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ASX RELEASE

Forrestania's Global MRE Surpasses 2Moz Au

Highlights:

- **Forrestania completed the Edna May Gold Project acquisition on 4 September 2026 (*refer ASX Announcement: Completion of Edna May Gold Project Acquisition)***
- **Forrestania's Global Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") now stands at 58.6 million tonnes at 1.1 g/t Au for 2,078,000 oz Au**

JORC MRE Statement September 2026				
Class	**Cutoff (Au g/t)**	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (Ounces)**
Measured	0.5	1,391,000	1.07	48,000
Indicated	0.5	29,147,000	1.06	994,000
Inferred	0.5	28,083,000	1.15	1,036,000
Total		**58,622,000**	**1.10**	**2,078,000**

- **JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for Edna May stands at 30.7 million tonnes at 1.0 g/t Au for 945,000 oz Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off**
- **Includes 0.7 million tonnes @ 1.10g/t within the Measured category for 25,000oz Au and 23.0 million tonnes @ 1.00g/t within the Indicated category for 700,000oz Au**

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"The addition of the Edna May Gold Project immediately elevates Forrestania into a new category of gold company, with a global Mineral Resource exceeding 2 million ounces and ownership of one of Western Australia's established gold processing hubs.

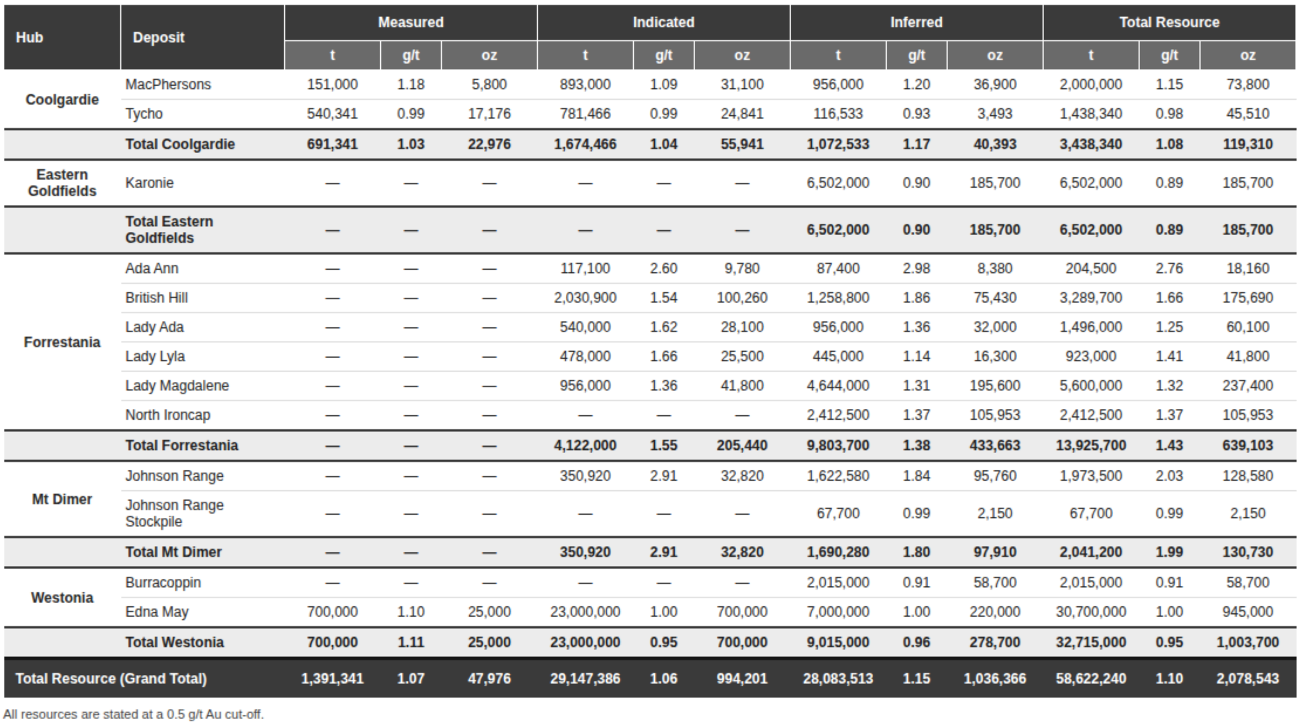
Beyond the resource itself, Edna May provides us with the infrastructure platform required to accelerate our development strategy, creating opportunities to unlock value across both the existing resource base and our broader regional portfolio.

With an experienced team, a growing resource inventory and clear development opportunities across the portfolio, Forrestania is now positioned to pursue its objective of becoming a meaningful Australian gold producer."

Forrestania Resources Limited **(ASX: FRS) ("FRS" or "the Company")** is pleased to announce a JORC-compliant global Mineral Resource Estimate of 58.6 million tonnes at 1.1 g/t Au for 2,078,000 oz Au, including the recently acquired Edna May deposit, which contains 30.7 million tonnes at 1.0 g/t Au for 945,000 oz Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.

Global Mineral Resource Estimate

Forrestania's global JORC Compliant Mineral Resource of 58.6 million tonnes at 1.1 g/t Au for 2,078,000 oz Au.



Hub	Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
		t	g/t	oz	t	g/t	oz	t	g/t	oz	t	g/t	oz
Coolgardie	MacPhersons	151,000	1.18	5,800	893,000	1.09	31,100	956,000	1.20	36,900	2,000,000	1.15	73,800
	Tycho	540,341	0.99	17,176	781,466	0.99	24,841	116,533	0.93	3,493	1,438,340	0.98	45,510
	Total Coolgardie	**691,341**	**1.03**	**22,976**	**1,674,466**	**1.04**	**55,941**	**1,072,533**	**1.17**	**40,393**	**3,438,340**	**1.08**	**119,310**
Eastern Goldfields	Karonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,502,000	0.90	185,700	6,502,000	0.89	185,700
	Total Eastern Goldfields	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6,502,000**	**0.90**	**185,700**	**6,502,000**	**0.89**	**185,700**
Forrestania	Ada Ann	—	—	—	117,100	2.60	9,780	87,400	2.98	8,380	204,500	2.76	18,160
	British Hill	—	—	—	2,030,900	1.54	100,260	1,258,800	1.86	75,430	3,289,700	1.66	175,690
	Lady Ada	—	—	—	540,000	1.62	28,100	956,000	1.36	32,000	1,496,000	1.25	60,100
	Lady Lyla	—	—	—	478,000	1.66	25,500	445,000	1.14	16,300	923,000	1.41	41,800
	Lady Magdalene	—	—	—	956,000	1.36	41,800	4,644,000	1.31	195,600	5,600,000	1.32	237,400
	North Ironcap	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,412,500	1.37	105,953	2,412,500	1.37	105,953
	Total Forrestania	—	—	—	**4,122,000**	**1.55**	**205,440**	**9,803,700**	**1.38**	**433,663**	**13,925,700**	**1.43**	**639,103**
Mt Dimer	Johnson Range	—	—	—	350,920	2.91	32,820	1,622,580	1.84	95,760	1,973,500	2.03	128,580
	Johnson Range Stockpile	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,700	0.99	2,150	67,700	0.99	2,150
	Total Mt Dimer	—	—	—	**350,920**	**2.91**	**32,820**	**1,690,280**	**1.80**	**97,910**	**2,041,200**	**1.99**	**130,730**
Westonia	Burracoppin	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,015,000	0.91	58,700	2,015,000	0.91	58,700
	Edna May	700,000	1.10	25,000	23,000,000	1.00	700,000	7,000,000	1.00	220,000	30,700,000	1.00	945,000
	Total Westonia	**700,000**	**1.11**	**25,000**	**23,000,000**	**0.95**	**700,000**	**9,015,000**	**0.96**	**278,700**	**32,715,000**	**0.95**	**1,003,700**
Total Resource (Grand Total)		**1,391,341**	**1.07**	**47,976**	**29,147,386**	**1.06**	**994,201**	**28,083,513**	**1.15**	**1,036,366**	**58,622,240**	**1.10**	**2,078,543**

All resources are stated at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.

Table 1: Forrestania JORC MRE: September 2026

Overview of Edna May Gold Project

The Edna May Gold Project is located ~315km east of Perth within the Westonia Greenstone Belt of WA's Archaean Yilgarn Craton, approximately 1km from the town of Westonia and ~10km north of the Great Eastern Highway. It sits within the prolific Yilgarn Craton greenstone belt which hosts several of Forrestania's existing projects and is proximate to the Company's growing regional Mineral Resource base.

