



11 AUGUST 2026

COMSTOCK – MULTIPLE VISIBLE GOLD INTERCEPTS ON WALKERS ZONE

ST ARNAUD – COMSTOCK PROJECT

- **Multiple occurrences of visible gold intersected** in Walkers Zone structures within hole NED035, from as shallow as 18m vertically beneath current pit surface, measuring 1 - 2mm in length, hosted in bedding parallel quartz veining.
- **This is first visible gold intersected by Aureka within the secondary structures at Comstock, known as the Walkers zone**, and increases targeting confidence for additional near surface mineralised intercepts as part of the infill and historical high grade affirmation program. Assays from the visible gold samples are expected in 3-5 weeks.
- **This drilling success occurs** as part of the nearer term first production strategy for Comstock with the licencing process underway and a binding toll milling partnership now in place¹ with the Wedderburn Gold Mill.

James Gurry, Managing Director, said: *"I'm impressed to see Comstock delivering again with at least two occurrences of visible gold this time located within the pit we have targeted for first production. We drilled seven diamond holes at Comstock in 2025 with significant gold and/or silver results in six of these holes – this repeated success in a previously mined pit demonstrates the value we have at Comstock in the high-grade St Arnaud goldfield where, within 2km of our drill rig location, there is a history of mining 400koz of gold at 15g/t."*

Cautionary Statement

The Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine actual grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. Pictured in this release is visible gold only from NED035. Mineralisation observations for NED035 are set out in [Table 1](#) of this release. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

FIRST SHALLOW VISIBLE GOLD ON WALKERS STRUCTURE

- **The intersection of visible gold along the Walkers Structure marks a first for Aureka.** While numerous occurrences of visible gold have been previously reported by the Company within the nearby Comstock Shear Structure, this is a first for the secondary structure the Walkers Shear that branches to the south-east from the main Comstock line.
- **Multiple Visible gold grains intersected** at 21.7 metres down hole (approx. 18 metres vertical depth from the current pit surface) and measure 1 - 2mm in length, hosted in bedding parallel quartz vein.
- **An additional 13 grains of visible gold intersected** at 61.2 metres down hole (approx. 40m vertical depth from the current pit surface), and measure 0.5 – 2mm in length, hosted in a 3cm thick quartz vein related to a larger quartz en-echelon extension vein set.

¹ ASX Release, 14 Jul 2026: Aureka Signs Toll Milling Agreement

Jozef Story, Exploration Manager, said: *"It's remarkable to see multiple visible gold intercepts from our infill and reaffirmation program along on the Walkers Structures, and so proximal to the pit floor surface. The near-surface visual occurrences of gold reinforce our targeting confidence to deliver additional shallow mineralised intercepts on the pathway of our vision of first up small-scale production here at Comstock."*

This announcement relates to the presence of visible gold in hole NED035, part of the diamond drilling program currently in progress aiming to infill and reaffirm legacy drill results along the Walker zone as the company seeks small-scale first up production.

Elsewhere, diamond drilling continues at the Irvine Project (Stawell) exploring down dip continuity in the north portion of the 398koz Resolution JORC Mineral Resource². The Resolution Lode hosts the record high project assays of 10m @ 12.1g/t Au from 413m reported in October 2025 including, including 0.3m @ 183g/t Au from 413m and 0.3m @ 64.3g/t Au from 413.8m³, and future testing of the new Resolution footwall vein set identified in holes RD048 and RD047⁴ that both intersected high grade visible gold.



Figure 1 - St Arnaud Comstock – Walkers Shear: visible gold (NED035 21.7 m down hole) logging in progress, assays pending).

² ASX Release, 18 Jun 2026: Global JORC Resources Increase to over 450koz

³ ASX Release, 15 Oct 2025: Irvine Drilling Highest Assay Since Discovery

⁴ ASX Release, 03 Dec 2025: Irvine Drilling – Resolution Footwall Delivers Hight Grade Results.



Figure 2: St Arnaud Comstock – Walkers Shear: visible gold (NED035 21.7 m down hole) logging in progress, assays pending).

