AVIRA RESOURCES LIMITED

6 AUGUST 2026

MAIDEN DRILLING CONFIRMS HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT MT CATTLIN'S MAORI QUEEN AND PLANTAGENET PROSPECTS

Avira Resources Limited ("**Avira**" or the "**Company**") (ASX:**AVW**) is pleased to announce high-grade gold results from the first phase of assays 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.

Highlights

- Assay results received for the first 13 of 19 holes drilled in Avira's maiden RC drilling program at the Mt Cattlin Gold Project
- Shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation confirmed at the Plantagenet prospect over at least 180 metres of strike, including:
  - 8 metres at 2.77 g/t Au from 16 metres (incl. 2 metres at 9.68 g/t Au from 34 metres) in RAGC102
  - 1 metre at 6.14 g/t Au from 67 metres in RAGC101
- High-grade gold confirmed at the historic Maori Queen deposit, including:
  - 4 metres at 3.86 g/t Au from 23 metres (incl. 1 metre at 13.75 g/t Au from 24 metres) in RAGC108
  - 5 metres at 1.1 g/t Au from surface (incl. 1 metre at 3.55 g/t Au) in RAGC107
  - 5 metres at 1.02 g/t Au from 45 metres in RAGC106
- Drilling confirms the historic high-grade Maori Queen shoot — previously mined at 24.56 g/t Au — remains open at depth
- Multiple parallel lode targets recognised at both prospects, highlighting potential for further repetitions along strike and at depth
- Results from the remaining 5 holes due in early August 2026

Avira Resources Chief Executive Officer Andrew van Bentum commented: *"These maiden results from our first pass of drilling at Mt Cattlin are highly encouraging, confirming high-grade gold at both Maori Queen and Plantagenet — including standout intercepts of 13.75 g/t Au at Maori Queen and 9.68 g/t Au at Plantagenet — and confirming that the historic high-grade Maori Queen shoot remains open at depth.*

The Manager
Market Announcements Office
Level 40, Central Park,
152-158 St George's Terrace
Perth WA 6000

ACN: 131 715 645

T: + 61 8 6385 2282

W: www.aviraresourcesltd.com.au

Directors and Management
David Wheeler, Non-Executive Chairman

James Robinson, Executive Director

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

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Our geological model is being confirmed and refined with every hole, and these are still early, preliminary interpretations of what is shaping up to be a genuinely exciting gold system. With further Maori Queen results still to come from holes targeted specifically beneath the historic high-grade intercepts, and Plantagenet already showing repetition potential along strike, we see real scope to keep growing this discovery.

The next phase will complete the Maori Queen RC program and commence drilling at Sirdar and Ellendale for the first time, extending our search across the full breadth of the Mt Cattlin project. We look forward to providing updates as further results come to hand."

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.