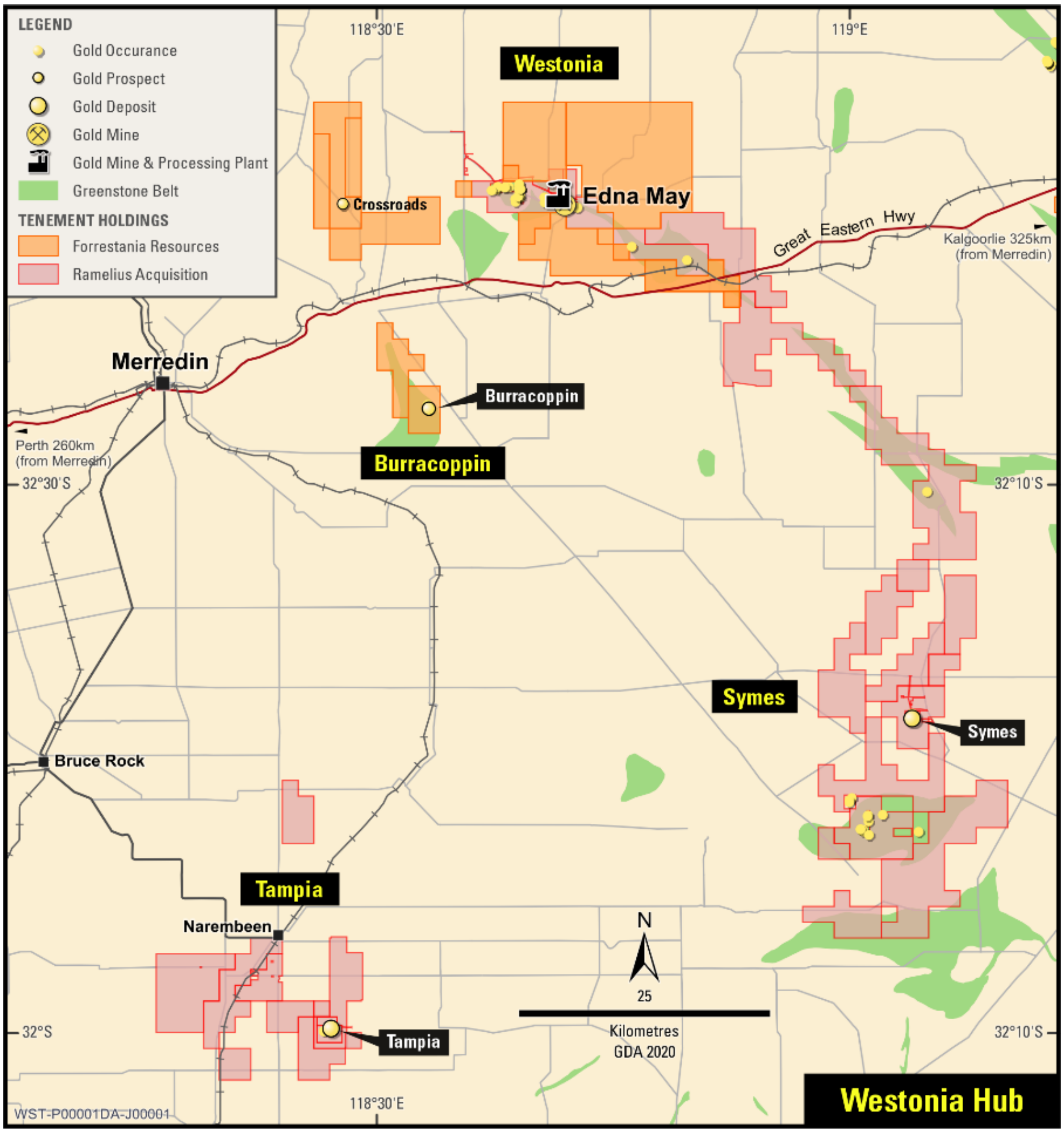


Figure 1: The Edna May Gold Project & Forrestania's Westonia Hub

The Edna May Gold Project comprises the Edna May Gold Mine and associated processing infrastructure, together with the 100% owned Tampia and Symes satellite projects and regional exploration tenements. The Tampia project is located 12km south-east of the town of Narembeen in the Western Australian wheatbelt, 148km by sealed road from the Edna May Gold Mine. The Symes project is located 60km south of the township of Moorine Rock within the Holleton Greenstone Belt in the Southern Cross Province of the Eastern Goldfields, 120km by sealed road from the Edna May Gold Mine.

The assets acquired under the transaction announced on 4 September 2026 are as follows:

- ~2.9Mtpa conventional CIL processing plant (placed on care & maintenance in April 2025)
- Established infrastructure (existing 185 room accommodation, airstrip, tailings storage facility and centralised administration facilities)
- Grid power connection
- Mining leases and portfolio tenements covering ~1,000km²

Edna May Gold Project: Mineral Resource Estimate

The MRE has been independently reviewed by suitably qualified consultants at Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd (Widenbar), a well-regarded Perth-based geological consultancy.

Based on the estimate provided by Ramelius Resources using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, Edna May contains 30.7 million tonnes at 1.0 g/t Au for 945,000 oz Au as shown in Table 1.

Edna May 2025 JORC Mineral Resource				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Measured	0.5	700,000	1.1	25,000
Indicated	0.5	23,000,000	1.0	700,000
Inferred	0.5	7,000,000	1.0	220,000
Total	0.5	30,700,000	1.0	945,000

Table 2: Edna May JORC MRE 2025

Notes:

1. See Ramelius' ASX release, "Resources & Reserves Statement 2025", 1 October 2025
2. Figures rounded to 2 significant figures. Rounding errors may occur

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Edna May Mineral Resources (MRE) is based on information compiled by Ramelius Resources ASX release, "Resources & Reserves Statement 2025", 1 October 2025. Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy confirms that FRS was provided with sufficient information and has undertaken an independent overview of the Edna May MRE.

Mr Widenbar is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken 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 Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his review in the form and context that the information appears.

Regional Geology

The Edna May deposit is situated within the Westonia Greenstone belt in the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The greenstone belt strikes west-northwest and dips north-northeast at 50-60 degrees. The greenstone belt not only hosts the gold rich Edna May Gneiss but Greenfinch Gneiss (to the southwest) and Golden Point Gneiss (southeast) which also contain anomalous gold mineralisation and have a similar orientation to the Edna May Gneiss.

Local Geology and Mineralisation

The Edna May deposit is hosted within the mineralised Edna May Gneiss (EMG), which has a defined strike length of 1 km, width of 140 m and depth >700 m.

The mine sequence includes magnesian mafic to ultramafic amphibolites, known as the hanging wall ultramafic, which is underlain by footwall amphibolites. Both units are defined as the background waste units in the Resource Model (UMF).

The gneiss units are a tonalitic quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, interpreted to be strongly metamorphosed granitoid intrusions. They strike east-west (100-120 degrees) and dip 50-60 degrees to the north. Contacts are somewhat irregular with the waste units. The deposit was intruded by late-stage pegmatite and leucogranite intrusions which stope out mineralisation. Continuity of the intrusions is poorly defined because of the irregular nature. Where possible pegmatite units have been modelled, including one large continuous unit and one smaller, shallowly dipping zone intersected in the underground mine, which stoped out 2-3 m of mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and is principally hosted within the EMG and associated quartz veining. Two types of veins are identified with the deposit: larger arcuate veins (reefs) representing the historic gold production, and thin sheeted quartz veins in either ladder or stockwork association. Larger vein reefs typically crosscut the gneiss with a northerly strike and westerly dip; propagating from near the footwall contact of the EMG and dissipate in the core of the gneiss. The type two veining is typically parallel to the dominant gneissic fabric.

The larger stacked veins show a polymetallic sulphide assemblage of pyrrhotite, pyrite +/- chalcopyrite, galena, molybdenite and sphalerite. Sheeted veins typically only display pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation. Alteration consists of assemblages of diopside, calcic-amphibole, plagioclase, k-feldspar and biotite. Anomalous gold within the EMG is associated with high alteration intensity and ensuing proximity to veining with gold deposited through micro-fracturing of the gneiss and associated veinlet formation. Visible gold is frequently seen in drill core in close association with veining.

Continuous deformation of the EMG veining is observed by subsequent folding and faulting as noted by historic mining and mapping. This is highlighted by the anticlinal trend that plunges steeply to the north which is seen in current development. The intense deformation of the mine sequence does add geological and resource risk with continuity of currently mined veins.

Drilling and Sampling Techniques

The Edna May drill database has been passed on from each ownership change. It contains significant drilling from previous owners, completed by several companies over a number of campaigns. These include Homestake, Westonia Mines, Australian Consolidated Minerals, Catalpa Resources and Evolution Mining.

As of January 2022, 7,518 individual collars were recorded which includes face sampling from underground development, grade control (GC) Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling from the Edna May Pit, surface, and underground diamond drilling. A total of 207 km of drilling was used in the estimation process (i.e. flagged within either of the gneiss units).