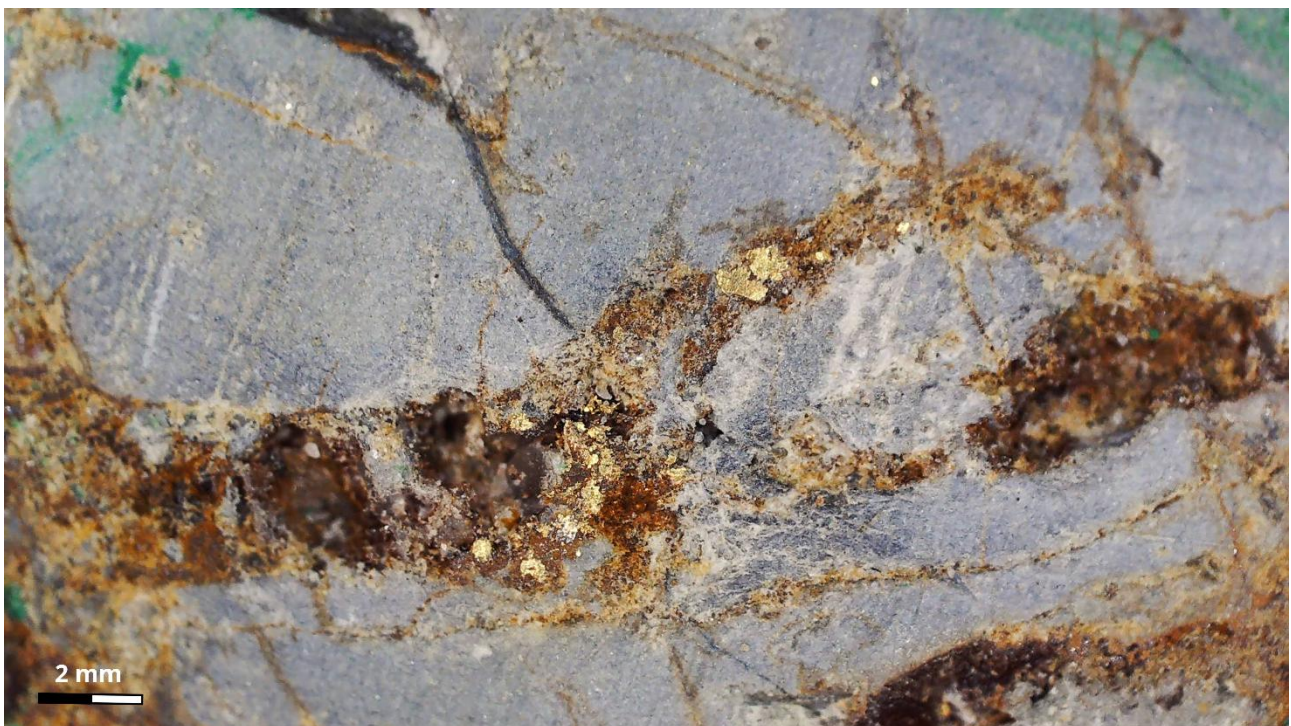


Figure 3: St Arnaud Comstock – Walkers Shear: visible gold (NED035 61. 2m down hole)



Figure 4 - Diamond Drilling within the Walkers pit at the Comstock Gold Project. Picture taken June 2026 and shows rig targeting shallow depth drilling on the Walkers stockwork vein area and utilizing the existing pit access ramp.

COMSTOCK'S HISTORY OF HIGH GRADE & VISIBLE GOLD RESULTS

The visible gold occurrences within NED035 follow high-grade Visible Gold occurrences previously reported within several drill holes drilled across the St Arnaud goldfield, including the most recent results reported in December⁵ and November 2025⁶ that included:

- 0.3m @ 31.5g/t Au from 127.5m (25NED007)
- **1m @ 65.37g/t gold (Au)** from 116.2m (25NED002)
 - incl 0.3m @ 109g/t Au from 117.2m
 - and 0.4m @ 65.4g/t Au from 116.2m
- **10.04m @ 1.58g/t Au** from 189.68m (25NED003)
- 15.39m @ 0.63g/t Au from 202.50m (25NED005)

INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER ASX LISTING RULES FOR REPORTING VISIBLE RESULTS:

Table 1: Hole NED035 Visible Gold Mineralisation Observations

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralisation Type	Mineral Present	Abundance Au	Timing for release of Assay Results
NED035	21.5	21.8	Visible gold hosted in bedding parallel quartz vein	Gold	<1%	Up to 5 weeks
NED035	61.1	61.5	Visible gold hosted in thick quartz vein related to a larger quartz en-echelon extension vein set.	Gold	<1%	Up to 5 weeks

The Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine actual grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. Pictured in this release is visible gold only from NED035.

- The visible gold Mineralisation observed within NED035 occurs below the previously mined Walkers Pit⁷ and is hosted within a bedding sub-parallel quartz vein.
- The visible gold is related to the Walkers Shear, a zone of bedding parallel gold mineralisation hosted within massive quartz veins and related extension vein sets. The Walkers Shear zone strikes obliquely to the historically mined Comstock Shear.
- The occurrence of additional visible gold at the Comstock Project continues to highlight the gold fertility of the Comstock prospect, demonstrating the ongoing potential for further discoveries with potential to improve upon the Maiden Resource at St Arnaud, reported in June 2025⁸.