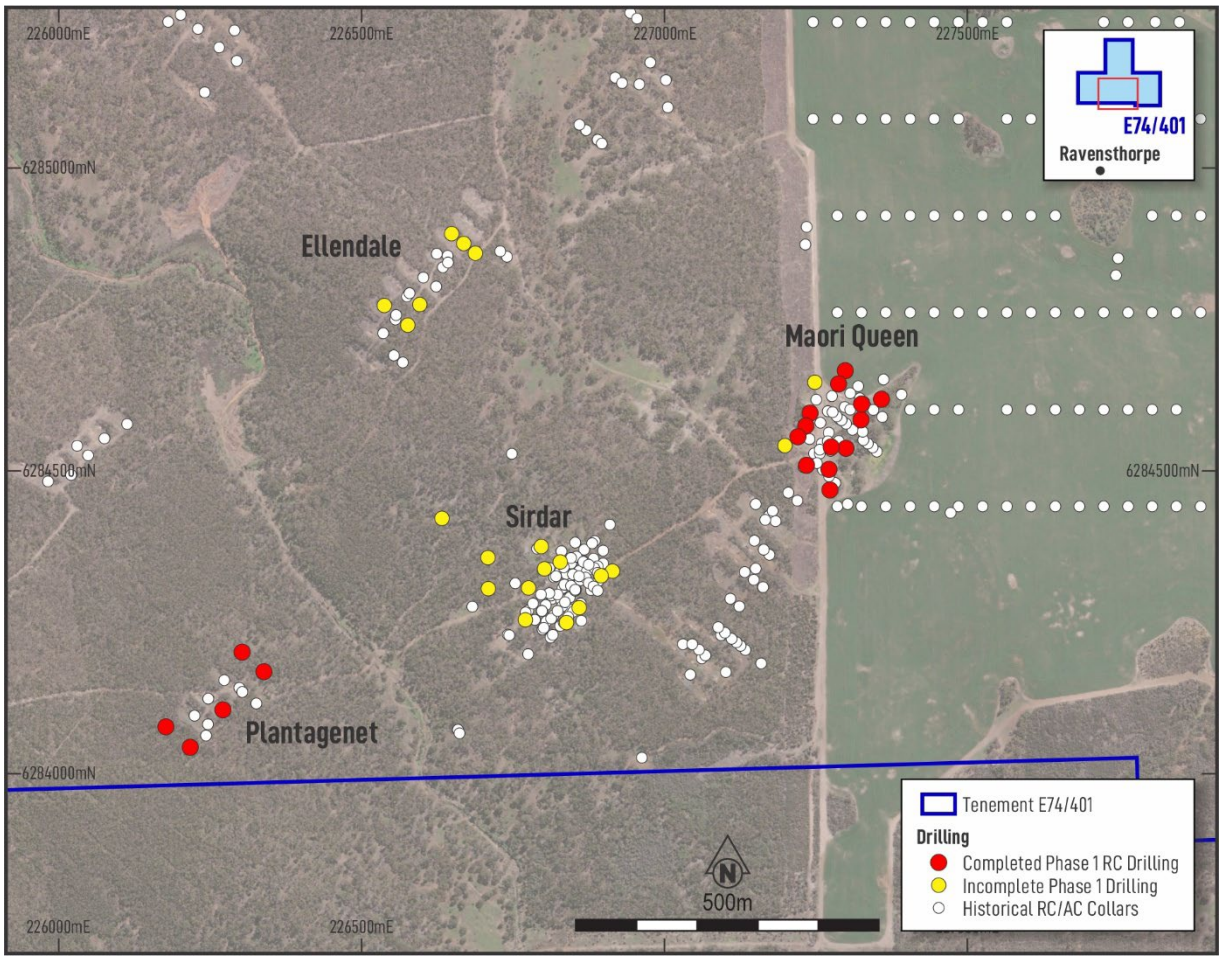


Figure 1: Plan of Mt Cattlin Gold Project showing prospect locations and significant intercept pierce points (gram-metres) with section locations. Inset shows project position within E74/401.

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Project-scale geology is characterised by sheared Archaean mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks (Annabelle Volcanics) intruded by a significant multiphase porphyry complex (approximately 2.5km × 1.5km). This intrusive body and its associated brittle-ductile shear network are interpreted as the primary controls on gold mineralisation, consistent with an intrusion-related gold system (IRGS) or porphyry-affiliated model. Gold mineralisation is interpreted to occur in two principal styles: narrow, high-grade mesothermal shear-hosted quartz-sulphide lodes; and broader disseminated stockwork mineralisation associated with the porphyry complex.

Phase 1 RC Drilling Program

Avira completed a comprehensive review of the Project's historical drilling earlier this year and secured all necessary approvals to commence its maiden 4,500 metre RC drilling program. The approved program targets four prospects across Mt Cattlin — Maori Queen, Sirdar, Ellendale and Plantagenet — and has been designed in two phases: an initial phase focused on defining shallow extensions at the established Maori Queen and Sirdar deposits to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, together with concurrent testing of the Ellendale and Plantagenet prospects to evaluate their resource potential.

