30 MARCH 2026 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

GOLDEN PLATEAU DRILL PROGRAM MORE THAN DOUBLED AS HIGH-GRADE RESULTS CONTINUE

- **Significant gold intersections returned from the Ferneyside, Sunnyside, South and West lodes, including:**
  - **GPS140 – 34.5m[1] at 3.1g/t Au from 184.6m (South lode)**
  - **GPS134 – 7.1m[1] at 4.9g/t Au from 130.0m (West lode)**
  - **GPS139B – 6.8m[1] at 4.2g/t Au from 148.2m (West lode)**
- **Drilling confirms significant mineralisation within remnants surrounding historical underground workings**
- **Results strengthen the Company's view that there is a significant opportunity at Golden Plateau both within remnants and beyond the historical workings**
- **Drill program expanded from 6,400m to approximately 14,000m**

Established Australian copper-gold producer and explorer, Aeris Resources Limited (ASX: AIS) (Aeris or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on activities at the Golden Plateau deposit, located within the Company's 100% owned Cracow tenement package in Queensland.

Aeris' Executive Chairman, Andre Labuschagne, said "the latest drilling from Golden Plateau strengthens our confidence in the deposit's potential to become a new ore source for Cracow. High-grade drill results have been consistently reported across multiple lodes, confirming the presence of significant gold mineralisation around historical workings. On the back of these results, we are expanding the drill program to expedite a Mineral Resource Estimate and an economic assessment of the project."

[1] Estimated true thickness (m)

Background

The Golden Plateau deposit is located within current mining leases, 1km north of the Cracow Processing Facility and 2km east of the current underground mining operations at the Western Vein Field. Golden Plateau has been the most significant contributor to the known Cracow goldfield, with approximately 850,000 gold ounces[2] produced between the 1930s to 1990s.

An updated geology interpretation and internal grade estimate was developed across the Golden Plateau deposit[2] based on detailed historical section interpretations and more than 1,200 historical drill holes. A total of 33 mineralised lodes have been interpreted and modelled, providing the foundation for the current drill program.