⁵ ASX Release, 22 December 2025: St Arnaud Comstock – Shallow Visible Gold in New Structure

⁶ ASX Release, 20 November 2025: St Arnaud Comstock - High Grade Assays

⁷ ASX Release, 13 June 2025: St Arnaud Maiden JORC MRE and Exploration Target - Amended

⁸ ASX Release, 13 June 2025: St Arnaud Maiden JORC MRE and Exploration Target - Amended

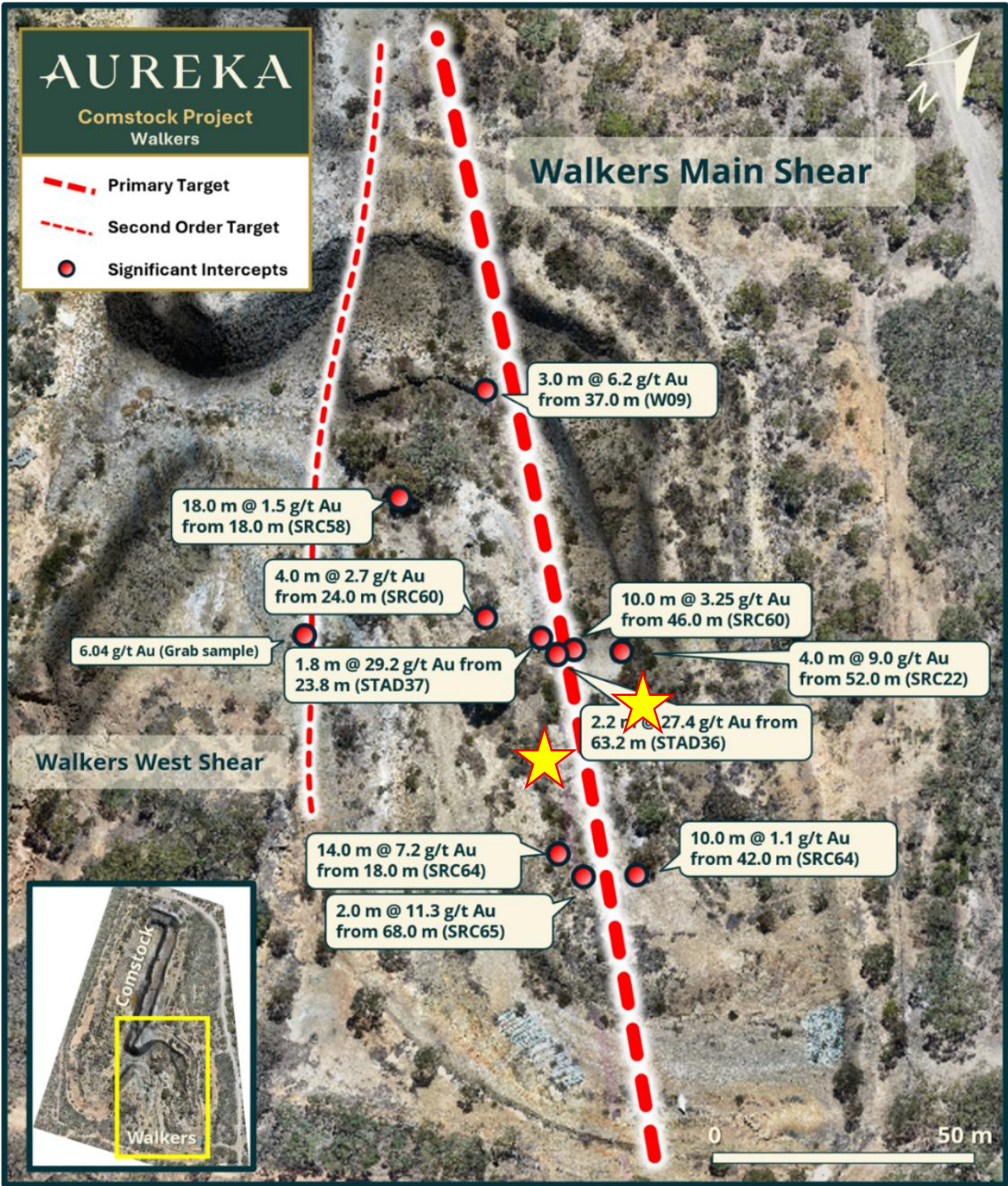


Figure 5 – Plan View of the Walkers sub-pit and the Walkes main Shear with legacy drill intercepts projected to pit floor surface⁹. Red/yellow star indicates visible gold intercepts reported in this release.

⁹ ASX release 29 May 2026, Infill drilling commences at Comstock – All legacy drilling results were republished with JORC Tables in this release.