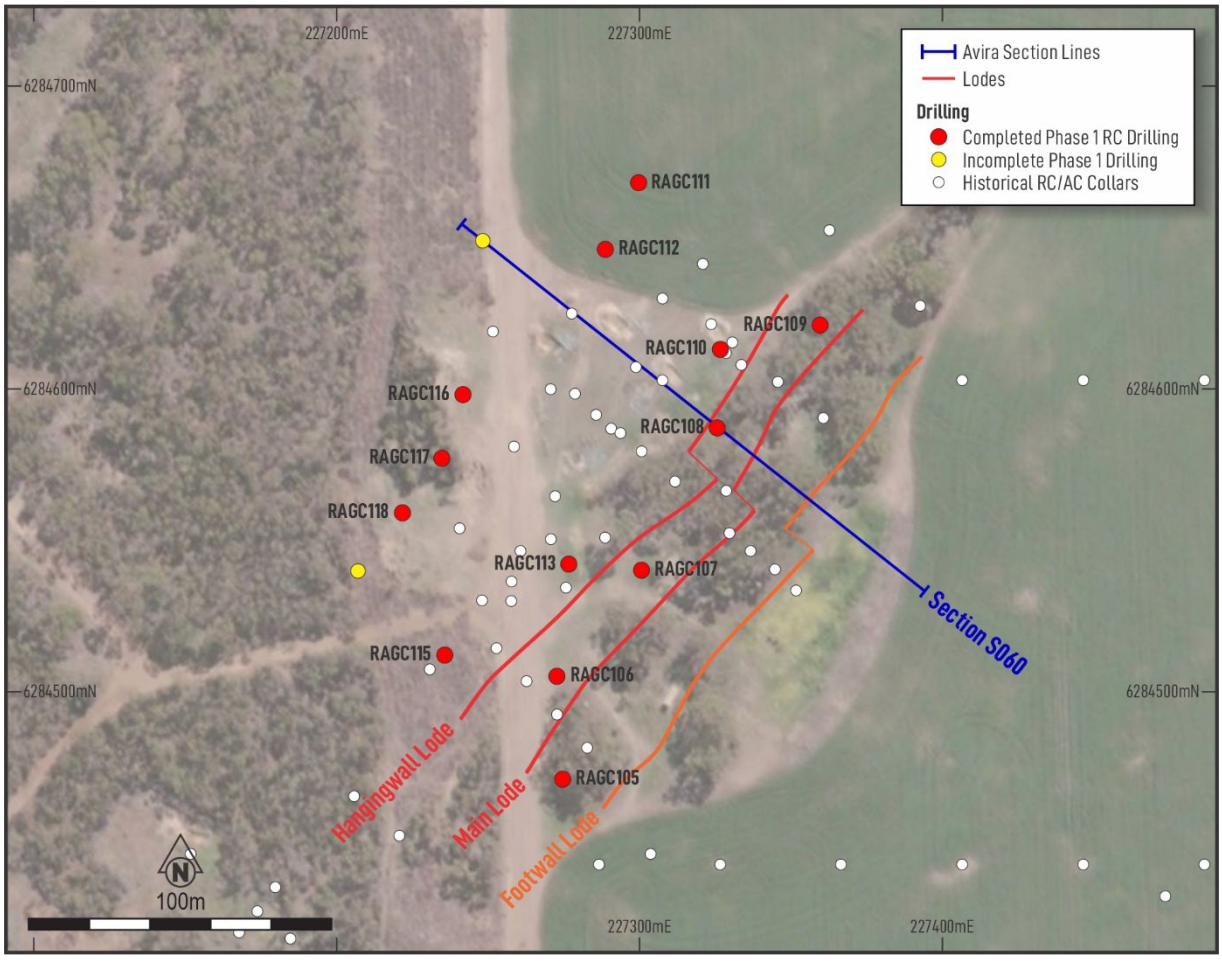


Figure 2: Drill collar location plan for the Maori Queen prospect, showing hole IDs, interpreted lode positions and cross-section S060 line.

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Of the 37 holes planned, 18 have been drilled to date, with the program now in planned seasonal suspension due to wet winter weather. Assay results have been received for the first 13 of these holes, comprising exploration drilling at the Plantagenet prospect (RAGC100–RAGC104) and drilling at the Maori Queen prospect (RAGC105–RAGC112). Results for the remaining five holes (RAGC113, RAGC115–RAGC118) are expected in early August 2026.

