AVIRA RESOURCES LIMITED

10 June 2025

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ASX Code: AVW

Issued Capital

230,000,000 Ordinary Shares (**AVW**)

48,345,500 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

ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL CU-ZN / CU-NI EXPLORATION ASSET IN THE ASHBURTON REGION AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Highlights

Completion of the acquisition of E52/4413.

Tangadee Project now expanded to include three granted exploration licences (E52/4411, E52/4439, E52/4413).

Target commodities of magmatic Cu-Ni and sediment-hosted Cu-Zn sulphide.

Technical review completed identifying three target areas contained with the three tenement packages. These target areas are represented by significant, late-time EM conductors defined by VTEM surveys flown in June 2023 and June 2018.

Recent activity in neighbouring tenements with a number of exploration companies, including Teck Australia, Dreadnought, Bellavista, Miramar and Greatland exploring in the district.

Avira Resources Limited (**ASX: AVW**) (**Avira** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has settled the acquisition of an exciting growth and diversification opportunity in Cu-Zn/Cu-Ni by completing the acquisition of E52/4413 from Resminex Pty Ltd, further enhancing the current exploration projects it holds consisting of granted exploration licences E52/4411 and E52/4439 in the Ashburton Region of Western Australia. A summary of the material terms of the acquisition agreement is set out in Avira's ASX announcement dated 28 March 2025.

Planned activities for the current period include:

1. Review and re-interpretation of newly available technical data including historic exploration data and more recent VTEM results.

2. Completion of a field trip scheduled for the second half of June 2025 to assess the defined target areas with key objectives of the trip to include:

- Meeting with relevant native title parties to determine scope and extent of required approvals to conduct ground-based exploration activities.
- Assessing ground access to identified targets
- Meeting with the respective station owners, whose leases contain AVW's tenement packages.
- Geological mapping and reconnaissance of the prospective areas to assist with target definition and potential drill sites.

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Tangadee Cu-Zn/Cu-Ni sulphide project

The Tangadee Project currently consists of three granted exploration licences E52/4411 E52/4439 and E52/4413 for a total of 249 blocks or 779 km^2 located in the Ashburton region of Western Australia.