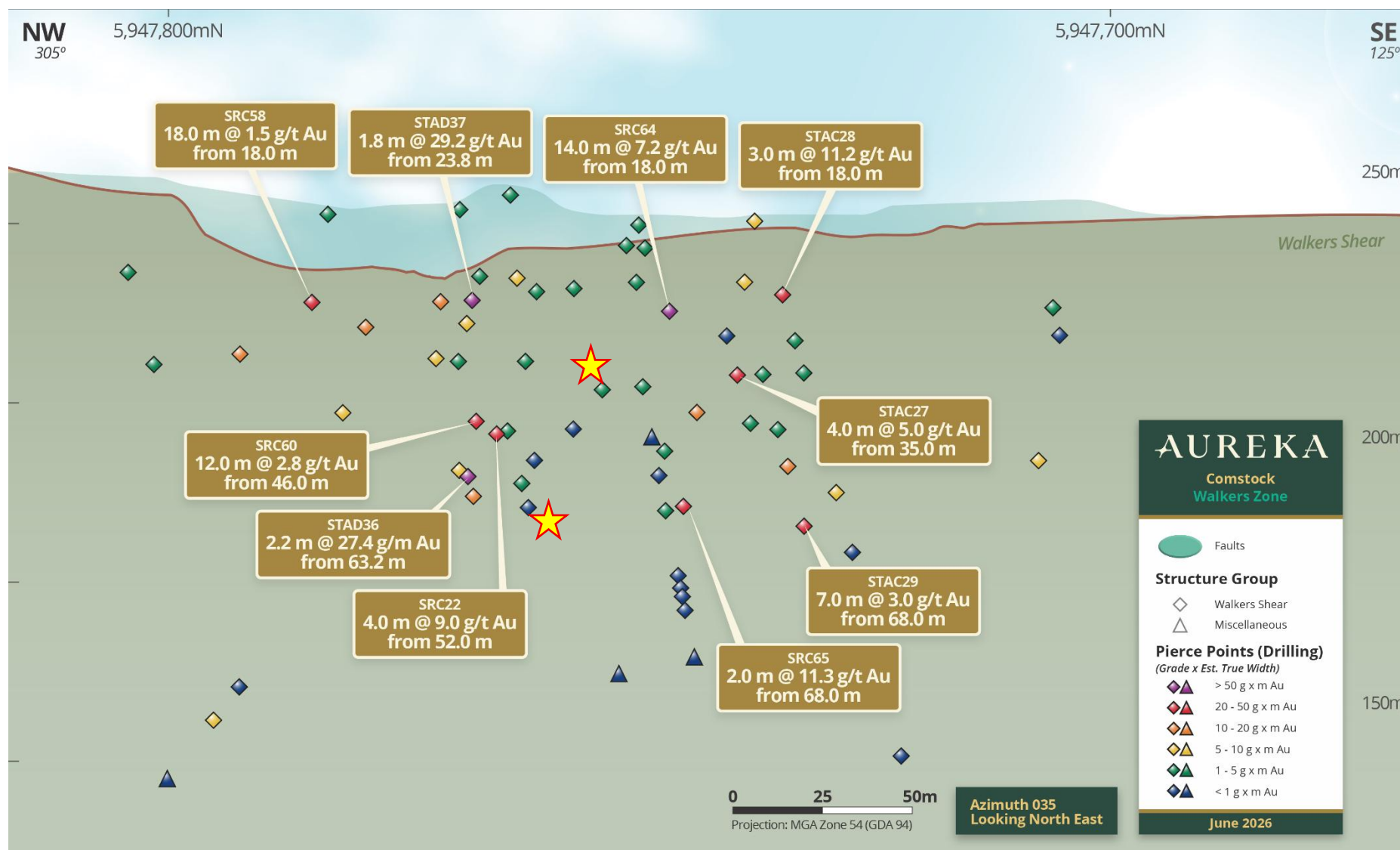


Figure 6 - St Arnaud Comstock Project showing previously reported drilling and intercepts outside current JORC Resource¹⁰. Red/yellow star indicates visible gold intercepts reported in this release.

¹⁰ ASX Release, 15 Oct 2025: Irvine Drilling Highest Assay Since Discovery

The St Arnaud Comstock Project

St Arnaud Comstock Gold & Silver Project that is being positioned for early production with JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of 56koz grading 1.21g/t gold¹¹ in a previously mined pit and proximal to processing mills including Wedderburn where Aureka has a processing agreement in place¹.

The Comstock prospect sits on the eastern margin of the Stawell Geological zone of the Lachlan Orogen within the Saint Arnaud Group metasediments, which are unfossiliferous, quartz rich turbidites assumed to be Cambro-Ordovician in age. Comstock is located within the historic St Arnaud Goldfields along the Nelson line of reef and is situated approximately 2 kilometres north of the township of St Arnaud.

Locally, the geology of the Comstock project consists of a package of tightly folded turbidites with distinct shale and sandstone layers of varying thicknesses. The area is dominated by a NNW trending, west dipping fault/shear zone known as the Comstock Shear. The shear zone is interpreted to lie within the hinge zone of a large-scale syncline and is confined by a wide, shale dominant zone of sediments. Shale directly adjacent to the shear zone tends to be highly carbonaceous and very dark grey to black in colour. Course euhedral pyrite crystals seem to be syngenetic to this carbon rich zone of fine sediments, quartz veining is associated with gold mineralisation and is massive to stylolitic in texture.