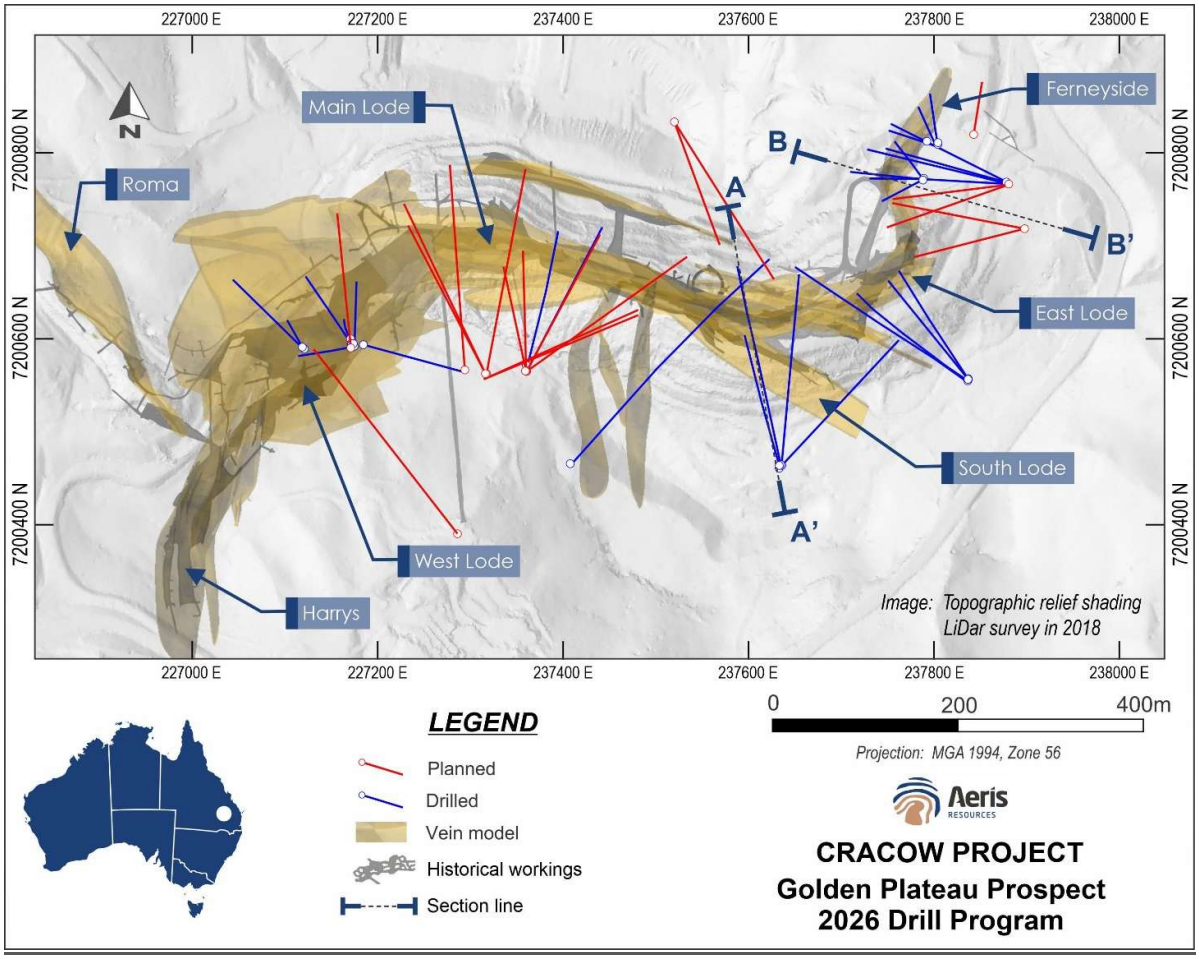
Drill Program Update

Since the Company's previous update[3], the drill program has been significantly expanded from 6,400m to approximately 14,000m, reflecting the identification of additional drill targets and encouraging results received to date. Two diamond drill rigs will remain on-site until the program is completed. Since the previous announcement, an additional sixteen drill holes have been completed, bringing the total to thirty two holes, representing approximately half of the expanded program.

Assay results have now been received from an additional thirteen drill holes targeting three mineralised areas, the Ferneyside, South, and Western lodes, the majority of which were designed to test remnant mineralisation surrounding historical underground workings. The geological interpretation continues to perform well, with drill holes consistently intersecting modelled lodes at their predicted positions.

[2] Refer to ASX announcement "Golden Plateau Project Update" dated 29th September 2025.
[3] Refer to ASX announcement "Significant gold intersections from Golden Plateau drilling" dated 9th February 2026.

Figure 1 – Plan view showing the modelled mineralised lodes, historical workings and current drill program at the Golden Plateau deposit. ***Note section line A-A' is through the Main and South lodes (GPS140) and section line B-B' is through the Ferneyside lode (GPS132), both referenced in this report.***



Ferneyside

Drilling at the Ferneyside lode has continued to deliver encouraging results, with the lode intersected in its predicted position across six drill holes completed to date. The lode has been modelled over approximately 150m of strike and 150m down-dip, extending from approximately 10m below surface.

A newly identified parallel lode, the Sunnyside lode, has been discovered adjacent to the Ferneyside lode (refer to Figure 2). The Sunnyside lode has been traced 30m along strike to date, and with additional drilling planned, the lode has the potential to be laterally extensive, adding to the gold metal endowment in the north-eastern corner of the Golden Plateau deposit. Significant intersections reported from the Ferneyside and Sunnyside lodes include:

- GPS132 3.0m[4] @ 3.0g/t Au (Sunnyside)
- GPS132 7.9m[4] @ 2.1g/t Au (Ferneyside)
- GPS135 10.0m[4] @ 2.9g/t Au (Sunnyside)
- GPS135 2.6m[4] @ 2.3g/t Au (Ferneyside)

With mineralisation close to surface and defined over approximately 150m of strike, the Ferneyside lode continues to build as a compelling open-pit target, with the Sunnyside lode providing encouraging early indications of additional mineralisation.