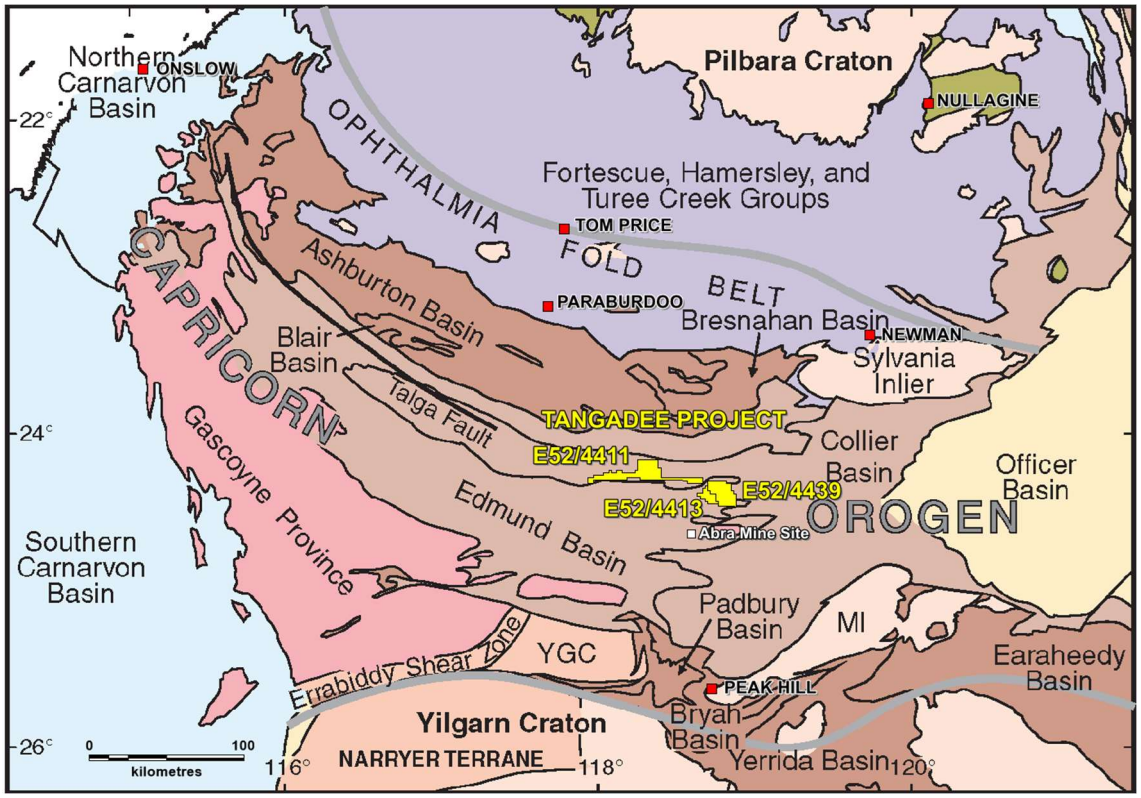

Figure 1. Location of the Tangadee Project in the Ashburton region of Western Australia

Teck Australia Pty Ltd, Dreadnought Exploration Limited, Bellavista Resources Limited, Miramar Resources Limited, and Greatland Exploration Pty Ltd are all actively exploring for copper and associated elements (Ag, Zn, Ni) within the district.

Bellavista have announced the discovery of outcropping copper mineralisation that assayed '*up to 9.4% Cu (5 samples over 2% Cu) in weathered sediments, mafics and laterite'* within 1.4km to 5km of the northern boundary of Avira's tenement E52/4439[1].

Miramar have reported the identification of magmatic '*nickel (Ni) and copper (Cu) sulphides (pentlandite and chalcopyrite respectively) within the Kulkatharra Dolerite* in drill chips from holes located 5km to the north of the northern boundary of E52/4411. This unit of Kulkatharra Dolerite also strikes east in Avira tenement E52/4411[2].

[1] ASX: BVR, Brumby fieldwork highlights extensions into nickel-copper zones, 12 December 2023
[2] ASX: M2R, Nickel & Copper Sulphides Confirmed at Mount Vernon, 12 December 2024