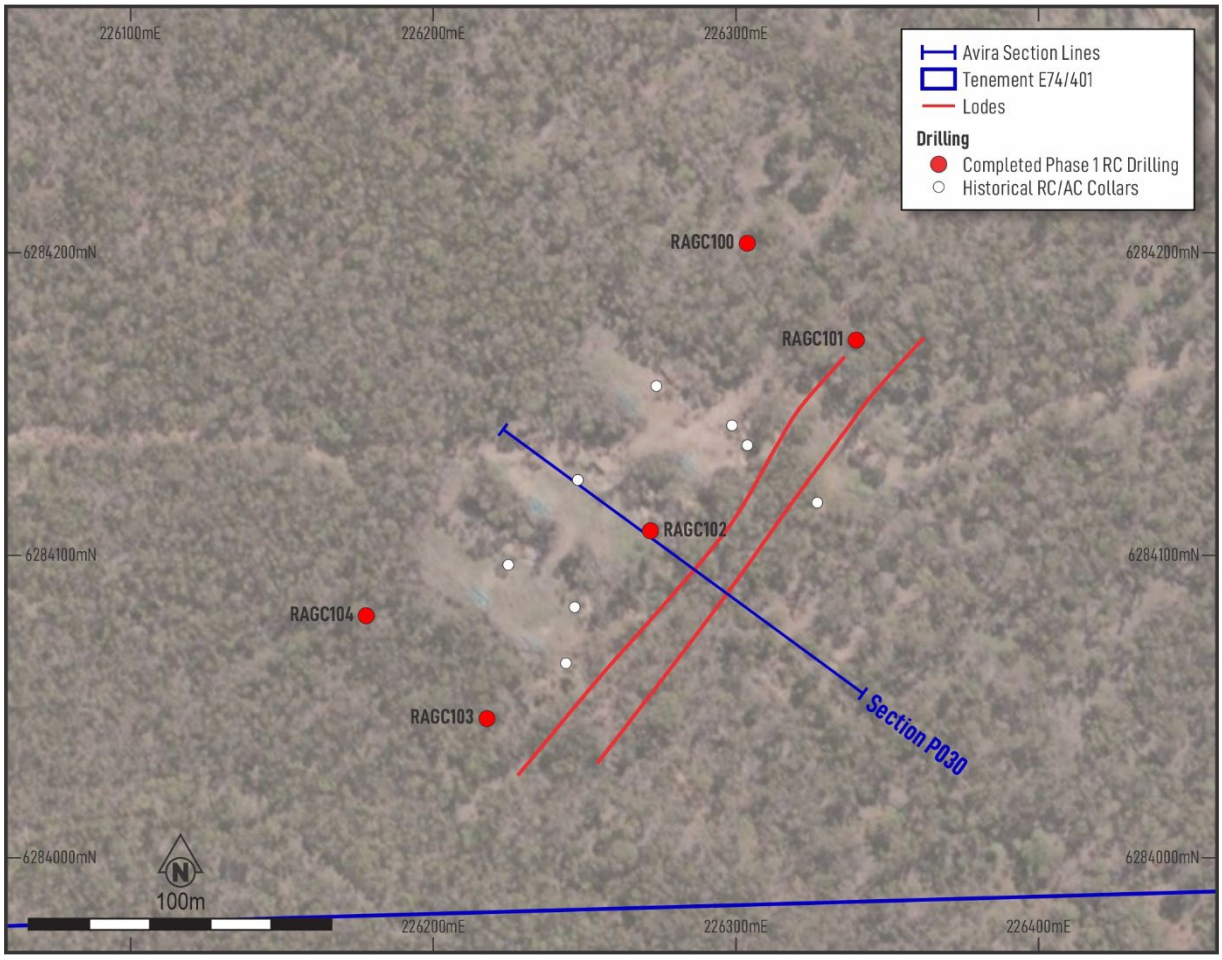


Figure 3: Drill collar location plan for the Plantagenet prospect, showing hole IDs, interpreted lode positions and cross-section lines.