Primary gold mineralisation at St Arnaud is hosted within quartz veins which are structurally controlled within very complex structural domains associated with folding and NNW trending, west dipping thrust faults. Gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz reef systems within brittle fractures and faults and can extend from a few metres long to a few kilometres along strike but usually a few hundred metres. These NNW trending reefs have steep plunging gold shoots. The mineralisation has a base metal signature of Au + As + Ag + Pb. In historical records, the gold ore was characterised by a relatively high sulphide content up to 5% pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and silver. Most of the mines stopped at the oxide-sulphide interface due to reduced grade and poor recoveries from sulphide ores. There appears to be an association with green-black carbonaceous shales and higher gold grades.

Infill drilling program

The objective of the infill drilling campaign is, if results support it, to seek to support re-classification of a portion of the current 100% Inferred Mineral Resource to a higher confidence category.

The infill diamond drill program for approximately 1,100 metres consists of thirteen short holes of average depth under 100 metres. The program shall seek to:

- 1) **Validate** the data from historical drilling results,
- 2) **Increase drill data density** to, if successful, support a higher confidence level for sections of the 100% Inferred Mineral Resource, and
- 3) Provide samples for **metallurgical testing**.

Successful infill drilling may, if results support it, allow re-classification of a portion of the current Inferred Mineral Resource to a higher classification category. Re-classification is a necessary, but not sufficient, step toward any future Scoping Study.

A compliant Production Target or any forecast financial information would also require completion of Modifying Factor work (metallurgical, geotechnical, hydrogeological, processing, marketing, environmental, social, legal, regulatory and capital cost) and would need to satisfy the ASX Listing Rules. Investors should not assume that any of these outcomes will be achieved.

¹¹ ASX Release, 13 Jun 2025: St Arnaud Maiden JORC MRE and Exploration Target.

Historical high grade drill results highlight the shallow mineralisation potential

As disclosed on 29 May 2026, historical high grade drill intercepts in the Walkers pit include:

- 100.8g/m - **14m @ 7.2g/t Au** from 18m (SRC64 drilled by GenGold in 1984-85)¹²
- 60.2g/m - **2.2m @ 27.4g/t Au** from 63.2m (STAD36 drilled in 1988)¹³
- 53.4g/m - **3.1m @ 17.24g/t Au** from 22.5m (STAD37 drilled in 1988)¹³
- 22.6g/m - **2.0m @ 11.30g/t Au** from 68m (SRC65 drilled in 1985).¹³

A recent grab sample taken in April returned a grade of **6.04g/t gold**¹³. The sample was collected from a continuous structure propagating along the western wall of the Walkers pit and represents a new target yet to be drill tested.



Figure 7 – St Arnaud Comstock pit, picture taken from the west

¹² Refer to ASX release 29 May 2026, Infill drilling commences at Comstock. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that earlier announcement and, and with respect to the inferred mineral resource estimate, that all material assumptions and technical parameters continue to apply and have not materially changed.

¹³ Refer to ASX release 29 May 2026, Infill drilling commences at Comstock

AUREKA'S PORTFOLIO OF COMPLEMENTARY ASSETS

Aureka Limited is a Victorian gold company with a complementary set of gold assets and total inferred gold resources 455koz². The flagship Irvine Project in the Stawell Corridor has a JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of 398koz,¹⁴ is subject to continuous diamond drilling and is located 16km from the operating Stawell Gold Mine. While Aureka continues to grow this large greenfield project, to the north-east lies the St Arnaud Comstock Gold & Silver Project that is being positioned for early production with JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of 56koz grading 1.21g/t gold¹⁵ in a previously mined pit and proximal to processing mills including Wedderburn where Aureka has a processing agreement in place.

Aureka's tenement package also includes the Jubilee Gold Exploration Project near Ballarat, Morning Bill Gold and Base Metals Project on Stavely Volcanics (Stawell Corridor), and critical minerals potential in the greater St Arnaud area.