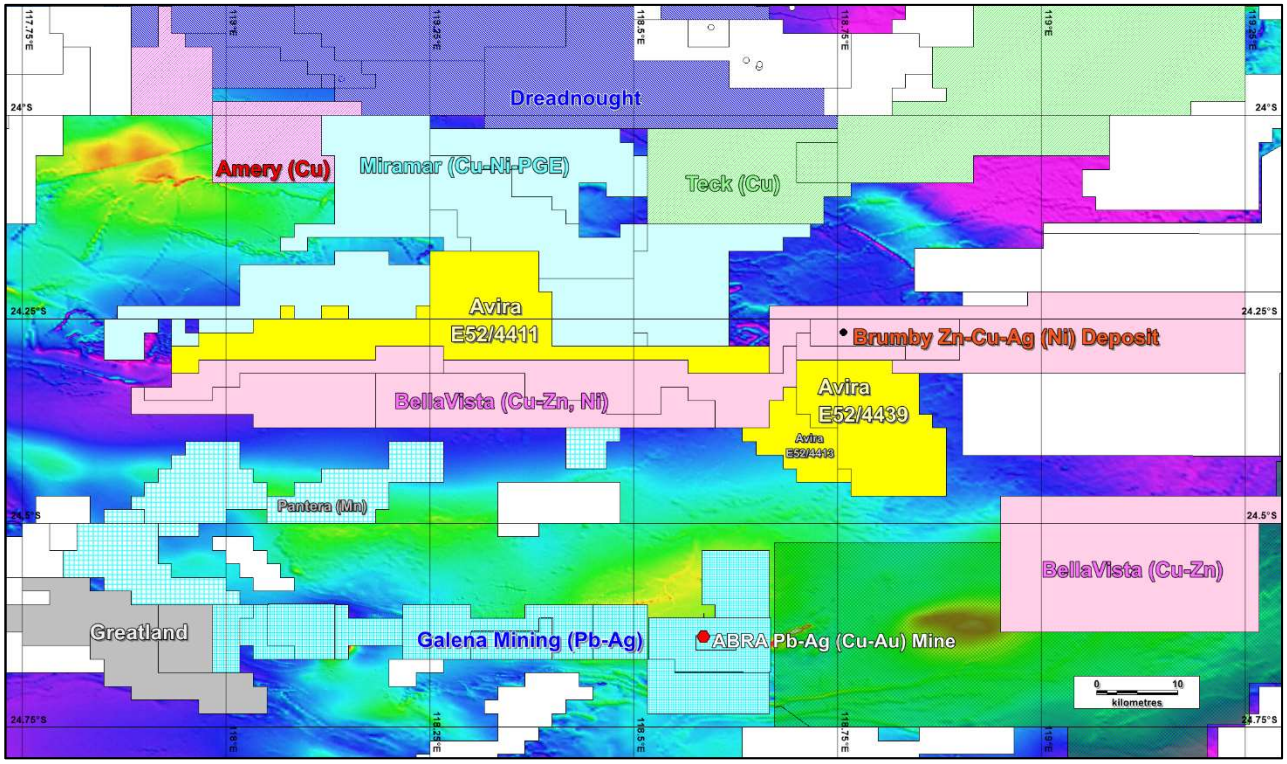

Figure 2. Explorers are currently active within the vicinity of Avira's Tangadee Project area

The Tangadee Project area (779 km^2) 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, initially by drill testing three (3) already defined, late-time EM conductors (VTEM) that lie:

- at the intersection of east-trending Mount Vernon Fault and NW-trending splays running off the Mount Vernon Fault (Targets 1), or
- situated in a fold hinge zone located stratigraphically about copper anomalous stratigraphy of the Edmund Group (Targets 2 and 3).

These structural intersections and the fold hinge zone are the potential locus for the deposition of high-grade Cu-Zn sulphide mineralisation.

No previous exploration drilling has been conducted anywhere within the Tangadee Project area despite the favorable geology and geochemistry, with up to 1080 ppm Cu in historical lag samples, areas of albite-sericite alteration that could be spatially and genetically related to sulphide mineralisation, and the already defined, late-time EM conductors., Avira is well positioned to advance the Tangadee Project over the 2025 field season.

