	Core Preserved/ Core Recovery (%)	Significant result / comment
Zé do Leicha	ZLDD001	532425	9131599	305	-60	141	149.00	Yes/ 92.8%	No assays available
Almir	ALDD001	533842	9131184	255	-60	7	143.90	Yes/ 91.1%	historical interval reported as 0.79 m @ 2.25 g/t Au in quartz vein - Sample BVD898 / From 99.75 m to 100.54 m / ITA 11000266
Almir	ALDD002	534011	9131135	255	-60	0	150.48	Yes/ 94.6%	historical interval reported as 0.92 m @ 3.48 g/t Au in decomposed saprolite - Sample BVD971 / From 40.12 m to 41.04 m / ITA 11000267
Almir	ALDD003	533895	9131049	255	-60	30	150.48	Yes/ 93.4%	Did not intercept interpreted mineralised zone / possibly too shallow or drilled parallel to vein orientation. Historical interval reported as 1.16 m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 74.84 m
Jair	BVDD001	529434	9132068	251	-60	90	43.10	No	No assays
Jair	BVDD002	529428	9132068	254	-60	90	99.80	No	No assays
Jair	BVDD003	529390	9132159	245	-60	90	150.48	Yes/ 92.8%	No assays

Table Notes:

Datum/ Zone: SIRGAS 2000 (21S)

Intervals: Reported intervals are downhole lengths. True widths are not known

Drilling Type: All drill holes are Diamond Core

Completed by: All drillholes completed by BGC

Date: All drillholes completed in 2011

Core Size: all drillholes were NQ core size

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Appendix 4: Boa Vista - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This JORC Table 1 reports all historical soil sampling ("gold-in-soil panning geochemistry"), including the VG1 area, but only reports trenches/channel samples, grab/rock-chip samples and historical drilling outside VG1.

For previously released VG1 historical drilling and trench/channel sampling information, please refer to the ASX announcement dated 4 July 2025.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Historical trenches/ channel samples, historical drilling, historical grab/rock-chip samples** All historical trenches/ channel samples, historical drilling, historical grab/rock-chip samples associated with VG1 were previously released on ASX on 4 July 2025. Except for the gold-in-soil pan sampling geochemistry, no new exploration results associated with VG1 are contained in this announcement. This announcement is confined to new and historical unreleased exploration data consisting of historical trenches/ channel samples, historical drilling, historical grab/rock-chip samples outside VG1 that are material to the satellite targets Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair. Any data previously released is clearly marked **Historical soil sampling:** project-wide soil geochemistry is reported, including the VG1 area, with sample locations shown on maps using grade-range colour classifications. Historical soil sampling was completed using a field-based panning methodology originally developed by RTZ for rapid assessment in remote Amazonian conditions. Samples of approximately 5 kg were collected from surface to approximately 0.5 m depth and reduced by panning to produce a heavy mineral concentrate. Gold grains were counted under binocular microscope and classified by size, with gold content estimated using empirical gold grain size/weight relationships. These data are considered semi-quantitative and suitable for exploration targeting and anomaly definition but should not be treated as equivalent to conventional laboratory assay data. Individual gold-in-soil panned geochemistry sample coordinates and assays are not tabulated due to the large number of samples; the full dataset is held in the Company database and is available for CP review. Table 1, Table 2. Table 3 and Figure 1 Figure 3. Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 9, for details.
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).*	For this announcement, historical drilling disclosure is limited to non-VG1 drillholes that are material to the satellite targets, (Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair) including ZLDD001 at Zé do Leicha, ALDD001, ALDD002, ALDD003 at Almir, and BVDD001, BVDD002 and BVDD003 at Jair. Please refer to Table 3, Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 9, for details.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Historical records report core-recovery percentages as shown in Table 3. Detailed information regarding the method used to determine recovery and measures taken to maximise recovery is not available. The limited historical assay dataset does not permit a reliable assessment of any relationship between recovery and grade. The information is being used for exploration targeting only
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 available historical core has been logged and photographed by AUZ geologists
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.*	For project-wide gold-in-soil panning geochemistry, including the VG1 area, please refer to the section in this Table "*Sampling techniques.*" For historical grab/rock-chip/trench sample preparation was completed at the ITAK laboratory in Brazil using method R200-500, comprising pulverisation of 500 g to 200 mesh. Samples were subsequently analysed at ACME Laboratory in Santiago, Chile, using method G6, comprising 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. AUZ grab/rock-chip samples are prepared using ALS method PREP-31, comprising sample registration, drying, crushing of the entire sample to 70% passing 2 mm, splitting to obtain approximately 250 g, and pulverisation of the sub-sample to 85% passing 75 microns. Samples are prepared at ALS Cuiabá, Brazil, and analysed at ALS Lima, Peru, using Au-AA24, comprising 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. For details regarding the sampling of drill core please refer to Table 3.
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*	Gold-in-soil panned geochemistry sampling, including that within the VG1 area, is being reported as a project-wide geochemical dataset for target generation. Gold-in-soil geochemistry was generated by field-based panning followed by a gold-grain counting methodology rather than conventional laboratory assay. The results are therefore considered semi-quantitative and suitable for exploration targeting only. Historical (those not completed by AUZ) non-VG1/ grab/rock-chip/trench samples and drilling assay data has