South Lode

Four drill holes have been completed targeting the South lode, with assay results received to date from one drill hole, GPS140 (refer to Figure 3). The drill hole was designed to test the void model and a remnant pillar near the intersection of two significant mineralised structures. Remnant pillars represent lower-grade mineralisation left behind during high-grade selective underground mining operations, and these previously uneconomic zones may represent viable open-pit targets. The result from GPS140 is considered significant in this context. The drill hole was extended at depth to test the Main lode trend, with the intersection consistent with the geological model in this location. Significant intersections from drill hole GPS140 include:

- GPS140 34.5m[4] @ 3.1g/t Au (South lode) including
    - 7.3m[4] @ 7.5g/t Au
- GPS140 5.0m[4] @ 2.2g/t Au (Main lode)

Further drilling is planned to better understand the full extent and geometry of the remnant pillar and mineralisation style.

[4] Estimated true thickness (m)

Figure 2 – Cross section looking north through the Ferneyside and Sunnyside lodes (B-B') at the Golden Plateau deposit, showing drill hole GPS132 in relation to historical drill holes, modelled lode wireframes and historical underground workings.

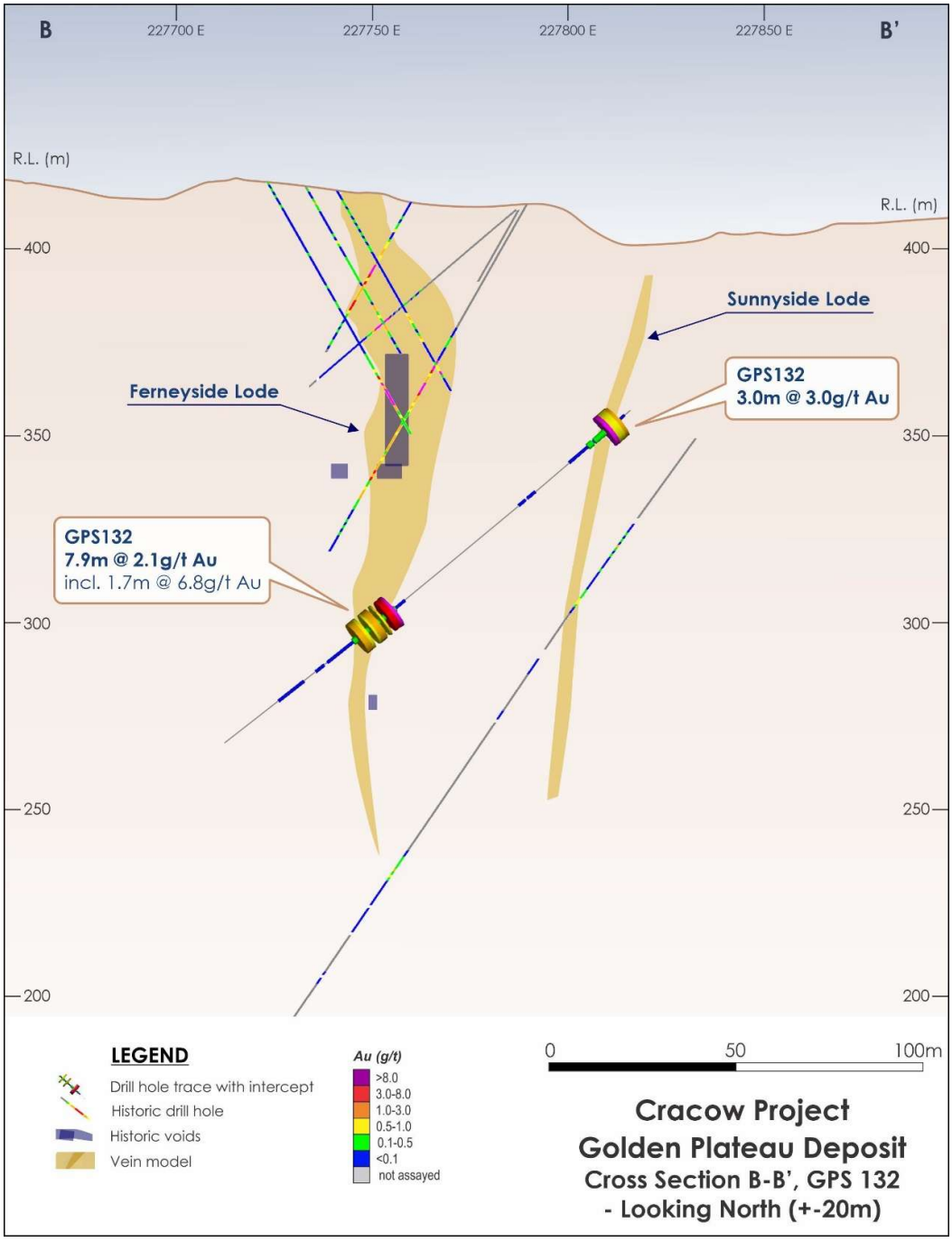
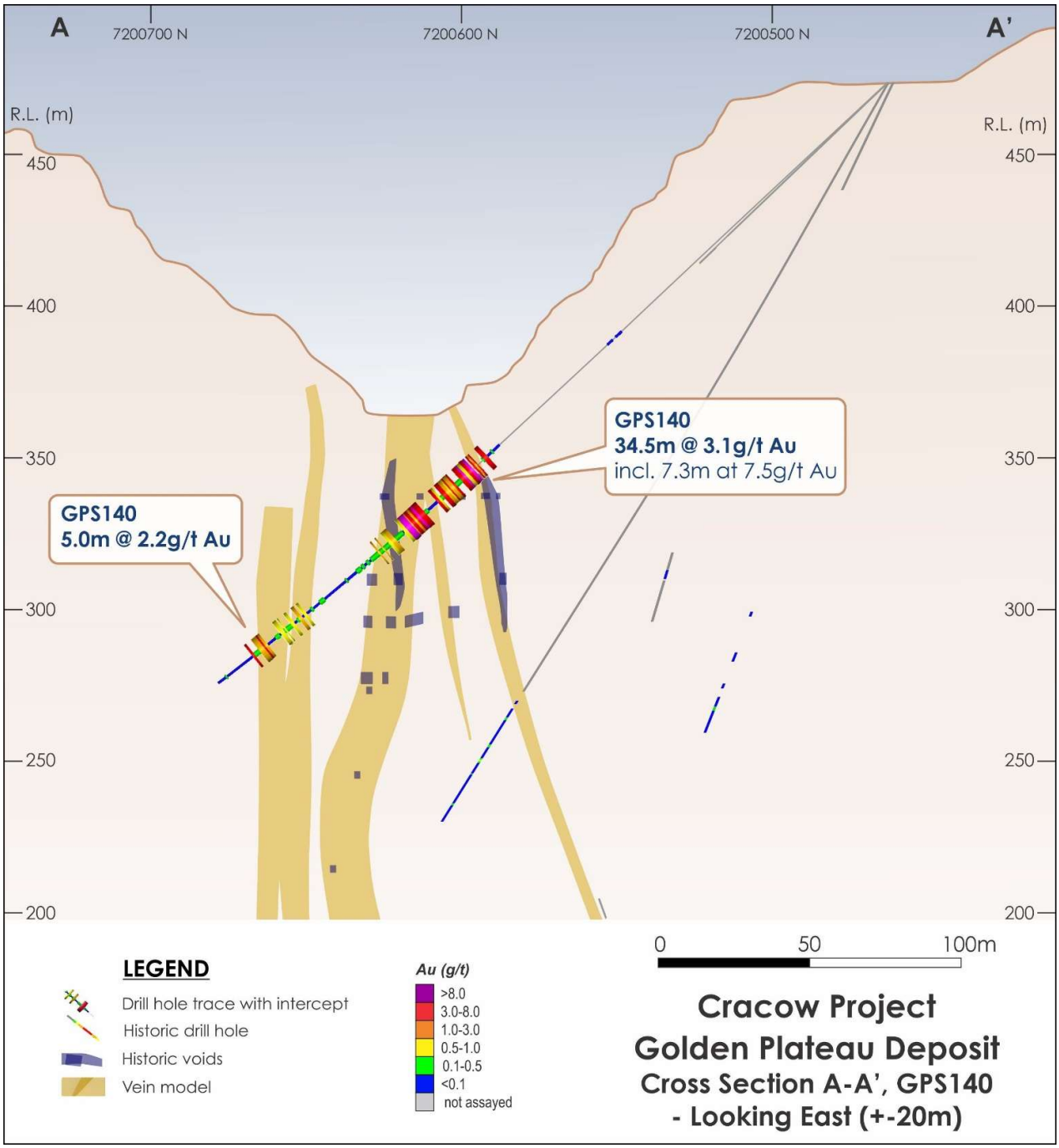


Figure 3 – Cross section looking east through the South lode (A-A') at the Golden Plateau deposit, showing drill hole GPS140 in relation to historical drill holes, modelled lode wireframes and historical underground workings.