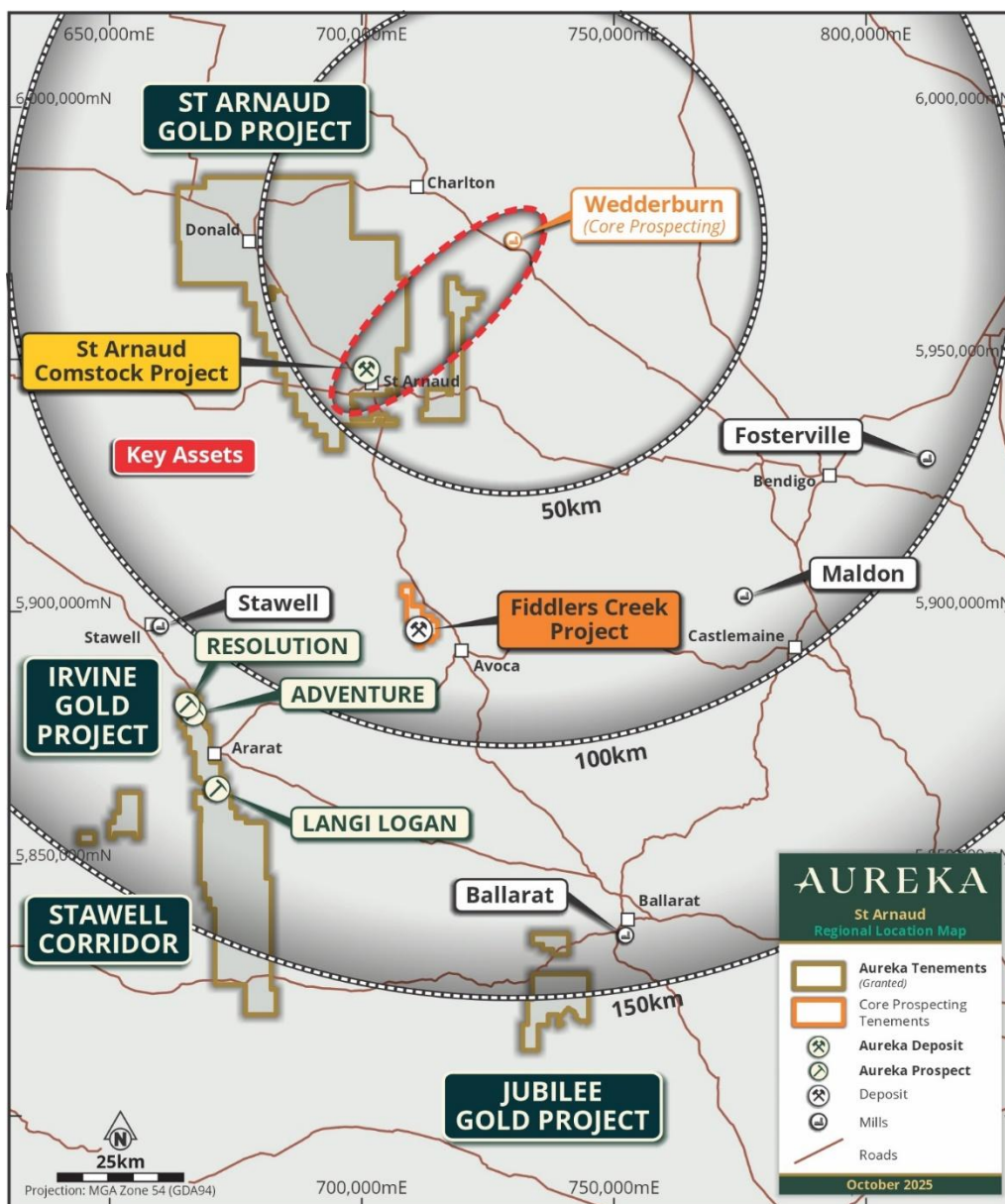


Figure 9 – Aureka's projects relative to the Wedderburn Gold Processing Mill, owned by Core Prospecting Pty Ltd, with which a milling partnership has been signed.

¹⁴ ASX Release, 18 Jun 2026: Global Resource increase to over 450koz

¹⁵ ASX Release, 13 Jun 2025: St Arnaud Maiden JORC MRE and Exploration Target.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality, geological interpretations, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves statements and Exploration Target potential statements for the **St Arnaud Comstock Gold Project** is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Jozef Story, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) (#10079). J Story has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity currently 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." J Story consents to the publishing of the information in this presentation in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant ASX announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this announcement that relates to **Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves statements and Exploration Target** potential statements for the **St Arnaud Comstock Gold Project** is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Daniel Brost BSc (Economic Geology) - MSc (Mine Engineering). D Brost is not employed by Aureka Limited and has acted as an independent consultant on the Comstock Prospect Mineral Resource estimation. D Brost is a Chartered Professional Geology and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geologists (#221836) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, the deposit type under consideration and to the activities 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). D Brost consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information relating the Mineral Resource Estimation in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration Target – Comstock Project

On 13 June 2025, Aureka announced the maiden gold Exploration Target at its 100%-owned St Arnaud Comstock project in Victoria, Australia. Notably, the Exploration Target was constrained to the current drill footprint at Comstock, as at the time this was the only area that contained sufficient drilling to determine continuity and infer grade ranges. Significant potential exists to increase the size of the exploration target with additional drill results beyond the Exploration Target area.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

Summary of Relevant Exploration Data, Methodology, and Assumptions

The Comstock Shear Lode/veins are considered to have sufficient data to prepare an Exploration Target estimate, using extrapolated mineral resource search distance within the solids and the mapped strike length as a base case for determining overall strike length. Historical surface occurrences, soil geochemistry and historical geophysical report were also used for the establishment of a clear Exploration Target in the Comstock Prospect.

The strike length was adjusted using the proportion of positive intersections to estimate the mineralised strike length of each shear structure. Each lode/vein was extrapolated up to 500 metres depth at a dip of -75° to -90° based on the continuity of similar deposits in the Victoria goldfields, and a 'base case' estimation of tonnes and grade was applied to each reef.