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	been compiled from historical records, which provide co-ordinates, grades and assay certificates AUZ grab/rock-chip were assayed by ALS (Lima - Peru) Au-AA24-Gold by Fire Assay and determination by AAS. Nominal weight 50g, LOWER LIMIT: 0.005 ppm, UPPER LIMIT:10.00 ppm Over limit analysis employed: Au-AA26-Gold by Fire Assay and determination by AAS, Nominal weight 50g, LOWER LIMIT: 0.01 ppm UPPER LIMIT: 100 ppm And/or Au-GRA22-Gold by Fire Assay and gravimetric determination. Nominal weight 50g, LOWER LIMIT: 0.05 ppm, UPPER LIMIT: 10,000 ppm QAQC included: BLANK (< 0.005 ppm Au), 3 TYPES OF Certified Reference Material (STANDARDS): OXG70 (1.007 ppm Au – SD 0.035) / SJ39 (2.641 ppm Au– SD 0.083)/ SN26 (8.543 ppm Au – SD 0.175). For batches of rock samples (grab/chip), a ratio of 1 BLANK for every 20 samples (5%) and 1 CRM (Standards) for every 20 rock samples (5%) was used. Detailed procedures for samples not collected by AUZ are limited to the information available in historical records and assay certificates.
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.*	Original assay certificates for ALDD001, ALDD002, ALDD003 - > BVD820 TO BVD1377 (ACME Labs), CERTIFICATE ACME ITA11000266, ITA11000267, All other non-VG1 drill holes were either not submitted for assay, or where there is evidence that drill core was sampled, assay certificates and assay results are not available in the current database.
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.*	Project-wide gold-in-soil panned geochemistry sample locations, including the VG1 area, are shown on maps using grade-colour classifications. Individual gold-in-soil panned geochemistry sample coordinates are not tabulated in the announcement due to dataset size but are held in the Company database. Coordinates, datum and zone of all non-VG1 historical drill holes, trenches/channel samples, historical grab/rock-chip samples and AUZ grab/rock-chip samples reported in the announcement are tabulated in Table 2 and Table 3. Reported coordinates are presented in SIRGAS 2000 / UTM Zone 21S or WGS84 / UTM Zone 21S Some historical locations were originally recorded using handheld GPS in SAD69 and where appropriate surveyed. Others are compiled from historical maps or extracted from database coordinates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of*	Gold-in-soil panned geochemistry samples including those within the VG1 area, are used to define broad geochemical anomalies and target areas. Sample spacing varies from

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	100 to 200 metres with stations every 25 metres, depending on the area surveyed. Grab/rock-chip samples and trench/channel samples outside VG1 are selective or localised and are not representative of grade continuity. Historical drilling outside VG1 is sparse and may not have adequately tested the interpreted mineralised orientation
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.*	For non-VG1 historical drilling, current interpretation indicates that some holes may not have adequately tested the target geometry, including holes that may have been too shallow or drilled sub-parallel to interpreted vein/structural trends. The gold-in-soil panned geochemistry samples are appropriate for broad geochemical vectoring but does not directly define mineralisation orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security information for historical datasets is not fully documented. This includes the gold-in-soil panning geochemistry sampling, including the VG1 area, and historical trench/channel samples, grab/rock-chip samples and drilling data outside the VG1 area. The data are considered suitable for exploration targeting, subject to the limitations disclosed. For AUZ grab/rock-chip samples, samples are collected, bagged, labelled and transported under Company procedures to the laboratory for assay
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Gold-in-soil panning geochemistry sampling (including that associated with VG1) and non-VG1 historical drill/ grab/rock-chip sample data has been reviewed by AUZ personnel and the Competent Person for exploration targeting purposes. Limitations remain for some historical datasets, including incomplete historical chain-of-custody information and the semi-quantitative nature of the gold-in-soil panning data. These limitations are not considered to prevent use of the data for target generation.