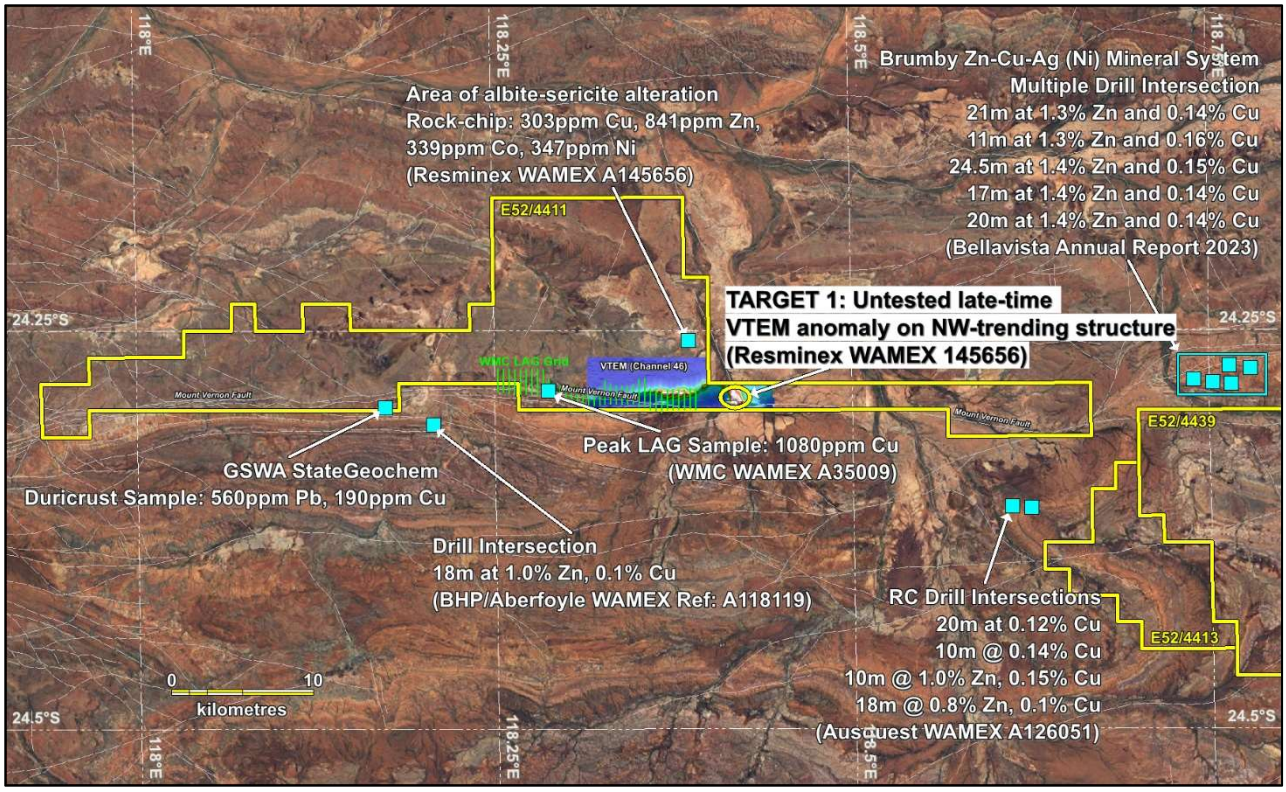

Figure 3. E52/4411: Summary of historical exploration and location of EM Target 1on VTEM image

Historical exploration drilling conducted within a few kilometres of E52/4411, E52/4413 and E52/4439 intersected broad intervals of highly-anomalous Zn-Cu sulphide mineralisation:

- BHP/Aberfoyle 18m at 1.0% Zn and 0.1% Cu;
- Bellavista 20m at 1.4% Zn and 0.14% Cu;
- Ausquest 20m at 0.12% Cu.

The drilling planned by Avira will investigate whether these three large, flat-lying EM conductors reflect either oxidized sulphide mineralisation, conductive clay (e.g. alunite: a product of the oxidation of sulphide) and/or zones of supergene metal enrichment in the regolith lying above primary sulphide deposits.