Plantagenet Prospect Results

Significant 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

Drilling at Plantagenet has returned highly encouraging results, confirming the continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation across at least 180 metres of strike length (Figures 3 & 4). The standout intercept of 8 metres at 2.77 g/t Au from 16 metres in RAGC102 demonstrates the shallow, high-grade nature of the Plantagenet lode, which appears to dip approximately 60° to

the north-west. A parallel lode was also intersected approximately 8 metres to the south-east of the main structure within the same hole, pointing to further repetition potential within the prospect.

RAGC101 intersected 1 metre at 6.14 g/t Au from 67 metres to the south-east of the main Plantagenet lode; this intercept may represent a discrete parallel structure and may be further tested in upcoming drilling. Drilling to the south-west of the prospect (RAGC104) intersected only a narrow, low-grade vein at depth, helping to refine the geometry of the mineralised system ahead of the next phase of drilling.

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.

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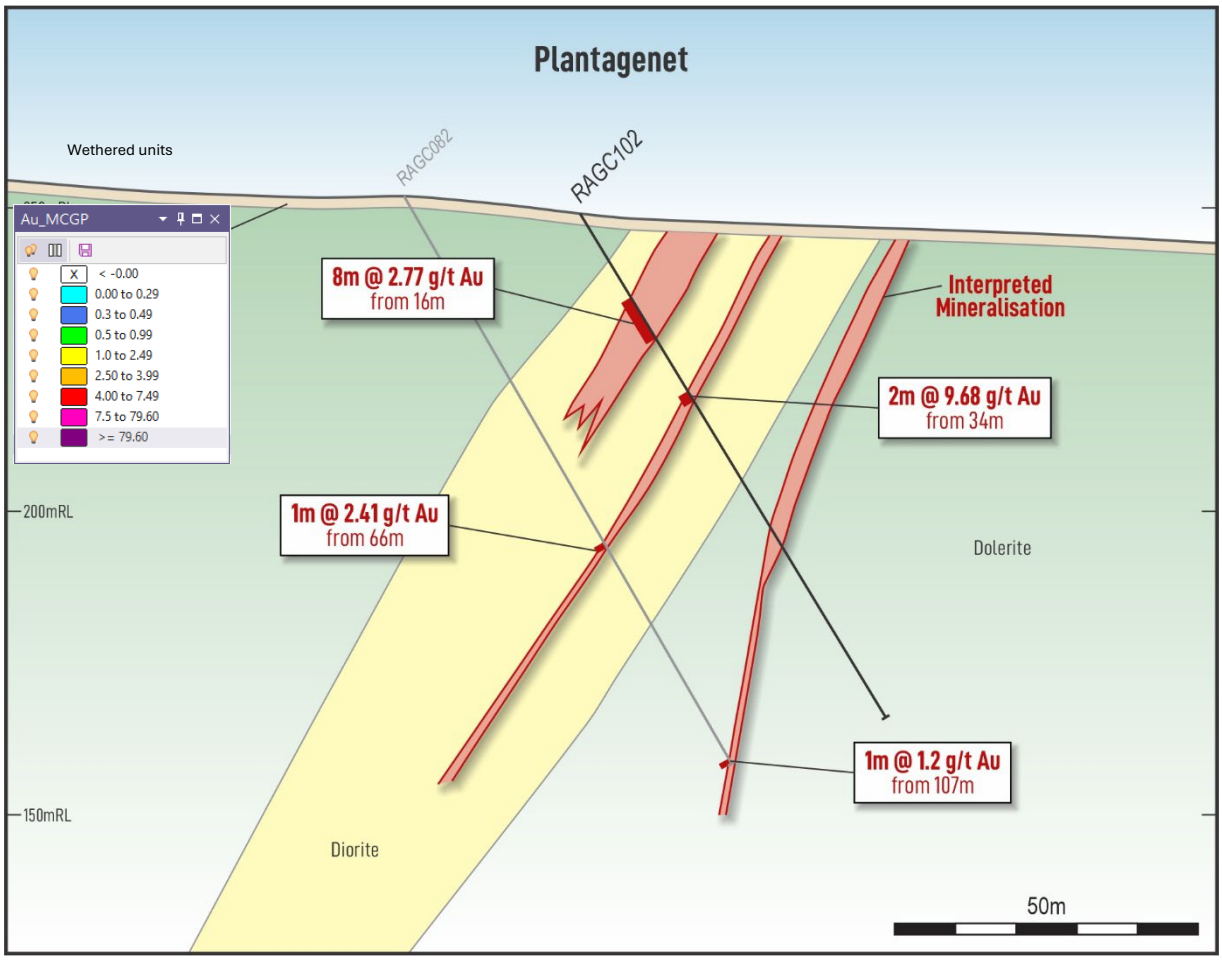