Drill Methods and Sampling – Diamond

Underground (UG) diamond drilling undertaken by RMS was completed by Australian Underground Drilling (AUD). Collars were positioned with a Gyro alignment tool. All holes were oriented and jigsawed, with any core loss fully accounted for. Voids relating to historic UG workings were logged as open or filled stope voids. A final down hole survey completed with the latest Reflex gyro tool. Collars were surveyed by mine surveyors on mine local grid.

Samples were either taken as half core for resource development drilling or whole core for grade control holes. Sample lengths ranged from 0.2 m to 1.2 m and sampled to geological contacts.

Drill Methods and Sampling – Reverse Circulation

RC drilling was completed by the RMS exploration department during H2 of 2021. RC holes were drilled from surface (including two from a ramp in the Edna May pit) by Strike Drilling. Holes were drilled with a face sampling 5¾ inch hammer. Approximately 3 kg sub-samples were collected on 1 m intervals via a rig mounted cone splitter.

Drill collars were picked up by the mine surveyors using Leica RTK GPS. Downhole surveys were completed using a Deviflex Gyro, with readings every three metres. Drilling (post 2009) uses GDA94 Zone 50 grid coordinates. Local grids have been used for the purpose of resource modelling. Drillhole samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to assess recovery and sample quality. Wet samples or zones of poor recovery were recorded in the database but recoveries were typically high.

All assaying by RMS was 50 g fire assay completed by commercial laboratories.

QAQC

Industry best practice quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) protocols were followed for RMS drill campaigns, including duplicates inserted at a rate of 4%, high- and low-grade standards inserted at a rate of 4%, and controlled blanks inserted at a rate of 1%. Field duplicate samples for diamond were quarter core and RC duplicates were collected at the same time as original 1 m splits via the rig-mounted cone splitter.

All standards and blanks were interrogated to ensure they were within acceptable tolerances. A QAQC summary was completed for the 2021 diamond programme showed a negative bias on results with >95% of standards passing. A normalised plot of standard samples is shown in Figure 2 below. Sample size, grind size and field duplicates were examined to ensure no bias to gold grades was present.

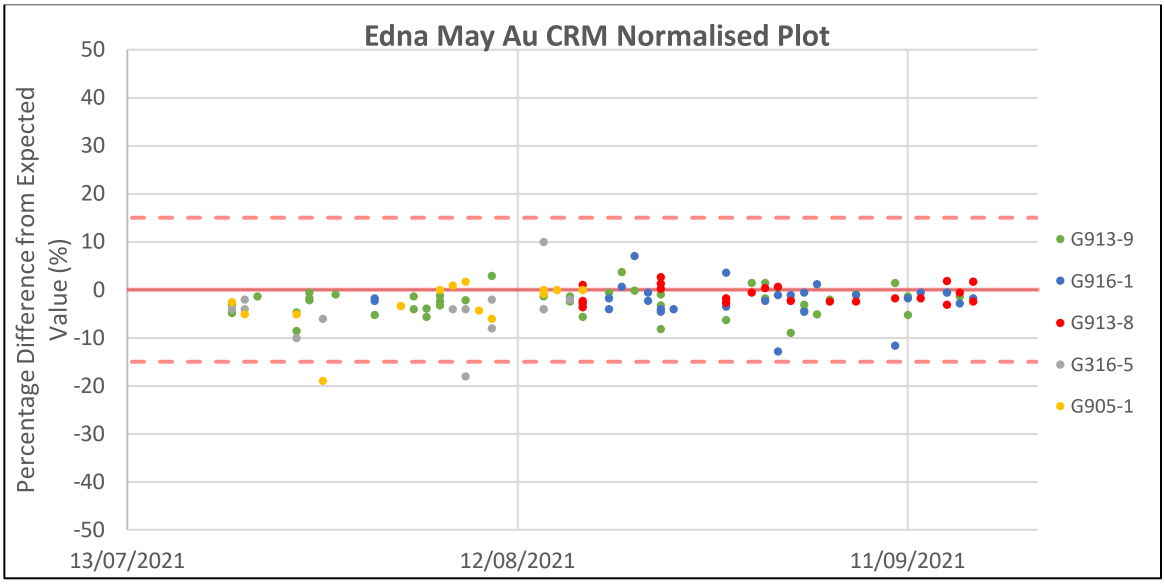


Figure 2. Normalised plot of standards submitted to ALS Kalgoorlie, RMS August 2021 diamond drilling program.

Density

Density measurements were collected on core samples using the water immersion method. Measurements were collected mostly from fresh core, with limited measurements in the transitional or oxidised zones. Oxidised material was assumed based on previous mining data from recent cutbacks. A summary of the densities used for each domain and oxidation state is shown in Table 2 below.

Lithology	Oxide (1)	Transitional (2)	Fresh (3)
Void	0	0	0
Wash	2.0	NA	NA
EMG	2.0	2.4	2.7
Golden Point Gneiss	2.0	2.4	2.7
Ultramafic (waste)	2.0	2.4	2.97
Veins / Lodes	NA	NA	2.68
Pegmatite	2.0	2.4	2.65

Table 3. Summary of densities used for each domain and oxidation state

Resource Modelling and Estimation

Drill Data and Preparation

All drillhole data was exported from the main drillhole database to a local Access database for ease of use in Surpac. Domains were flagged using the macro 02_database_domains.tcl, which uses each .dtm to flag the domains onto drillholes sections.

Sample lengths for flagged samples were reviewed with mean sample length 1.05 metres, shown in 3 below. Samples were composited to 2 m intervals in the gneiss and wash domains and 1 m in the lodes. This brings down the CoV for the gneiss units, however top cutting is still required to bring the CoV down further. Composite files were created using the composite downhole function in Surpac.

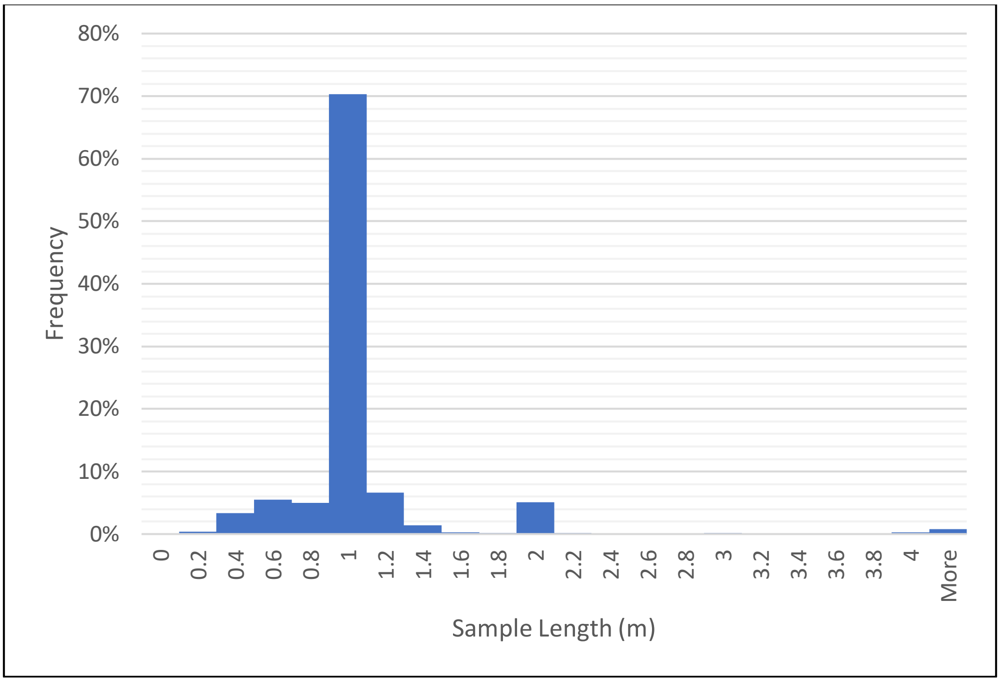


Figure 3. Sample length distribution.

Top Cut

Conservative topcuts were applied to the EMG and GPG domains. This reduced the CoV to within the 1-2 target for the EMG, however the CoV for GPG remains high. This is due to the broad estimation that is being used in this domain with no mineralised zone constraints. Table 3 below summarises the basic statistics for the main lodes and cutting effects on CoV.