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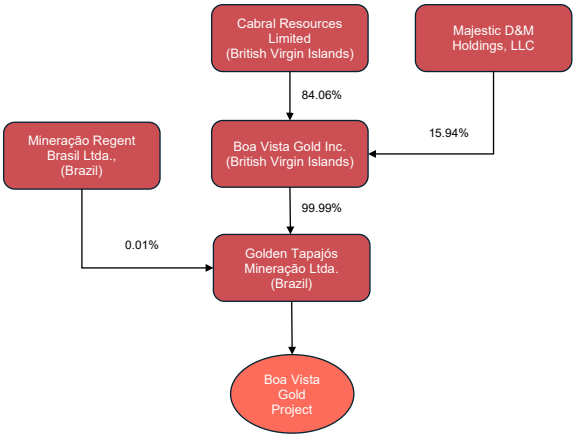
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Tenement type, reference numbers, ownership, royalties, approvals and impediments.*	 • The Boa Vista Gold project consists of 3 exploration licenses (ANM Processes n. 850353/2010, 850643/2006 and 850759/2006), • All tenements listed above have approved PAE's (plano de aproveitamento economico- or Economic Utilization Plan) and are under the mining licenses application process. • All tenements in Brazil are subject to Statutory Government royalties (known as CFEM) which are variable; currently 1.5% for gold, 1% for Silver and 2% for copper. Land-owner royalties are payable to the landowner at 50% of the CFEM payable rate. • In addition to payable legislative royalties, the Boa Vista Gold Project is subject to a 1.5% NSR payable to D'Gold and should AUZ earn a 51% interest in the Boa Vista Gold Project, an additional 1.5% NSR is expected to be payable to Majestic D&M Holdings. • The agreements between AUZ, Cabral Resources Limited and Majestic D&M Holdings LLC, allows AUZ to earn up to an 80% interest in the Boa Vista Gold Project. Please refer to ASX Announcement 4 July 2025 • There are Permissão de Lavra Garimpeira (PLG) non-approved applications within the tenements, these applications if approved will not materially constrain the four priority targets. PLGs permit small-scale mining of surficial, unconsolidated materials—such as alluvial and colluvial deposits—within the defined boundaries of each permit. • The current environmental licence for drilling and exploration is valid until 8 August 2026, with a renewal protocol submitted within the required period prior to expiry. Exploration fees are reported to be paid and there are no known landowner complaints or access restrictions affecting current exploration activities. • AUZ believes the tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist for further exploration or eventual mining, apart from normal statutory reporting, local access agreements and state and federal approvals.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by previous parties.*	In the 1980's, ProGeo completes stream and gold-in-soil panning surveys. In the 1990's, RTZ and Placer Dome inspect and sample various garimpo diggings and completed small exploration and trenching programs. Recent studies of satellite imagery suggest most of the work began during this time.In 2007, Majestic Diamonds completes a rock and gold-in-soil panning sampling program over several garimpo diggings within the Boa Vista property including Jair, Almir and Zé do Leicha. In 2010, BGC through its wholly owned subsidiary Cabral Resources Ltd. signed an option agreement with Golden Tapajós Mineração Ltda. (Golden), Octa Mineração Ltda. (Octa)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and D'Gold Mineral Ltda. (D'Gold) to explore the Boa Vista property. Between 2010 and 2012, the joint venture partners (BGC) completed soil pan sampling, trenching, channel sampling, IP geophysical surveys, auger drilling and diamond drilling at Boa Vista. Prospecting, grab/rock-chip sampling and outcrop mapping have been completed at the various garimpo pits on a limited scale. Work completed to date has identified numerous gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomalies and extensive alluvial workings within the property indicating the high potential for discovering gold mineralization. Future exploration programs should drill test below these anomalies and garimpo workings. Two phases of drilling have been completed since BGC optioned the property in 2010. The Phase One program (14 holes in 1 748.6 metres) consisted of a number of short exploration holes that tested beneath several garimpos. The Phase Two program (12 holes in 2 845.16 metres) was primarily focused on outlining mineralization along the eastern portion of the VG1 prospect
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Boa Vista is located within the Tapajós Mineral Province, a Paleoproterozoic gold-bearing domain of the Amazonian Craton. The regional geological setting includes granitoid intrusions, volcanic and metamorphic sequences, structural corridors and hydrothermal alteration associated with gold mineralisation. At Boa Vista, gold occurrences are associated with quartz veining, sericite-silica-carbonate-pyrite alteration, oxidised/saprolitic granitoids and structural preparation. Recent work indicates features consistent with a magmatic-hydrothermal system, including intrusion-related characteristics and locally developed epithermal-style textures. Further petrographic, geochemical and structural work is required before a definitive mineralisation style is assigned. Satellite targets, including Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair, are interpreted to represent structurally controlled gold targets with quartz veining, sericitisation, oxidation/boxworks, saprolitic granitoids, pyrite/FeOx and locally epithermal-style textures similar to those observed at VG1.
Drill hole Information	*Tabulation of easting, northing, RL, dip, azimuth, length, intercept depths and hole length for material drill holes.*	Historical drill hole information and significant results associated with the VG1 target were previously reported to ASX on 4 July 2025. For this announcement, only historical drill holes outside VG1 that are material to the target discussion are discussed. Hole ID, easting, northing, RL, datum/zone, dip, azimuth, total depth, drill type, assay status and significant results, or confirmation that assays are unavailable, are included in the relevant tables. <u>Jair</u> Five diamond drillhole collars/traces are shown on historical plans for the Jair target. BVDD004 and BVDD005 were planned but not drilled. Of the three holes that were drilled, core for BVDD003 is preserved, while core for BVDD001 and BVDD002 has been lost. No sample assay results are available for any of the Jair holes in the current database. See Table 3 and Figure 9. <u>Zé do Leicha</u> ZLDD001 historically drilled and half core is preserved, no assays available. See Table 3 and Figure 7 <u>Almir</u> Five diamond drillhole collars/traces are shown on historical plans for the Almir target. ALDD004 and ALDD005 were planned but not drilled. Of the three holes drilled, core for ALDD001, ALDD002 and ALDD003 is preserved, and selected historical assay results are shown. Historical assay certificates include ACME certificates ITA11000266 and ITA11000267 for samples BVD820 to BVD1377. See Table 3 and Figure 8