West Lode

The West lode comprises a series of stacked moderately dipping (south) quartz lodes traced over approximately 200m along strike, some of which outcrop at surface. Six drill holes have been completed at the West lode as part of the current drill program: four to confirm the location and geometry of modelled historical voids, and two to validate the geological model and assess gold prospectivity. Drill holes testing the void model intersected voids in their expected locations, with results to be used to update and refine the void model.

Significant assay intersections returned to date are primarily associated with mineralisation directly abutting historical voids, highlighting the opportunity to define additional mineralisation within remnants throughout the West lode with further drilling. Significant intersections include:

- GPS134 7.1m[5] @ 4.9g/t Au
- GPS139B 6.8m[5] @ 4.2g/t Au
- GPS137 13.7m[5] @ 1.8g/t Au including
    - 6.1m[5] @ 3.4g/t Au

The West lode results to date are encouraging, and with further assay results expected as the program progresses, the lode has the potential to contribute to the broader open-pit development case for Golden Plateau.

Moving Forward

The expanded drill program of approximately 14,000m is continuing, with assay results being returned progressively and prioritised throughout the program. Results will be incorporated into an updated geological model to support open-pit mine design and environmental permitting assessments.

At the completion of the drill program, the Company's objective is to update the Golden Plateau Mineral Resource estimate to support an economic assessment of the project. The Company remains focused on advancing Golden Plateau as a potential major ore source for the Cracow Operation.

[5] Estimated true thickness (m)

This announcement is authorised for lodgement by:

Andre Labuschagne
Executive Chairman

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

Andre Labuschagne
Executive Chairman
Tel: +61 7 3034 6200

Stefan Edelman
General Manager – Corporate Development
investorrelations@aerisresources.com.au

or visit our website at www.aerisresources.com.au

About Aeris

Aeris Resources is a mid-tier copper and gold producer. Its copper dominant portfolio comprises two operating assets, a mine on care and maintenance, a long-life development project and a highly prospective exploration portfolio. Aeris has a strong pipeline of organic growth projects and an aggressive exploration program and continues to investigate strategic merger and acquisition opportunities. The Company's experienced board and management team bring significant corporate and technical expertise to a lean operating model. Aeris is committed to building strong partnerships with its key community, investment and workforce stakeholders.

Previous Information

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results for the Golden Plateau deposit is extracted from ASX announcements all of which are available on the company's website at www.aerisresources.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in the relevant original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

Mr Craig Judson confirms that he is the Competent Person for all Exploration Results at the Cracow Operation, and he has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Judson is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having relevant experience to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Judson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM No. 325510). Mr Judson has reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies and consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Judson is a full-time employee of Aeris Resources Limited.

APPENDIX A:

Summary of the drill hole collar and survey details[1]

Hole ID	Easting[2] (m)	Northing[2] (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth[3]	Dip	Comments
GPS144	227,804	7,200,808	407	100	287.2	-56.0	Complete
GPS145	227,636	7,200,463	474	279.4	4.2	-42.6	Complete
GPS146	227,804	7,200,807	407	170.5	334.3	-73.3	Complete
GPS147	227,805	7,200,808	407	126.3	349.7	-63.2	Complete
GPS148	227,838	7,200,554	454	270.1	303.5	-33.3	Complete
GPS149	227,882	7,200,768	407	249	283.4	-50.8	Complete
GPS150	227,634	7,200,462	474	285	342.9	-59.2	Complete
GPS151	227,838	7,200,555	454	187	322.5	-40.2	Complete
GPS152	227,634	7,200,460	474	300.2	39.3	-51.1	Complete
GPS153	227,409	7,200,465	472	69.4	39.5	-33.1	Abandoned
GPS153A	227,409	7,200,465	472	362.6	39.5	-33.1	Complete
GPS154	227,837	7,200,553	454	310	307.8	-59.4	Complete
GPS155	227,360	7,200,565	469	23.6	14.5	-38.9	Abandoned
GPS156	227,839	7,200,553	454	270.3	326.8	-58.3	Complete
GPS157	227,365	7,200,568	470	210.5	13.7	-40.6	Complete
GPS158	227,787	7,200,772	411	105.2	241.1	-60.4	Complete