Domain	Composite Length	Composite Count	Min	Max	Mean	CoV	Cut	CoV	Composites cut
EMG	2m	92,758	0.001	425	0.98	3.55	8	1.59	1,303 (1.4%)
GPG	2m	5456	0.001	110	0.37	5.78	8	2.81	30 (0.5%)
Fuji	1m	1,404	0.01	295	7.33	2.71	40	1.59	45 (3%)
Jonathan	1m	1,787	0.001	198	6.42	2.20	40	1.63	59 (3%)
Rockit	1m	186	0.01	94.13	8.72	1.79	45	1.54	11 (6%)
Wash	2m	6,284	0.001	27.77	0.30	2.83	4	1.79	32 (0.5%)
Braeburn	1m	58	0.03	27.2	4.47	1.37			
Macintosh	1m	119	0.001	35.59	4.54	1.31			

Table 4: Summary of statistics and effect of top cuts added to the datasets.

Variography Analysis

The resource update included a review and update of estimation variography for the two gneiss units, Fuji, Jonathan and Rockit lodes. Models were used using a nested spherical model with three structures. Variances from previous models are generally small, with a broader search ellipse in the z domain and range was identified for the EMG. Example continuity models and variograms for the EMG, GPG and Jonathan Lode are shown below in Figure 4 to Figure 9.

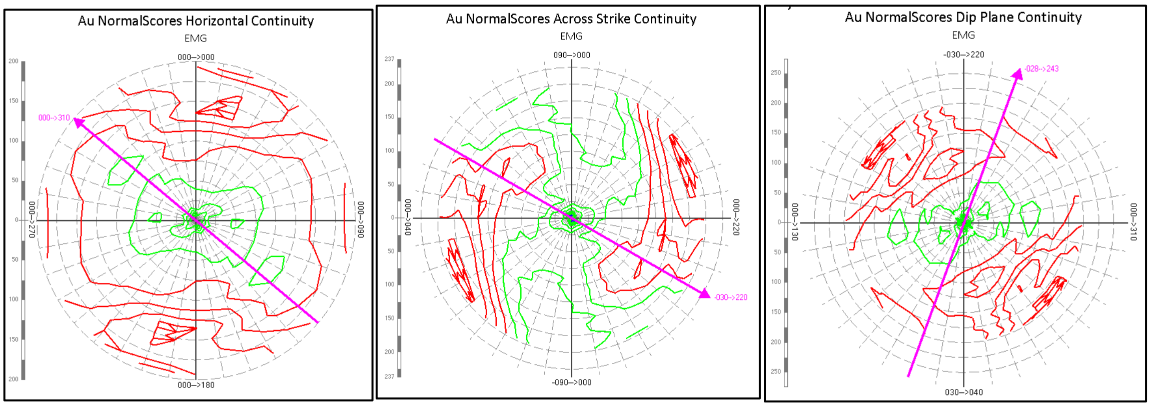


Figure 4. Normal scores continuity analysis for EMG.

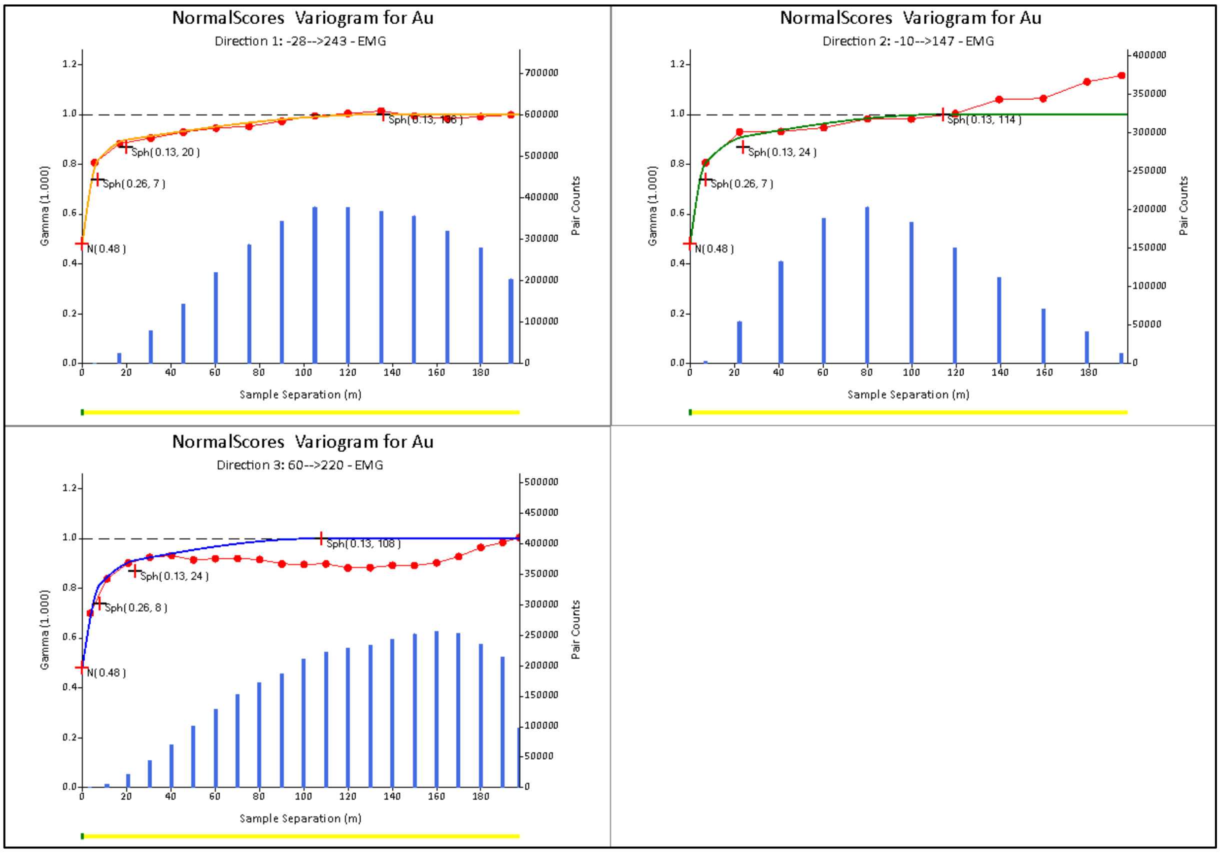


Figure 5. Normal Scores variograms for EMG.