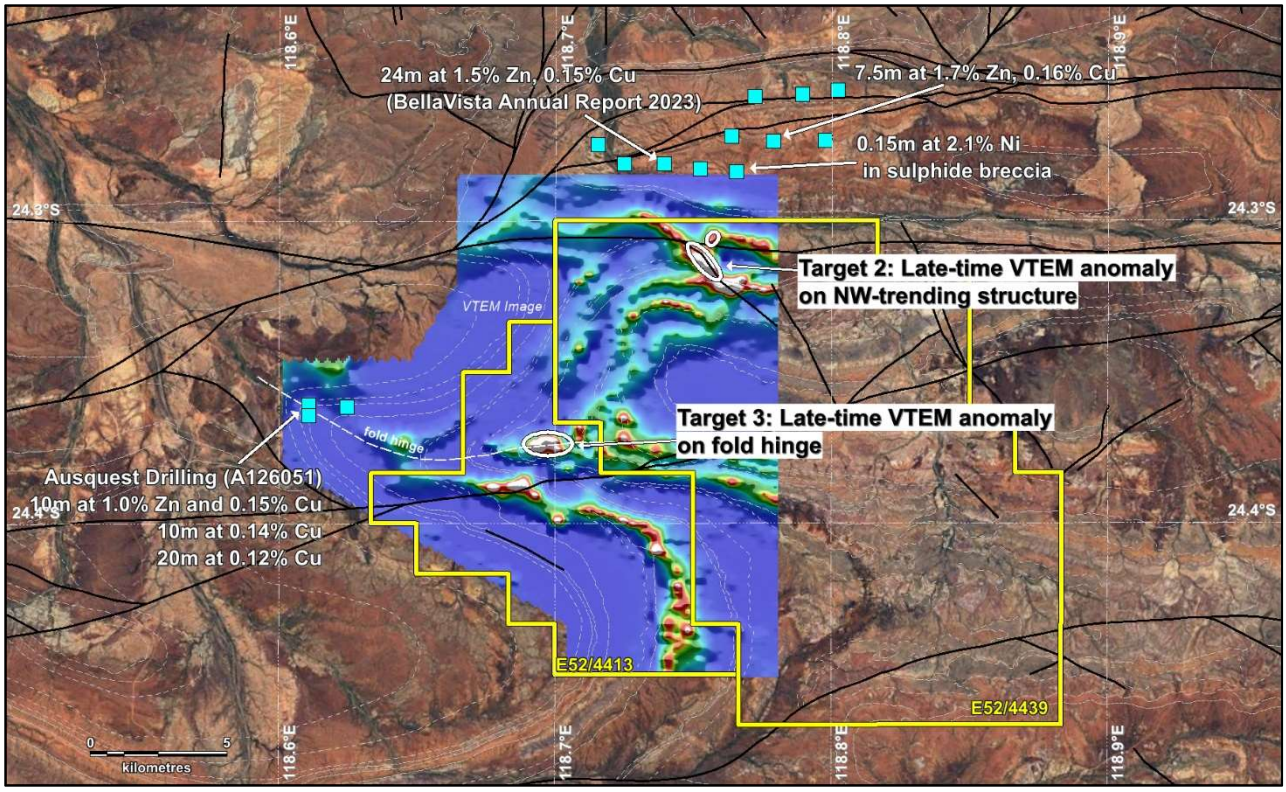

Figure 4. E52/4413, E52/4439: Summary of historical exploration and location of VTEM Targets 2 and 3

Avira intends to target potential feeder conduits to these mineral systems.

Within E52/4411, a historical lag sample (WMC) collected on the Mount Vernon Fault assayed 1080ppm Cu, and a sample of duricrust collected by GSWA assayed 560ppm Pb and 190ppm Cu. Neither have been followed-up previously.

Within E52/4413 and E52/4439, two late-time EM anomalies (Targets 2 and 3) have been identified after the reprocessing of historical VTEM data collected for Ausquest Limited in 2018 (WAMEX A119773).

In addition to the targeting of sediment-hosted Cu-Zn sulphide deposits, late-time EM conductors may also reflect the presence of magmatic Cu-Ni sulphide deposits located either within and/or immediately adjacent to the Kulkatharra Dolerite.

Significantly, Miramar Resources Limited recently (ASX: Nickel & Copper Sulphides Confirmed at Mount Vernon, 12 Dec 2024) identified copper and nickel sulphide mineralisation in olivine-bearing dolerite/gabbro 5km to the north of E52/4411. This discovery substantially enhances the prospectivity of the Kulkatharra Dolerite to host magmatic Cu-Ni sulphide deposits, and there are multiple intrusions of Kulkatharra Dolerite within E52/4411.

Avira is of the view that its strategy to test late-time EM conductors located on and near major structures (e.g. Mount Vernon Fault and associated splays), supported by anomalous copper geochemistry, and commencing with the drill-testing of three untested, late-time EM conductors has the potential to deliver early discover success.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Avira Resources Limited.

For additional information please visit our website at: www.aviraresourcesltd.com.au

David Deloub

Executive Director

Avira Resources Limited

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Simon Coxhell who is a consultant to the Company and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). Mr Coxhell has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the overseeing activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his review of information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of the Company. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this presentation. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this presentation. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this presentation or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