The base case was used to approximate a range of tonnages and grades for the Exploration Target estimate shown in Table 2 of the report, in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

The ranges were derived from expected upper and lower volumes for the dominant rock types in each shear structure and the 90% confidence interval for declustered true thickness and historical mining and sampled drill hole grade data. The grade range was estimated based on the 90% confidence interval of the grade of the positive shear intersections.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

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APPENDIX A

St Arnaud: Comstock Gold Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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.	Air Core & Reverse Circulation Drilling - All air-core (AC) drill holes have been routinely sampled at 1m intervals downhole directly from a rig mounted cyclone. Each metre is collected and placed on a plastic sheet on the ground and preserved for assay sub-sampling analysis as required. For RC, each metre of sampling is collected in individual sequentially numbered plastic bags and preserved. - Sub-samples for assaying are generated from the 1m preserved samples and have been prepared at the drill site by either a spear sampling method (AC) or riffle split (RC) based on logged geology and mineralisation intervals. Sub-samples have been taken at 1m intervals or as composites ranging from 2-5m intervals ensuring a sample weight of between 2 to 3 kg per sub-sample. - Certified reference material and sample duplicates have been inserted at regular intervals with laboratory sample submissions. Diamond Core Drilling - The diamond drill core samples are selected on geological intervals varying from 0.2m to 1.3m in length. - All drill core is routinely cut in half (usually on the right of the marked orientation line) with a diamond saw and submitted for analysis. Representative sampling is ensured by a combination of Company procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/ Testing (QA). Certified standards and blanks are routinely inserted into assay batches.

Drilling techniques

- Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).

Air Core (AC) Drilling

- Legacy AC drilling has been carried out using a Wallis Mantis 80 AC rig mounted on a Toyota Landcruiser base. The AC rig used a 3.5" blade bit to refusal, generally just below the fresh rock interface.

Reverse Circulation Drilling

- Legacy RC drilling has been conducted using a track-mounted drill rig; 400psi 900cfm compressor and booster; auxiliary compressor where dictated by water in-flows. The RC rig used a 4" diameter RC hammer with 110mm button bit to progress the hole to design depth or where groundwater inflows compromise sample quality.

Diamond Core Drilling

- Legacy diamond drilling was conducted using Deepcore track-mounted LM90 and LF130.
- Pre-collars have been drilled to solid bedrock using an HWT (114.3mm) drill bit followed by diamond coring with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ)
- Diamond drilling of HQ3 (triple-tube) is undertaken to ensure maximum core recovery.
- Drilling completed by Aureka was conducted by AMWD
- Pre-collars were drilled to solid bedrock using an HQ3 drill bit (93mm hole diameter) coring down to solid rock followed by HWT casing diamond (114.3mm hole diameter)
- Diamond drilling of HQ3 (triple-tube) was undertaken to ensure maximum core recovery.
- Drill core has been orientated with a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool then continuously marked with a line while on an angle iron cradle

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

Air Core & Reverse Circulation Drilling

- Legacy AC & RC drill recoveries have been visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded in the log.
- Recoveries are generally high (>90%), with reduced recovery in the initial near-surface sample.
- Samples are generally dry, but many became wet at the point of refusal in hard ground

	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	below the water table. • Geological control maintained at the drill site at all times to ensure drilling and sampling is to required standard. • No sampling issue, recovery issue or bias has been picked up and is considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed. Diamond Core Drilling • All diamond core has been logged capturing any core loss, if present, and recorded in the database. • All drill depths are checked against the depth provided on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller. Core recovery for the areas sampled is generally good.
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.	• Geological logging of samples follows Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples includes (but is not limited to), lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. • All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. • Most if all AC & RC chips and core were photographed in detail. • For AC & RC, a small representative sample has been retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks. • Detailed chip logging, with digital capture, has been conducted for 100% of chips logged by previous geological teams. • Detailed core logging, with digital capture and digital photography, was conducted for 100% of the recent Aureka diamond drilling
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.	Air Core & Reverse Circulation Drilling • Procedures have been followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but are not limited to), daily workplace inspections of sampling equipment and practices. • Only recent core drilling incorporated blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. • AC composite, 1m individual and EOH samples have been collected as grab samples. • Legacy drill sample preparation and base metal and precious metal analysis is undertaken by a registered laboratory (ALS Perth, WA). Sample preparation by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns is undertaken by ALS Adelaide, SA.