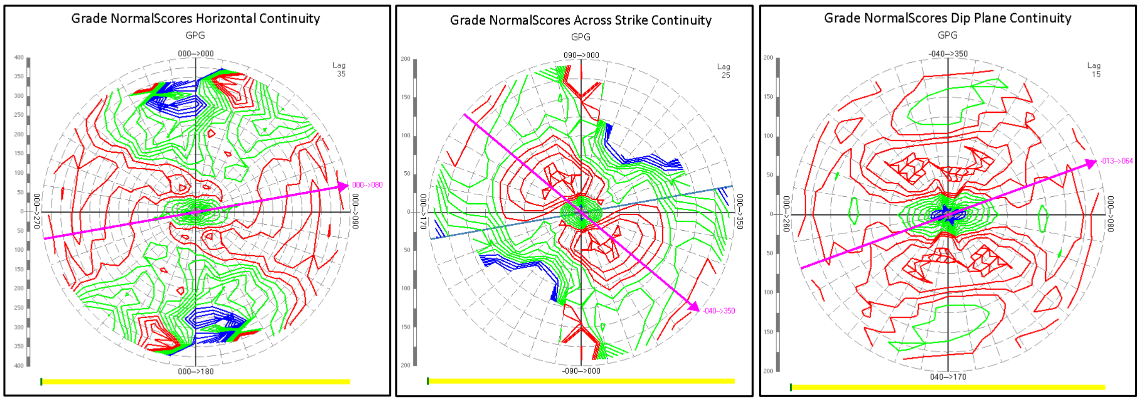


Figure 6. Normal Scores continuity models for the Golden Point Gneiss

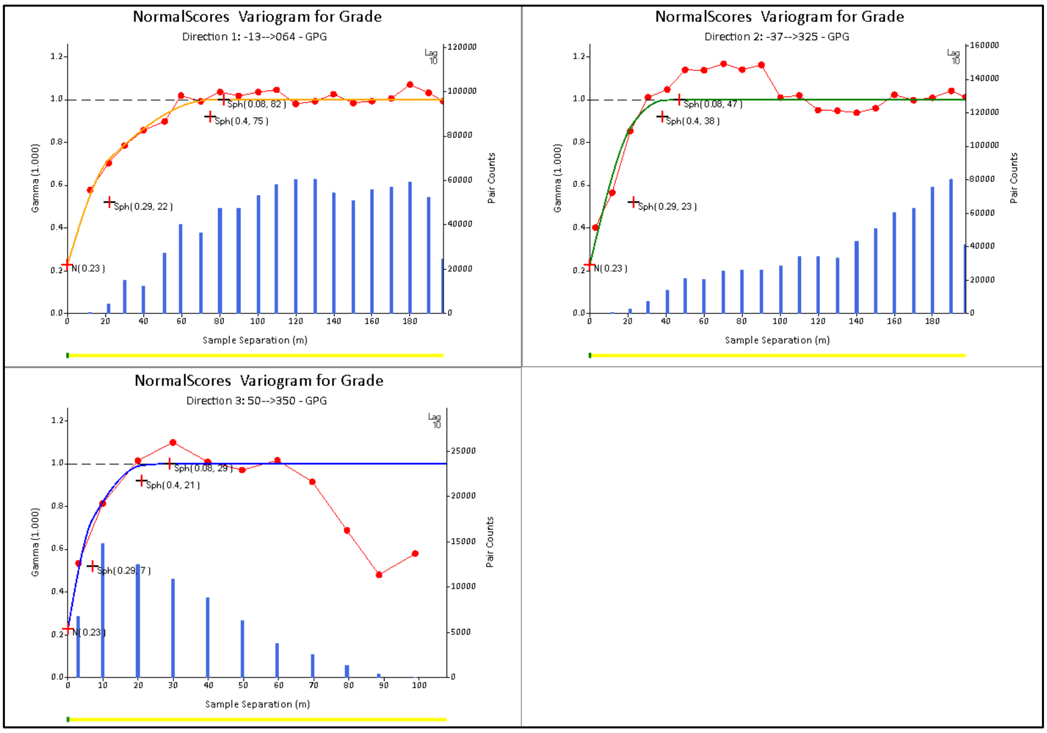


Figure 7. Normal Scores variograms for Golden Point Gneiss

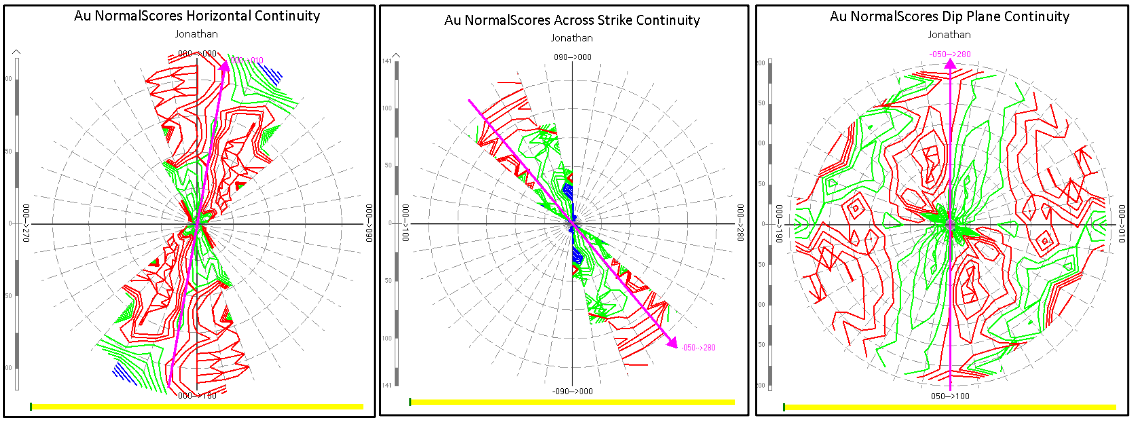


Figure 8. Normal Scores continuity model for the Jonathan Lode

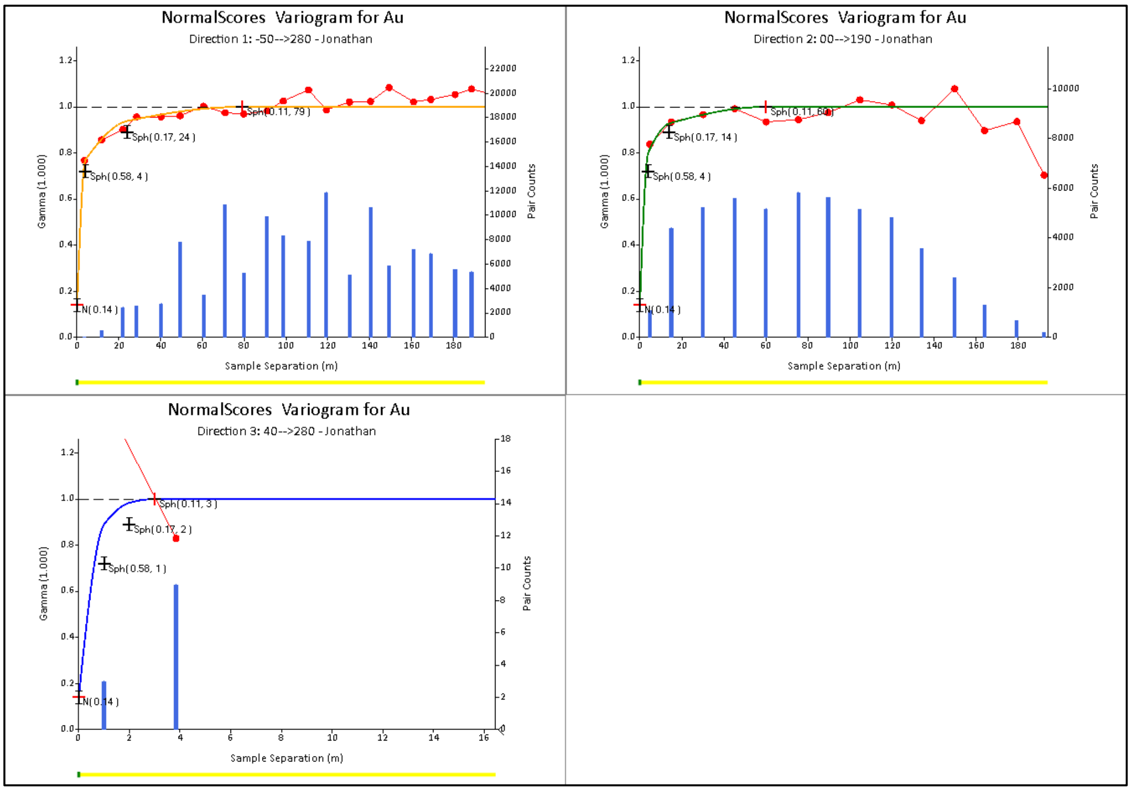


Figure 9: Normal Scores variogram models for the Jonathan Lode.

Back transform variogram models were exported from Supervisor in Surpac zxy rotation in a .vgm format for use straight into the Surpac estimation process.

Block Model Definition and Size

Through the construction of the empty model, sub-blocking occurred along the boundary of all domains, including along the wash boundary. Minimum blocks size is 1.25 m in all directions.

Grade Estimation

Estimations used the BM Fill OK function in Surpac. Estimations used the cut composite string file for each domain. A minimum of six samples were required for the estimation with a maximum of 12 composites used, and four samples coming from any one drillhole. Block resolution used for the estimation are outlined in Table 4 below.

Domain	Easting Resolution (m)	Northing Resolution (m)	Elevation Resolution (m)
GPG/Wash	10	10	5
EMG	5	5	2.5
Veins	1.25	1.25	1.25

Table 5. Estimation resolution for domains.

Estimation ellipse rotations were manually entered, and the nested spherical models were imported using the .vgm files created from Supervisor.

Second pass estimations were used for the Edna May Gneiss and Braeburn Lode. The second pass helped estimated the narrower offshoots of both the lode and the gneiss however remain in the inferred resource domain and was flagged as ‘2’ in the pass domain.

Grade Estimation Validation

The completed block model was validated by visual inspection. Comparisons to previous models were also completed. Figure 10 and Figure 11 show grade distribution through the EMG and GPG.