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

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

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

APPENDIX B:

Summary of significant gold intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Est. true Width (m)	Domain	Au g/t[1 2 3]	Ag g/t[1 2 3]	Comment
GPS132	84.6	89.2	4.6	3.0	SY	3.0	1.9	discrete breccia lode
GPS132	164.4	176.8	12.4	7.9	FY	2.1	15.1	quartz breccia lode and stockwork
including								
GPS132	164.4	167.1	2.7	1.7	FY	6.8	46.9	Internal higher-grade structure
GPS133	90.8	96.1	5.3	4.1	WL	1.2	14.5	breccia lode
GPS133	133.9	135.5	1.6	1.2	WL	0.9	1.6	quartz breccia lode
GPS134	130	139	9	7.1	WL	4.9	13.8	quartz breccia lode
GPS135	66	79.9	13.9	10.0	SY	2.9	17.4	discrete breccia lode
GPS135	143	147.1	4.1	3.6	FY	1.8	11.6	vein breccia and stockwork
GPS135	154.9	158.8	3.9	2.6	FY	2.3	50.7	quartz breccia lode
GPS136	159.3	197.6	38.3	29.0	WL	0.6	4.9	vein breccia and stockwork in the footwall to void
including								

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Est. true Width (m)	Domain	Au g/t[1 2 3]	Ag g/t[1 2 3]	Comment
GPS136	159.3	162	2.7	1.6	WL	4.6	3.3	stockwork veining in the footwall to void
GPS137	107	121.5	14.5	13.7	WL	1.8	6.7	quartz breccia lode
including								
GPS137	107	114.2	7.2	6.1	WL	3.4	13.5	Internal higher-grade structure
GPS138	63.1	65.1	2	2.0	SY	2.0	5.7	quartz breccia lode with central fault gouge
GPS138	125.3	133	7.7	5.5	FY	0.6	4.6	stockwork veining in the footwall to backfilled void
GPS139B	137.7	141	3.3	3.0	WL	1.2	19.1	stockwork veining in the footwall to void
GPS139B	148.2	158.1	9.9	6.8	WL	4.2	6.3	breccia lode
GPS140	180.5	182.1	1.6	1.1	SL	5.5	53.6	stockwork veining in the hanging wall to backfilled void
GPS140	184.6	230	45.4	34.5	EL	3.0	11.2	vein stockwork with regular, significant intercepts
including								
GPS140	208.2	216.4	8.2	7.3	EL	7.5	8.9	Internal higher-grade structure
GPS140	276	282.3	6.3	5.0	ML	2.2	2.1	crustiform sheeted veins
GPS141	No significant intercept							
GPS142	No significant intercept							
GPS143	38	43.9	5.9	2.9	SY	1.2	11.8	minor vein stockwork
GPS143	53.9	63.5	9.6	4.4	FY	1.4	7.9	vein breccia and stockwork
GPS143	73.8	75.4	1.6	0.8	FY	1.0	10	quartz breccia lode
GPS144	62.8	65.6	2.8	1.2	FY	0.7	18.3	quartz breccia lode

[1] Reported significant intervals are based on a minimum width of 0.4m, minimum Au grade 0.5g/t Au and below cut-off material (<0.5g/t Au) included where vein stockwork is between historic stope voids.

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

[3] The reported significant intersection through the main lode is based on logged stockwork veining +/- silica breccia and discrete quartz veins that represent the mineralised structural corridor. Gold grades are not included in the reporting criteria.