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Schedule 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	**Western Mining Corporation (WMC): WAMEX Reference A35009 (1990-1991)** collected 'deflation lag samples (-6mm +2mm)' at 50m intervals along N-S lines spaced 400m apart along a 14km E-W baseline. The samples were assayed by atomic absorption spectrometry (AA) for Cu, Ag, Mn, Pb, Zn and As, which returned a peak assay of 1080ppm Cu, which is part of a 200m wide zone of +200ppm Cu on the Mount Vernon Fault. This copper anomaly was not followed-up by WMC and the samples were not assayed for nickel. <u>WMC LAG sample assay results range:</u> • 500 to 1080 ppm Cu – 3 samples • 300 to 500 ppm Cu – 5 samples • 200 to 300 ppm Cu – 15 samples • 100 to 200 ppm Cu – 157 samples • <100 ppm Cu – 860 samples **GSWA State Geochem WACHEM Database**: GSWA, as part of its regional geochemistry surveying of 1:250,000 sheet areas, collected 29 samples on a notional 10km by 10km pattern. Sample 207228, recorded as 'duricrust', assayed 560ppm Pb and 190ppm Cu. Sampling methodology and assay technique is not recorded in this public domain database. <u>GSWA State Geochem data range for samples collected within E52/4411.</u> • 5 to 230 ppm Cu, with 6 samples assaying >100ppm Cu. Maximum: 230ppm Cu • 5 to 100 ppm Pb – 27 samples • 100 to 560 ppm Pb – 2 samples (190 ppm and 560 ppm) **Resminex Pty Ltd (2021-2024) WAMEX Ref:** Resminex collected 19 rock-chip samples from the area now within E52/4411 (A145656). Sample TR-0009, described as 'ferruginous layer beneath dolomite' assayed 303ppm Cu, 841ppm Zn, 339ppm Co and 347ppm Ni (assays for 59 additional elements also reported). The samples were assayed by four acid digest ICP mass spectrometry at Intertek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in Perth, WA. Refer to the table in Schedule 2 for assay results. Coordinates in GDA-94 MGA-50.
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).*	No historical drilling has been recorded with the area now covered by E52/4411, E52/4413 and E52/4439.
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.*	No historical drilling has been recorded with the area now covered by E52/4411, E52/4413 and E52/4439.
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.*	No historical drilling has been recorded with the area now covered by E52/4411, E52/4413 and E52/4439.
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*	No historical drilling has been recorded with the area now covered by E52/4411, E52/4413 and E52/4439.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	
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.*	WMC and GSWA are reputable organizations and it is accepted that the assay data reported by them is of a high, professional standard. Resminex samples were assayed at Intertek in Perth.
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.*	Not recorded in the WAMEX reports referenced.
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.*	**GSWA** reported that sample accuracy is within 10 metres. Datum GDA-94. **WMC** used 'AMG', but do not specify whether the 1966 or 1984 datum was used, which results in a potential location discrepancy of +/- 200m. **Resminex** used a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Datum: GDA-94 UTM Zone 50.
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.*	WMC: 50m by 400m grid. GSWA: Notional 10km by 10km sample frequency. Resminex: Rock samples collected from scattered outcrops.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 N-S orientation of the WMC lag grid lines was appropriately designed to be perpendicular to the Mount Vernon Fault.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not reported by WMC, GSWA or Resminex.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Not reported by WMC, GSWA or Resminex.

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	• *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.*	E52/4411 (141 blocks) was granted on 14 January 2025 to Mount MacPherson Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned entity of Avira Resources Limited. E52/4439 (81 blocks) was granted on 29 April 2025 to Mount MacPherson Pty Ltd. E52/4413 (27 blocks) was granted on the 30 January 2025 to Resminex Pty Ltd. E52/4411, E52/4413 and E52/4439 fall on Mount Vernon and Tangadee Pastoral Stations. A Heritage Agreement is to be negotiated and executed with the Nhamuwangga, Wajarri and Ngarlawangga People as holders of native title in respect of the Nhamuwangga Wajarri and Ngarlawangga Land.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The exploration data collected and reported by previous explorers, and the open file data held by GSWA, has been compiled and evaluated by an Avira consultant geologist. All historical exploration data is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		considered to be of a high industry standard.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Avira applied for E52/4411, E52/4439 and has acquired E52/4413 to explore for 1) structurally-controlled, sediment hosted Cu-Zn sulphide deposits in the Edmund and Collier Basins near the faulted contact (Mount Vernon Fault) that separates these two basins, and 2) mafic intrusion-related Cu-Ni sulphide deposits associated with the olivine-bearing Kulkatharra Dolerite that intrude the Edmund and Collier Group metasediments.
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.*	No historical drilling has been recorded with the area now covered by E52/4411, E52/4413 and E52/4439.
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.*	No weighting or aggregation techniques have been used for the assay data presented for samples collected from within E52/4411. Only raw assay data is presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	No historical drilling has been recorded with the area now covered by E52/4411, E52/4413 and E52/4439.
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.*	Diagrams present a pictorial summary of significant, relevant exploration data reported by past explorers that is considered relevant to the styles of Cu-Zn and Cu-Ni sulphide mineralisation to be investigated.
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.*	The technical reporting is considered balanced as a summary of the significant exploration data presented by past explorers that relates to Cu-Zn and Cu-Ni sulphide deposit exploration.
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.*	Resminex Pty Ltd reported an area of albite-sericite alteration at Bald Hill, which now falls within E52/4411, that could be significant as an indicator of proximity to base metal sulphide mineralisation.
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.*	Initial work on the ground will involve the validation of historical geochemical anomalies and the assessment of the feasibility of drilling the late-time VTEM conductors defined by the Resminex VTEM survey.