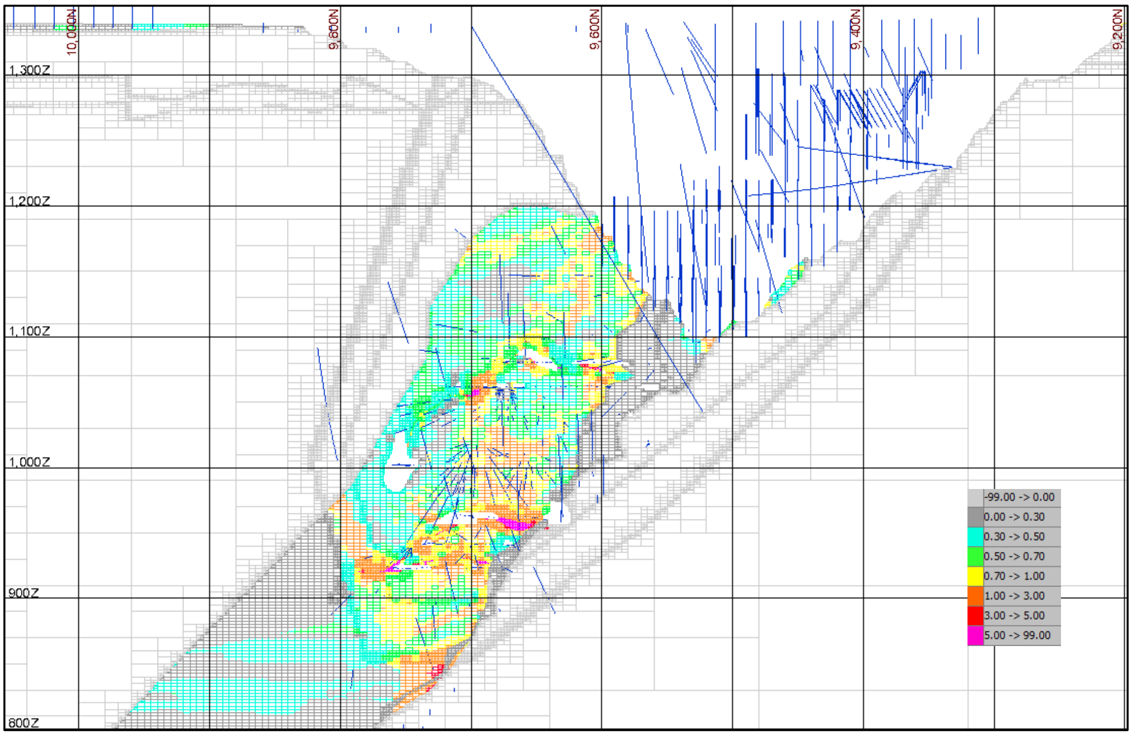


Figure 10. Section through 11670mE (EMG)

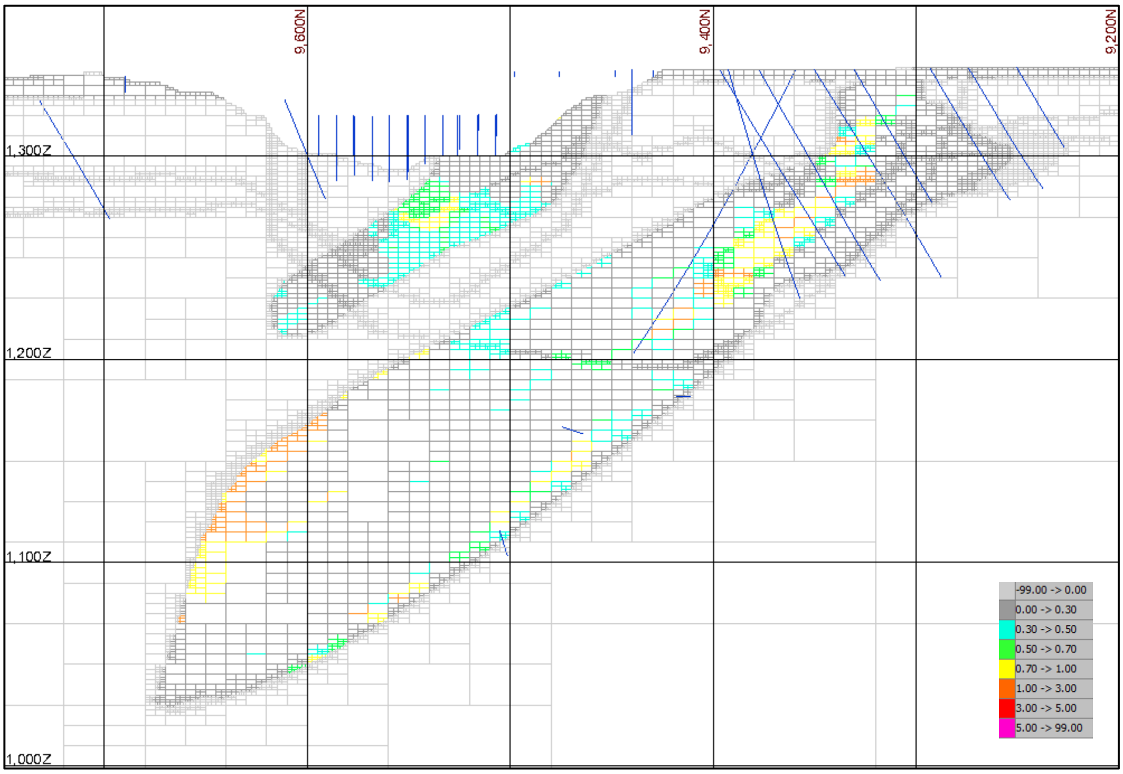


Figure 111. Section through 12180mE (GPG)

Mining Depletion

The stage two Edna May Pit was completed in 2018, the final pit surface, final_stage2_pit_no_rill_181108.dtm, was used to stamp the block model mined attribute as “1” and mined_type as “Pit”.

Criteria used for classification

Resource classifications were treated in a similar way to the previous resource release. Based on:

- Drillhole spacing;
- Estimation search pass;
- Interpreted geological/grade continuity; and,
- Potential for economic extraction

Indicated and inferred boundary wireframes were created in section to delineate resource classes. These categories were based off a $2000/oz optimisation shell, with the base off the indicated resource representing the shell limits and inferred adding 40-70m. Alterations for the 2022 model include extension/expansion of the indicated shell around the Golden Point Gneiss after the Resource Development drilling in 2021.

Underground lodes had a 2.5m shell built around each main lode (i.e Jonathan, Fuji and Rockit). This represents the higher sample density of the EMG in development drives and from diamond drilling and is generally taken with stopes. Definitions for each resource category found in Table 6 and shown in Figure 12 below.

Criteria	**Definition**
Measured (rescat 1)	Unmined resource inside the 2.5m shell and above the last completed development level (915mRL). This overprints the Resource Classification for the broad pit classifications defined above.
Inferred (rescat 2)	All resources inside the 2.5m shell that have been defined by underground drilling (AUD holes). Defined to approx. 860mRL.
Indicated (rescat 3)	All remaining resource in the 2.5m shell (i.e. lode has been defined by surface drilling only).
Undefined (rescat 4)	All depleted resources were assigned this resource category. All areas outside the above-described zones.

Table 5. Summary of reserve category definitions for the underground resource.

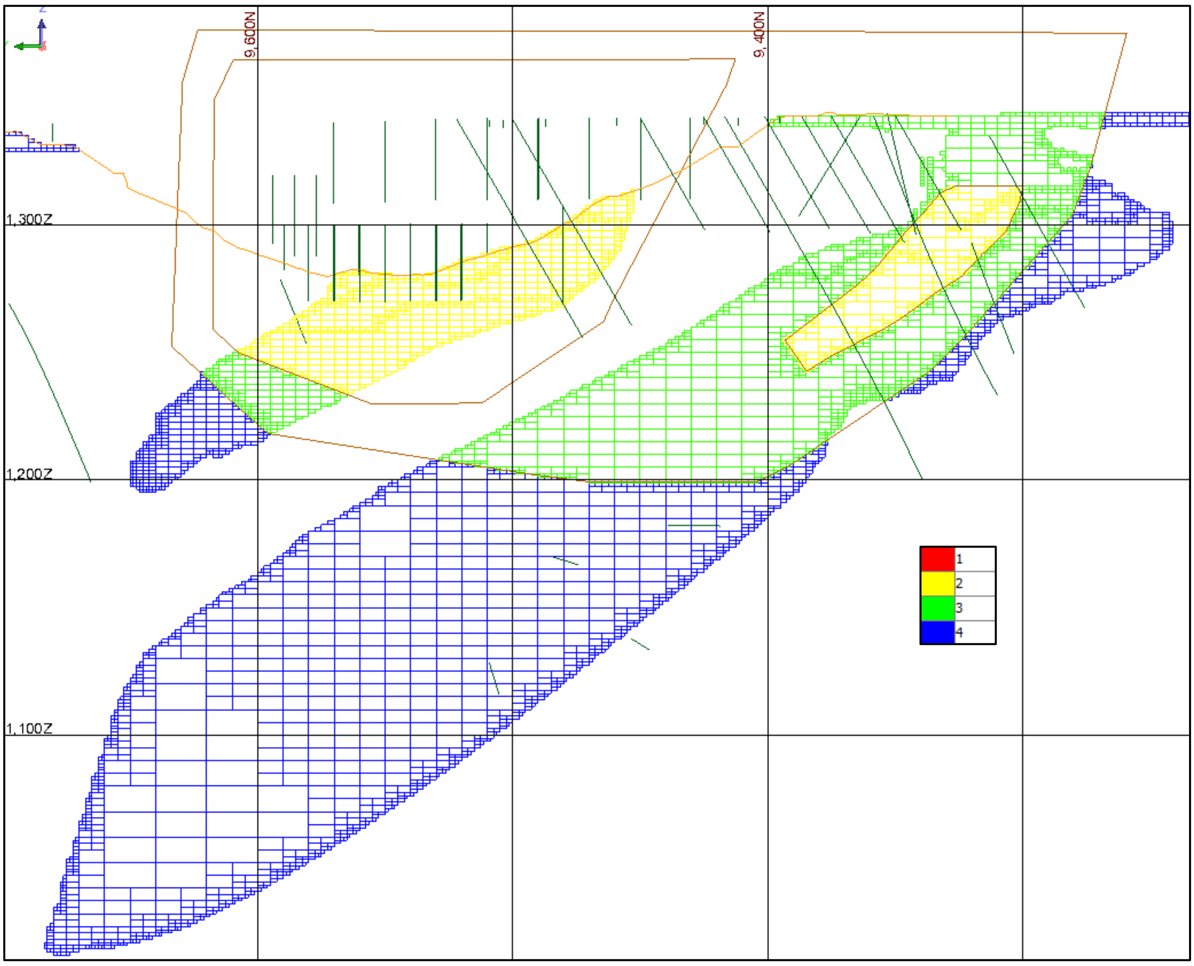


Figure 12**.** Resource category summary through 12700mE. Drill traces plotted, mined = 0, domain > 0.