Domain: FY Ferneyside ML Main Lode WL West Lode SY Sunnyside Lode SL South Lode EL East Lode

APPENDIX C:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Golden Plateau Remnants Drill Program

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• All samples have been collected via diamond drilling. • Most of the samples are collected at 1 metre intervals, with minimum lengths of 0.4m and maximum of 1.2m. Samples taken are half core, due to the program requirements for core retention and further test work. Sample weights range from 1 kg to 4kg depending on sample length. • Samples are sent to an independent and accredited laboratory (ALS Brisbane). Samples less than 3kg are pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. If sample weights exceed 3kg they are split via a rotary splitter and an approximate 3kg sub sample is retained and pulverised. After pulverisation a 50g sample is collected for fire assay. • The sample size and sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • Industry prepared standards are inserted in approximately 1 in 20 samples. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling.
Drilling techniques	• Drill holes are completed via diamond drilling with both HQ and NQ diameter, dependent on ground competency and likelihood of intersecting historic voids.
Drill sample recovery	• The drillers record core recoveries on site at the drill rig. An Aeris Resources field technician and/or geologist then checks and verifies them. • Diamond drill core is pieced together as part of the core orientation process. During this process, depth intervals are recorded on the core and checked against downhole depths recorded by drillers on core blocks within the core trays. • Historically, core recoveries have been very high within and outside zones of mineralisation. Diamond core drilled to date from the current drill program has recorded high recoveries, which are in line with historical observations. Void backfill has had very low recoveries due to the unconsolidated nature of the fill.
Logging	• All diamond core is logged by an Aeris employee or a contract geologist. • All diamond core is geologically logged, recording lithology, vein quantity/texture/mineralogy, alteration, and weathering. • All geological and sample data is captured electronically within LogChief Software and uploaded to Aeris Resources licenced Datashed database. • All diamond drill core is photographed and digitally stored on the Company network. • Core is stored in core trays and labelled with downhole meterage intervals and drill hole ID.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All samples collected from diamond drill core are collected in a consistent manner. Half core samples are cut via an automatic core saw, and half core samples are collected on average at 1 metre intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.4 metre and a maximum length of 1.2 metre. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples are sent to ALS Laboratory Services at their Brisbane facility for sample preparation. Samples under 3 kg are pulverised to 85%, passing 75 microns. If samples are greater than 3kg, they are split prior to pulverising.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Samples are assayed via a 50g fire assay charge (Au-AA26) using an AAS finish. Au assaying is completed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. For this program, Aeris are trialling Ag assaying via four acid digest and induced coupled plasma (ME-ICP41) at the ALS Brisbane laboratory. This is to achieve detection limits down to 0.2ppm Ag rather than the traditional fire assay (Ag-AA47) used at Cracow for 1ppm detection. • QA/QC protocols include the use of blanks, duplicates, and standards (commercial certified reference materials used). The frequency rate for each QA/QC sample type is 5%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Logged drill holes are reviewed by the logging geologist and a senior geologist. All geological data is logged directly into Logchief software at the drill rig. The Logchief software is installed with Cracow specific logging codes. The data is systematically transferred to the Datashed database. Validation of the data is completed within Logchief and Datashed. • Upon receipt of the assay data, the certified standards are checked against anticipated values to assure the quality of the results. No adjustments are made to the assay values.
Location of data points	• Drill hole collar locations are surveyed via a qualified surveyor. Collar positions were surveyed using a differential GPS (DGPS). • Drill hole locations are referenced in MGA94 grid, sheet 56, for Golden Plateau. • Quality and accuracy of the drill collars are suitable for exploration results. • The drill contractor completes downhole surveys taken during drilling with a north-seeking Gyro tool. Surveys are taken at approximately 15 metres and 30 metres down hole and at 30-metre intervals thereafter.
Data spacing and distribution	• The drill holes are exploratory in nature. They are testing conceptual geological targets, the location and thickness of historic voids, and twinning historic drill results of questionable validity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• All drill holes are designed to intersect the target at a high angle to the interpreted structure. • Each drill hole completed has not deviated significantly from the planned drill hole path. • Drill hole intersections through the target zones are not biased.
Sample security	• Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• Data is validated when uploaded into the company's Datashed database. • No formal audit has been conducted.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Table 1 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Golden Plateau Remnants Drill Program