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Schedule 2 – Resminex Rock Chip Samples

Sample No.	East	North	Ag	Ba ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb	Sb ppm	Tl ppm	Zn ppm
TR-0001	640913	7317609	<0.05	335	134	102	128	44.2	3803	1.4	234	26	2.2	5.8	0.47	0.17	575
TR-0002	641059	7318009	<0.05	86	3	16	7	0.9	225	0.6	3	1	X	X	0.09	0.03	11
TR-0003	641097	7320308	0.1	406	24	28	150	49.0	215	1.2	185	8	2.1	1.4	0.09	0.02	115
TR-0004	641236	7320527	0.1	387	53	48	194	12.0	1645	0.8	86	8	3.7	4.2	<0.05	0.16	130
TR-0005	641518	7320342	0.1	373	54	49	190	11.1	1614	1.0	84	8	2.9	4.1	0.07	0.15	127
TR-0006	641361	7320543	0.1	410	53	40	193	11.2	1598	0.8	75	9	2.4	3.8	0.07	0.17	128
TR-0007	640718	7318454	0.3	1087	80	304	217	49.0	2035	1.3	163	13	5.2	7.7	0.23	0.09	198
TR-0008	640516	7316420	<0.05	3586	73	33	97	18.5	159721	61.0	43	103	3.2	4.6	2.92	3.79	149
TR-0009	640844	7316408	0.2	6267	339	106	303	39.0	96019	3.3	347	7	10.3	15.5	0.26	2.64	841
TR-0010	638097	7314823	0.1	489	54	38	194	11.1	2995	0.9	73	9	2.5	3.9	0.09	0.23	137
TR-0011	638125	7314731	<0.05	476	52	43	188	10.4	1555	0.5	71	8	1.2	4	0.09	0.24	125
TR-0012	638163	7314637	<0.05	686	54	27	199	10.9	2591	0.6	74	8	2.6	4.8	0.21	0.34	131
TR-0013	638305	7314685	0.1	369	55	14	**241**	12.1	1670	0.9	65	9	5.5	7	0.08	0.21	139
TR-0014	638139	7315216	0.1	755	53	23	218	11.7	1671	0.9	59	10	3.5	4.4	0.18	0.29	138
TR-0015	633588	7317621	0.2	189	14	875	121	32.7	402	1.6	80	25	3.6	6.6	1.27	0.13	45
TR-0016	640419	7320344	0.1	130	16	9	96	50.0	181	1.1	22	6	1.7	1.3	0.07	0.02	154
TR-0017	640412	7320355	0.1	366	55	31	177	12.0	1632	0.9	85	8	2.7	4	0.06	0.17	131
TR-0018	640676	7320285	0.5	366	13	63	105	38.0	628	2.9	18	9	1.6	6.4	0.29	0.02	88
TR-0019	640790	7320266	0.1	89	31	22	152	54.1	170	0.8	93	6	1.8	1.5	0.09	0.02	138

Datum: GDA-94 MGA Zone 50