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
- The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
- Diamond Core Drilling**
- Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture, has been conducted for 100% of the core by previous geological team.
 - Half core is sampled from NQ and HQ diameter drill core.
 - Company procedures have been followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but are not limited to), daily workplace inspections of sampling equipment and practices.
 - Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures.
 - No second-half sampling has been conducted at this stage.
- The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the sought-after mineralisation.
- Sample preparation for legacy samples was undertaken by ALS, Adelaide, SA. Samples are dried at 90C for 6-12 hours, crushed with hammer mill to 70% passing 6mm, split using a riffle splitter and pulverised up to 3kg to 85% passing 75 microns. An 250g analytical split is sent to ALS Perth, WA for gold analysis.
 - Analysis for gold was undertaken at ALS Perth, WA by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold using ALS technique Au-AA26. Fire Assay is considered a total digest method.
 - ALS also conducted a 35 element Aqua Regia ICP-AES (method: ME-ICP41) analysis on each sample to assist interpretation of pathfinder elements.
 - No field non-assay analysis instruments have been used in the analyses reported.
 - A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicate no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analysis.
 - Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
 - For All Aureka diamond drilling, Analysis for gold is undertaken in Bendigo, VIC by

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.	50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au using OSLS technique PE01S and or Photon assay analysis down to 0.01ppm lower detection limit using OSLS technique PAAU02. • It is the company's intention for a 35 element Aqua Regia ICP-AES analysis to be undertaken on selective samples to assist interpretation of pathfinder elements. • No field non-assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. • A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicate no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. • Samples are verified by Aureka geologists logging into digital excel templates before importing into the drill hole database. • Primary legacy data was collected for drill holes using a Geobase Australia logging template in Microsoft Excel. The information has then been sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database. • Reported drill results have been compiled by the Company's geologists and verified by the Exploration Manager and Managing Director. • No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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.	• All maps and locations are in UTM Grid (GDA94 zone 54). • All drill collars are initially measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ± 3 metres. On completion of program, a contract surveyor picks-up collar positions utilising a differential GPS system to an accuracy of ± 0.02m. Air Core & Reverse Circulation Drilling • Down-hole surveys have not been undertaken. Diamond Core Drilling • Down-hole surveys have been taken every 30m on the way down to verify correct orientation and dip then multi-shots taken every 3m on the way out of the drill hole.
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	• Variable drill hole spacings are used to adequately test targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data together with historic mining information.

	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Air Core and Reverse Circulation Drilling reported in this program is on a nominal 50m to 100m (y) by 20m (x) drill pattern dependant on land access and is believed to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity and will be used to estimate an inferred mineral resource. - Diamond Drilling reported in this program is exploratory in nature stepping out approximately 100m from previous intercepts. - Refer to sampling techniques, above for sample compositing
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 drill orientation is attempting to drill perpendicular to the geology and mineralised trends previously identified from historical mapping and known trends.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is managed by previous internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported by a licenced reputable transport company to a registered laboratory in Perth, WA (ALS Laboratories). At the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis. For the current Aureka generated samples; Chain of custody is managed by internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported by Aureka employee's or direct contractors to the company to a registered laboratory in Bendigo (On Site Laboratory Services (OSLS)). At the laboratory samples are placed into a assigned holding crate and are then locked within the laboratory's building before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	There has been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting Exploration Results

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.	- The Comstock prospect is located within 'Aurekas' 100% owned "St Arnaud Gold Project" and is wholly within granted exploration licence EL6819. - The tenement is current and in good standing. - The project area occurs wholly on crown land.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical mining in the area dates back to the early 1840's until the late 1900's. Recent exploration companies include: 1979 - 1981 – Carpentaria Exploration 1982 – 1986 – Sanidine NL 1987 – 1994 – Compass Resources 1994-1996 CRA 1995- Planet Resources 2007-2009 Rex Minerals 2007 – Oxiana Limited 2008-2009 – Goldfields Australia 2012 – 2018 -Bora Bora Resources 2018-2021 – Navarre Ltd 2025 - Currently - Aureka
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project areas are considered prospective for the discovery of gold deposits of similar character to those in the nearby Stawell Gold Mine, particularly the 4Moz Magdala gold deposit. The Stawell Goldfield has produced approximately 5 million ounces of gold from hard rock and alluvial sources. More than 2.3 million ounces of gold have been produced since 1980 across more than 3 decades of continuous operation.
Drillhole 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.	All drill hole information has been previously reported in ASX releases between December 2016 to March 2021. - Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL). - Drill holes have been drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure and stratigraphy and is tabulated in Table 1 of this release. - Location data is in Appendix C of the report. Hole length of each drill hole is the distance from the surface to the end of hole, as measured along the drill trace.

Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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	- All reported assays have been average weighted according to sample interval. - A top cut of 30 g/t gold has been applied. - An average nominal 0.5g/t gold or greater cut-off is reported as being potentially significant in the context of this drill program. - No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Estimated true widths are based on orientated drill core axis measurements and are interpreted to represent between 50% to 80% of total downhole widths.
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 diagrams in body of Report.
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 drill hole results have been previously reported. Refer to previous ASX releases December 2016 to March 2021. - No holes are omitted for which complete results have been received.
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.	All relevant exploration data is shown in diagrams and discussed in text.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	A 13 hole, 1,100m diamond drilling program is currently in progress targeting extensions to the known mineral trends; both along strike and down plunge, and within 100m of the current MRE and/or previous drilling. Program is scheduled for completion in September 2026. Pending results, additional drilling is planned aiming to infill and further define the current resource within 50 to 100m of the current MRE and/or previous drilling.