Figure 4: Plantagenet cross section (P030) showing RAGC102, interpreted lode position and significant shallow gold intercepts.

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Maori Queen Prospect Results

Significant intercepts (>0.5 g/t Au) from the initial release of assays from Maori Queen include:

- 4 metres at 3.86 g/t Au from 23 metres (incl. 1 metre at 13.75 g/t Au from 24 metres) in RAGC108, and 1 metre at 1.96 g/t Au from 71 metres
- 5 metres at 1.1 g/t Au from surface in RAGC107, including 1 metre at 3.55 g/t Au from surface, and 4 metres at 0.69 g/t Au from 13 metres
- 5 metres at 1.02 g/t Au from 45 metres in RAGC106
- 1 metre at 2.76 g/t Au from 104 metres in RAGC112, and 1 metre at 0.67 g/t Au from 127 metres

Initial results from the first eight holes of the Phase 1 RC program at Maori Queen have confirmed that the historic high-grade shoot — previously mined at 24.56 g/t Au — remains open at depth. Strong intercepts include 4 metres at 3.86 g/t Au from 23 metres (incl. 1 metre at 13.75 g/t Au from 24 metres) in RAGC108 and 5 metres at 1.1 g/t Au from surface in RAGC107, with RAGC107 terminating within historic underground workings at 19–21 metres and confirming the position of the previously mined lode. Significantly, RAGC112 has extended this success down-dip, intersecting the main lode at 104 metres downhole — approximately 30 metres below the historical RAGC052 intersection (6 metres at 4.87 g/t Au from 74 metres) — though this hole appears to be nearing the north-eastern limit of the mineralised envelope.