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No drilling has taken place within the Baixão target area
Data aggregation methods	*Weighted averages, cut-offs, grade truncation and metal equivalents.*	No aggregation is applied to gold-in-soil panning geochemistry shown on maps; results are displayed using grade-range bins For non-VG1 drill/grab/rock-chip samples, individual assay values are reported without compositing. These samples are selective and should not be interpreted as representative of average grade.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*Whether intercepts represent true widths or downhole lengths.*	True widths for satellite targets are not yet known.
Diagrams	*Maps and sections with scales, collar locations and relevant exploration results.*	Maps show: (1) Gold-in-soil panning geochemistry including the VG1 area using grade-range colours; (2) satellite target maps showing non-VG1 historical drilling, non-VG1 trenches/channel samples, historical grab/rock-chip samples and AUZ grab/rock-chip samples; and (3) planned stream sediment sampling locations.
Balanced reporting	*Representative reporting of low and high grades/widths to avoid misleading disclosure.*	Gold-in-soil panning geochemistry including that within the VG1 area is shown per target area. Gold-in-soil panning data is presented as grade ranges on maps rather than individual tabulated assays due to the dataset size. All reported non-VG1 grab/rock-chip, trench/channel and drilling data are shown in Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3, Figure 1, Figure 3, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9. Selective data is highlighted for context. Historical drill holes with no assays available are shown and disclosed as such. Selective grab/rock-chip samples are clearly described as selective and not representative of the broader target grade.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other meaningful exploration data including geophysics, geochemistry, metallurgy, density, groundwater, geotechnical, deleterious elements.*	This announcement includes gold-in-soil panning geochemistry across the project, field observations, artisanal workings, interpreted structural corridors, alteration and planned stream sediment sampling. No new Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is being reported. **Historical geophysical survey: (from NI43101 - 2013 REPORT.)** Fugro GeoMag completed 54 line kilometres of IP surveying over the following areas on the Boa Vista property: • Jair (3,000 m), • VG1-Zé do Leicha (34,721 m), • Almir (10,000 m), and • Planalto (6,364 m). The IP array configuration was pole-dipole at Jair, VG-Zé do Leicha and Almir and dipole-dipole at Planalto. Electrode spacing of 100 metres and advancements of 50 metres were used in both configurations. A dataset of rock resistivity and sulphide chargeability was collected. At Jair, 3.0-line kilometres of IP was completed on three east-west lines separated by approximately 400 m. At VG1 and Zé do Leicha, approximately 34.7-line kilometres of IP surveying was completed along north-south lines that covered VG1 to Zé do Leicha area. Lines are separated by 400 meters; data from three small areas was not collected due to garimpos (pits) filled with water. **SGB (CPRM) SURVEY - Brazilian Geological Survey - Regional surveys: 2020**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The entire Boa Vista area is covered by high-resolution aeromagnetic and aerogamma-spectrometric data. The aerial surveys of the Brazilian Geological Survey have a N-S flight line direction, spaced 500 m apart. The aerogeophysical projects were processed and integrated following the procedure described in Correa and Pinto (2020). **AUZ GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (2025)** Essential Summary – LiDAR and Drone Magnetometry Survey – Boa Vista Project (Completed Work) AUZ carried out a geophysical survey over approximately 2,817 hectares, covering part of the company's exploration permits. Drone flights equipped with LiDAR sensors and airborne magnetometers were completed to produce detailed topographic models and high-precision magnetic data. **LiDAR Survey** • Flights were conducted at 80 to 120 m above ground to optimize laser penetration and data quality. • The survey used the DJI L2 LiDAR sensor integrated with an RTK positioning system, ensuring high accuracy. • Processing resulted in the generation of DSM, DTM, point clouds, and 1-meter contour lines. • Deliverables were provided in SIRGAS 2000 / UTM 21S, including orthophotos (10 cm/pixel), digital models (.tif), point clouds (.las), and processing reports. **Magnetometry Survey** • Data acquisition was performed using a ground magnetometer (base station) and an airborne magnetometer (rover). • The base station recorded diurnal variations of the geomagnetic field, while the rover collected airborne measurements. • Quality control followed the established criteria: • Maximum 10 m deviation from planned flight lines; • 1.5 m reading spacing; • Flight altitude 50 ± 5 m above ground; • Speed between 5 and 10 m/s; • Magnetic noise below 0.05 nT; • Maximum 75 m separation between adjacent lines; • All survey lines intersected at least two tie-lines. • Magnetometric Products: A total of 30 magnetic maps were generated, including TMI, RTP, vertical derivatives, ASA/ASVI filters, tilt, theta map, GHT/THDR, and other standard geophysical products.
Further work	*Nature and scale of planned further work, including drill testing and diagrams showing extensions.*	Further work will focus on: (1) validating and ranking gold-in-soil panning geochemistry anomalies, including around VG1 and satellite areas; (2) advancing Baixão, Zé do Leicha, Almir and Jair toward drill-ready status; (3) following up non-VG1 historical drill/trench/rock-chip/grab sample data with mapping and sampling; and (4) completing the planned stream sediment sampling program in underexplored areas. VG1 will continue to be advanced separately while this announcement expands the tenement-wide exploration pipeline.
Competent Person / data limitations	*Not a JORC Table 1 criterion, but useful disclosure control for this announcement.*	Historical data has been reviewed by AUZ personnel and the Competent Person for exploration targeting purposes. Historical data has been compiled from prior operator datasets, including Schmulian, Giroux and Cuttle (2013), and is being progressively validated by Australian Mines. Where original assay certificates, QA/QC, survey or sample collection records are not available, the data is used for exploration targeting only and is not currently relied upon for Mineral Resource estimation.

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