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Cracow Operation is located immediately west of the Cracow township in central Queensland. The Cracow Operation Exploration and Mining Tenement package comprises 3 EPMs and 18 MLs covering an area of approximately 889km^2. • The Cracow Operation Exploration and Mining tenements are wholly owned by Lion Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aeris Resources. • The drill program reported in this announcement at the Golden Plateau drill program is located within ML3227, which is in good standing, and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• The Cracow Goldfields were discovered in 1932, with the identification of mineralisation at Dawn, then Golden Plateau in the eastern portion of the field. From 1932 to 1994, mining of Golden Plateau and associated trends produced approximately 850koz of Au metal. Exploration across the fields and nearby regions was completed by several identities including BP Minerals Australia, Australian Gold Resources Ltd, ACM Operations Pty Ltd, Sedimentary Holdings NL and Zapopan NL. • In 1995, Newcrest Mining Ltd (NML) entered into a 70 % share of the Cracow Joint Venture. Initially exploration was targeting porphyry type mineralisation, focusing on the large areas of alteration at Ferneyside and Myles Corridor. This focus shifted to epithermal exploration of the western portion of the field, after the discovery of the Vera mineralisation at Pajingo, which shared similarities with Cracow. The Royal epithermal mineralisation was discovered in 1998, with further discoveries of Crown, Sovereign, Empire, Phoenix, Kilkenny, and Tipperary made from 1998 up to 2008. • Evolution was formed from the divestment of Newcrest assets (including Cracow) and the merging of Conquest and Catalpa in 2012. Evolution continued exploration at Cracow from 2012 to early 2020. • Aeris Resources purchased the Cracow Operation (including the exploration and mining tenements) in July 2020.
Geology	• The Cracow project area gold deposits are in the Lower Permian Camboon Andesite on the south-eastern flank of the Bowen Basin. The regional strike is north-northwest and the dip 20° west-southwest. The Camboon Andesite consists of andesitic and basaltic lava, with agglomerate, tuff and some inter-bedded trachytic volcanics. The andesitic lavas are typically porphyritic, with phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar (oligoclase or andesine) and less commonly augite. To the west, the Camboon Andesite is overlain with an interpreted disconformity by fossiliferous limestone of the Buffel Formation. It is unconformably underlain to the east by the Torsdale Beds, which consist of rhyolitic and dacitic lavas and pyroclastics with inter-bedded trachytic and andesitic volcanics, sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. • Mineralisation is hosted in steeply dipping low sulphidation epithermal veins. These veins are composed of quartz, carbonate and adularia, with varying percentages of each mineral. Vein textures include banding (colloform, crustiform, cockade, moss), breccia channels and massive quartz, and indicate depth within the epithermal system. Sulphide percentage in the veins are generally low (<3%), primarily composed of pyrite, with minor occurrences of hessite, sphalerite and galena. Rare chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and bornite can also be found. • Alteration of the country rock can be extensive and zone from the central veined structure. This alteration consists of silicification, phyllic alteration (silica, sericite and other clay minerals) and argillic alteration in the inner zone, grading outwards to an outer propylitic zone. Gold is very fined grained and found predominantly as electrum but less common within clots of pyrite.
Drill hole information	• All relevant information pertaining to each drill hole has been provided.
Data aggregation methods	• Reported significant intervals vary depending on the style of mineralisation intersected. There are discrete quartz lodes with relatively hard mineralised boundaries. Criteria used to report this style of mineralisation includes a minimum width of 0.4m, minimum Au grade 0.5g/t Au, maximum of 1m of below cut-off material (<0.5g/t Au). There are also broad low-grade gold stockwork domains. These intervals are based on the presence of quartz veining. Gold grades are considered in the interval length. Internal significant intersections within the broad low-grade gold stockwork zone are reported using the same criteria as those noted above for discrete lodes.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Internal higher-grade intersections are reported applying a minimum width of 0.4m, minimum Au grade 1.0g/t Au, maximum of 1m of below cut-off material (<0.5g/t Au).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill holes have been designed to intersect the mineralised structure at a high angle. • As a generalisation, drill hole intersections through the mineralised structure at an acute angle (~30-60°). • True thicknesses are estimated using general trends in the historic and current drill data and guided by the historic void models and 1980s interpretative level plans and cross sections.
Diagrams	• Relevant diagrams are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• The reporting is considered balanced, and all material information associated with the drill results has been disclosed.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other relevant substantive exploration data to report.
Further work	• At the completion of the Golden Plateau drill program, the internal grade model (that does not constitute a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate) will be updated, enabling the business to perform an economic assessment of the Golden Plateau project.