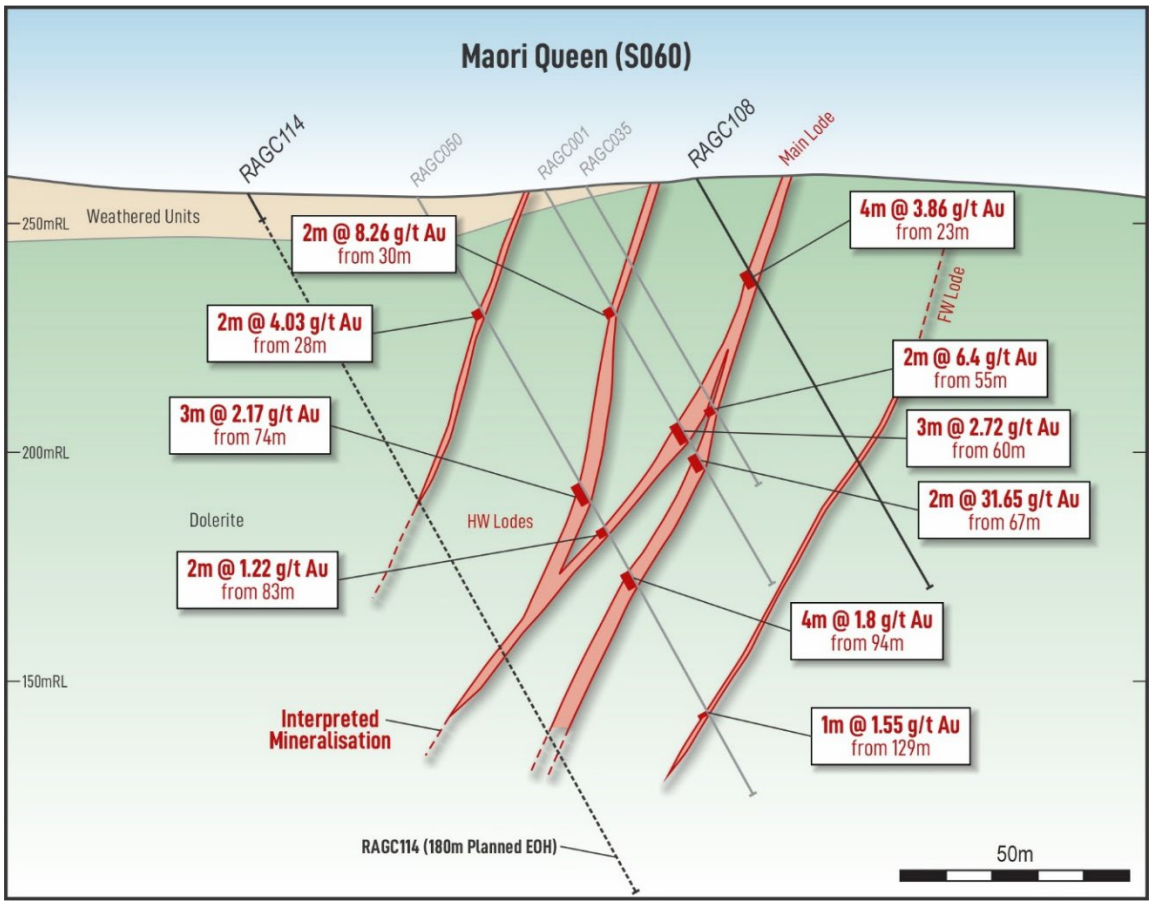


Figure 5: Maori Queen cross section (S060) showing RAGC108 and historical DH traces, the interpreted Main Lode, footwall/hanging wall lodes, and significant gold intercepts. RAGC114 was abandoned at 7 metres and will be redrilled in the next phase.

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The RAGC105–111 series was designed to test the upper 50 metres of the main lode and the interpreted footwall lode position. This drilling has helped define the margins of the Maori Queen system, constraining the main lode to the north-east and the footwall lode to the south-east of the main structure (Figure 2), with wide, lower-grade intervals in RAGC111 interpreted as marking the north-eastern extent of the main lode.

Following this down-dip step-out in RAGC112, results are keenly awaited for the remaining five holes — RAGC113 and RAGC115 to RAGC118 — due imminently. Each was targeted specifically beneath the high-grade historic intercepts at Maori Queen, and carries strong potential to significantly extend the down-dip mineralised footprint of the deposit.

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Next Steps

Assay results for the remaining 5 Phase 1 RC holes at Maori Queen are expected in the coming weeks, and Avira is preparing to resume the remaining 2,500m of the Phase 1 RC program once dry weather conditions return, expected in September 2026. Mt Cattlin will remain the Company's primary exploration focus over the coming months, and Avira looks forward to providing further updates as additional results become available.

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.

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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

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			-	NSI
RAGC111	Maori Queen			-	NSI
RAGC112	Maori Queen	104	105	1	2.76
and		127	128	1	0.67
RAGC113	Maori Queen			pending	
RAGC115	Maori Queen			pending	
RAGC116	Maori Queen			pending	
RAGC117	Maori Queen			pending	
RAGC118	Maori Queen			pending	

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

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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 Maori Queen, Sirdar, Ellendale and Plantagenet, exhibit strong gold 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 540 km^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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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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.

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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 to date (a subset of the total program submitted) 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.

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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 • 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.

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Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Unchanged from previous disclosure — historical exploration by Amoco (1977-80), Metana (1985-90), 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.

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Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to plans and sections in the body of this announcement.
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 once dry conditions return, with the timing to be confirmed. • Remaining holes will be drilled and QAQC-validated assay results interpreted and reported as they become available.

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