Mining Method

The Edna May MRE has been evaluated on the basis of conventional open pit mining. A gold price of AUD 2,000 has been used. Open pit optimisation studies using typical Western Australian gold mining, processing and haulage cost assumptions indicate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The deposit geometry, near-surface mineralisation and resource distribution are considered amenable to truck-and-excavator open pit mining.

Metallurgy

The Edna May processing plant is a well-established 2.8 Mtpa gravity/CIL gold facility with a long operating history and demonstrated metallurgical performance. Historical operations achieved overall gold recoveries of approximately 94%, supported by a strong gravity gold component contributing around 50% of recovered ounces. Extensive historical production exceeding one million ounces validates the metallurgical robustness of the deposit and processing circuit. A 91.2% metallurgical recovery was utilised based upon the January 2023 Pre-Feasibility Study update.

Environmental Factors

The Edna May is located on granted mining tenure within a historically explored and mined region of Western Australia. No environmental factors have been identified that are expected to materially affect the potential development of the Mineral Resource.

Current Resource Estimates

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries typical for Edna May and Ramelius deposits. A gold price of AUD 2,000/oz, with the base off the indicated resource representing the shell limits and inferred adding 40-70 metres.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Forrestania Resources Limited.

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About Forrestania Resources Limited

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) is an Australian gold exploration and development company focused on building a significant Western Australian gold business.

Forrestania's strategy is centred on growing its gold resource inventory through disciplined exploration, value-accretive acquisitions and the advancement of high-quality development opportunities capable of supporting long-term production.

Forrestania has established a substantial portfolio of gold assets across Western Australia's premier mineral provinces, including the Southern Cross, Eastern Goldfields and Forrestania regions. These assets provide the foundation for the Company's strategy to develop two complementary processing hubs at Edna May and Lake Johnston, creating a scalable platform for future production and regional consolidation.

Supported by an experienced Board and management team with a proven track record of discovery, project development and mine operations, Forrestania is committed to creating long-term shareholder value through technical excellence, disciplined capital allocation and responsible resource development.

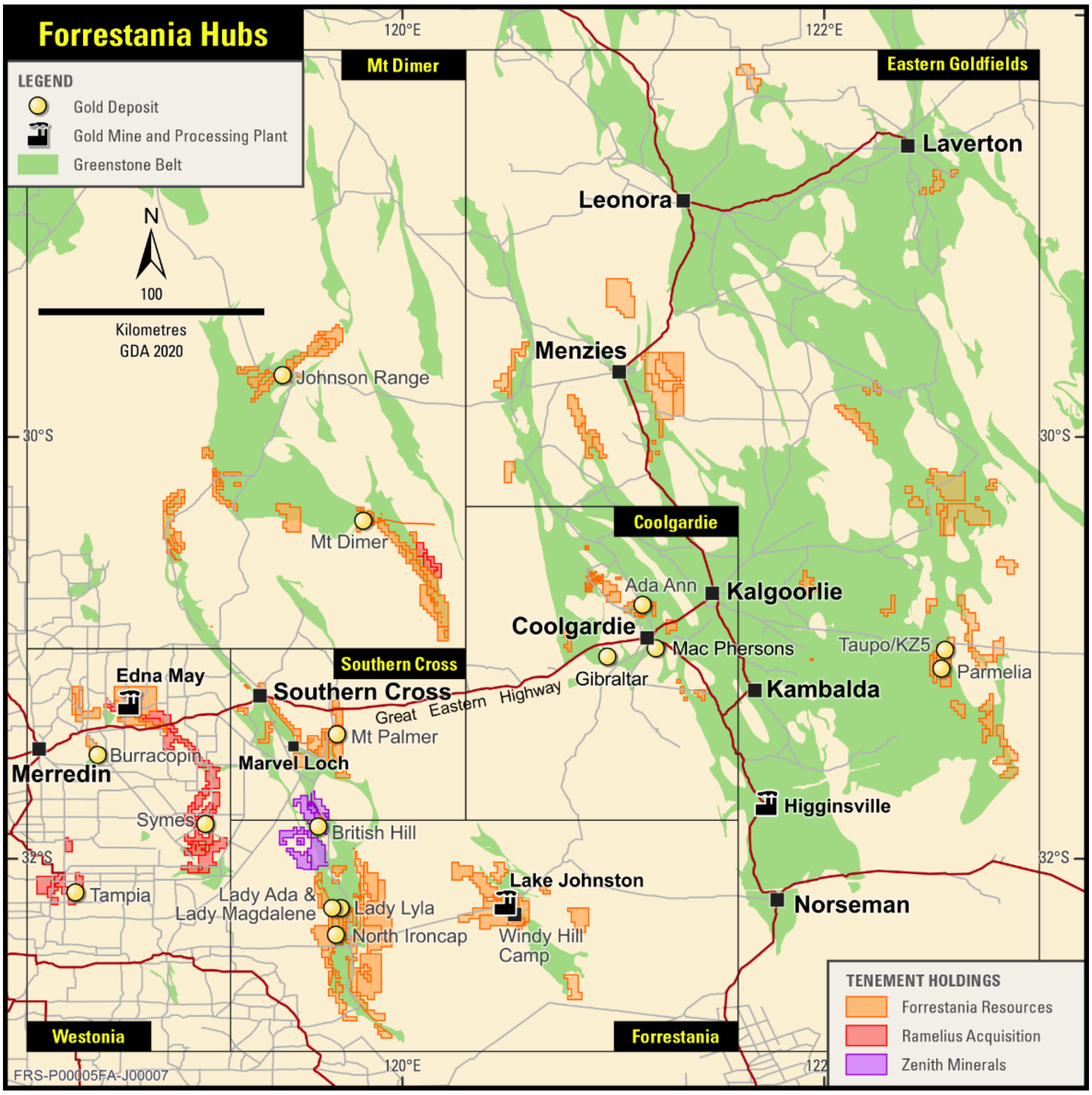


Figure 13. Forrestania Regional Hub locations

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Manohar Ghorpade. Mr. Ghorpade is the Chief Geologist of Forrestania Resources Limited and is a member of AusIMM. Mr. Ghorpade has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Ghorpade consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Edna May deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 29 June 2026 titled "Acquisition of Edna May Gold Project", with consent provided by Mr. Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Widenbar is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr. Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken 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'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the British Hill deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 24 August 2026 titled "British Hill Mineral Resource Estimate Upgrade", with consent provided by Mr. Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Widenbar is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken 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'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Johnson Range deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 14 May 2026 titled "Johnson Range Delivers Upgraded MRE of 130,730 oz", with consent provided by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Ada Ann deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 4 May 2026 titled “Mineral Resource Estimate Upgrade at Ada Ann”, with consent provided by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lady Lyla deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 11 September 2025 titled “Lady Lila Drilling Results and Upgraded MRE”, with consent provided by Mr Ben Pollard BSc. (Mineral Exploration & Mining Geology), Grad Cert (Geostatistics), a Competent Person, MAusIMM. Mr. Pollard is the Principal of Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd, a consultant to Forrestania and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lady Magdalene deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 7 May 2026 titled “Hyden Gold Project Update”, with consent provided by Mr Ben Pollard BSc. (Mineral Exploration & Mining Geology), Grad Cert (Geostatistics), a Competent Person, MAusIMM. Mr. Pollard is the Principal of Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd, a consultant to Forrestania and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource estimates for the North Ironcap deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 14 August 2025 titled “FRS Agrees to Acquire North Ironcap Gold Project”, with consent provided by Mr Ben Pollard BSc. (Mineral Exploration & Mining Geology), Grad Cert (Geostatistics), a Competent Person, MAusIMM. Mr. Pollard is the Principal of Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd, a consultant to Forrestania and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lady Ada deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 7 May 2026 titled “Hyden Gold Project Update”, with consent provided by Mr Ben Pollard BSc. (Mineral Exploration & Mining Geology), Grad Cert (Geostatistics), a Competent Person, MAusIMM. Mr. Pollard is the Principal of Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd, a consultant to Forrestania and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Burracoppin referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 1 May 2026 titled “Burracoppin Mineral Resource Estimate”, with consent provided by Mr Ben Pollard BSc. (Mineral Exploration & Mining Geology), Grad Cert (Geostatistics), a Competent Person, MAusIMM. Mr. Pollard is the Principal of Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd, a consultant to Forrestania and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Tycho deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 4 May 2026 titled “Tycho Mineral Resource Estimate”, with consent provided by Mr Lachlan Kenna B.Sc., a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Kenna is the Chief Consulting Geologist of Golden Strike Pty Ltd, a consultant to Forrestania and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the MacPhersons deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 2 June 2026 titled “MacPhersons Delivers MRE of 73,800oz Au”, with consent provided by Mr Lachlan Kenna B.Sc., a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Kenna is the Chief Consulting Geologist of Golden Strike Pty Ltd, a consultant to Forrestania and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian

Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Karonie deposit referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement made on 4 May 2026 titled "Forrestania Completes Karonie Gold Project Acquisition", with consent provided by Richard Maddocks, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Richard Maddocks is an employee of Auranmore Consulting. Richard Maddocks has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Disclosure
The information in this announcement is based on the following publicly available ASX announcements which are available from https://www2.asx.com.au/.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the relevant ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

Cautionary statement regarding values & forward-looking information
The figures, valuations, forecasts, estimates, opinions and projections contained herein involve elements of subjective judgment and analysis and assumption. Forrestania Resources does not accept any liability in relation to any such matters, or to inform the Recipient of any matter arising or coming to the company's notice after the date of this document which may affect any matter referred to herein. Any opinions expressed in this material are subject to change without notice, including as a result of using different assumptions and criteria. This document may contain forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "expect", and "intend" and statements than an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could", or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Forward-looking information is subject to business, legal and economic risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements.

Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to property interests, the global economic climate, commodity prices, sovereign and legal risks, and environmental risks. Forward-looking statements are based upon estimates and opinions at the date the statements are made. Forrestania Resources undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements for events or circumstances that occur subsequent to such dates or to update or keep current any of the information contained herein. The Recipient should not place undue reliance upon forward-looking statements. Any estimates or projections as to events that may occur in the future (including projections of revenue, expense, net income and performance) are based upon the best judgment of Forrestania Resources from information available as of the date of this document. There is no guarantee that any of these estimates or projections will be achieved. Actual results will vary from the projections and such variations may be material. Nothing contained herein is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the past or future.

Forrestania Resources, its affiliates, directors, employees and/or agents expressly disclaim any and all liability relating or resulting from the use of all or any part of this document or any of the information contained herein. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. If any geochemical sampling data is reported in this announcement, it is not intended to support a mineral resources estimation. Any drilling widths given in this announcement are down-hole widths and do not represent true widths.

Appendix A: Edna May Gold Project (Table 1)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All drilling and sampling data presented pre-dates Forrestania Resources' (FRS) involvement in the Edna May Gold Project. Data is sourced from Ramelius Resources' (RMS) dataset and public reporting. • Specific sampling procedures of historic drill campaigns were not uniformly recorded in the database or previous reports. It is presumed that industry standards and practices of time were employed during drilling. Forrestania Resources is in the process of validating the dataset. Historical drilling data is limited and not fully documented; however, the majority of these data relate to areas that have subsequently been mined and depleted and therefore have been excluded from the current geological interpretation and resource modelling. • Excluding grade control drilling, the drill dataset comprised > 200 km of drilling. Deeper resource drilling below the current open pit is largely diamond (DD) or reverse circulation (RC) pre-collared with DD tail. • RMS completed significant RC and DD drilling between 2017-2021. • Potential mineralised intervals were systematically sampled using industry standard 1 m intervals collected from RC drill holes and/or 4 m composites from reconnaissance air core (AC) traverses • Surface and underground DD holes were sampled to geological contacts, or 1 m intervals • DD core was cut in half along downhole orientation lines. Half core was sent to the laboratory for analysis, and the remaining half was saved for future reference • All RC samples were collected and riffle or cone split to 3-4 kg samples on 1 m intervals • AC samples were speared from drill spoil piles on the ground and composited into 4 m intervals before being dispatched to the laboratory. Single metre bottom of hole AC samples were also collected for trace element determination • Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50 g charge with AAS finish for all DD, RC and AC chip samples • Trace element determination was undertaking using a four-acid digest and ICP-AES finish
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details*	• Drilling was completed using best practice NQ diamond core, 5 3/4" face sampling RC hammers and 3" AC hammers

	(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).	
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.*	● All DD core was jigsawed to ensure any core loss, if present was fully accounted for ● Voids relating to historic underground (UG) workings were logged as open or filled stope voids ● Bulk RC and AC drillhole samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries were achieved ● Zones of poor sample return in both RC and AC were recorded in the database and crosschecked once assay results were received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals had occurred ● RC sample recovery was typically very high. Recent drilling by RMS utilised RC rigs of sufficient size and air capacity to maximise recovery and provide dry chip samples. ● AC recovery was reportedly acceptable for the nature of drilling
Logging	● *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ● *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* ● *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	● All drill samples were geologically logged on site by professional geologists ● Logging data capture was both qualitative and quantitative ● Qualitative data recorded included host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species, alteration minerals, veining. Details were recorded relationally (separately) so the logging was interactive and not biased to lithology ● Quantitative data recorded comprised visual estimates of mineral abundances ● The entire length of each drill hole was geologically logged ● A number of drill holes were logged specifically for geotechnical purposes and the level of detail supports resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical understanding. ● All recent core (2002 onwards) is photographed and unsampled core was retained. ● Chip trays were retained for most recent RC holes ● Older drilling generally has a minimum of lithology logged (approx. 90% of holes) with varying degrees of other information captured.
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*	● Duplicate samples were collected every 25th sample from the RC and AC chips as well as quarter core from the DD holes ● Dry RC 1 m samples were riffle or cone split to 3-4 kg as drilled and dispatched to the laboratory. ● Any wet samples were recorded in the database and allowed time to dry prior to splitting and dispatching to the laboratory ● All core, RC and AC samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm prior to splitting in the laboratory. A 200 g sub-sample was extracted by spatula that was used for the 50 g charge on standard fire assays ● All samples submitted to the laboratory were sorted and reconciled against the submission documents ● High and low grade standards were included at a rate of 1:25, and a controlled blank was inserted every 100th sample ● The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. Results of internal laboratory QAQC were reported with assay results

	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.*	● The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation, however nuggety gold is known to exist at Edna May, therefore small half core DD samples may be less representative than larger RC samples or whole core. ● Majority of historic sub-sampling details are unknown. Detailed information is often incomplete and/or lacking for the majority of older data sets or exists in hardcopy formats which have not been systematically investigated. FRS is in the process of validating the dataset
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.*	● Recent assaying by RMS has been completed by commercial laboratories. ● The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the core, RC and AC samples. The technique involves standard fire assay using a 50 g charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO_3 acids before measurement of the gold by ICP finish ● No field analyses of gold grades were completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold and trace element content is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment ● Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates, standards and control blanks as discussed in the previous section, and were utilised by both RMS and the laboratory ● All RMS standards and blanks were interrogated to ensure they were within acceptable tolerances. ● Sample size, grind size and field duplicates were examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists. ● Historic assays include a number of techniques and laboratories and details are often incomplete or unknown.
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.*	● Alternative RMS personnel would inspect the DD core, RC and/or AC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralisation ● All holes were digitally logged in the field using either LogChief or Field Marshall software) and all primary data was forwarded to the RMS database administrator (DBA) in Perth. ● Data was imported into Datashed, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data was electronically merged when received from the laboratory ● The responsible geologist would review the data in the database to ensure that it was correct and had merged properly. Data captured in the field was reviewed to ensure it had been captured and entered into the database correctly ● The responsible geologist would make the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and any corrections (if required) were completed immediately ● No adjustments or calibrations were made to any of the assay data recorded in the database ● The RMS Competent Person verified significant intersections of recent drilling during the resource modelling process

		● For historic data, detailed information for verification of sampling and assaying is generally not available. In limited cases, hardcopy data is available and checks have been undertaken to verify original and electronic datasets.
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 recent drill hole collars were picked up using DGPS instruments or by accredited surveyors to sub-metre accuracy ● Recent downhole surveys were collected using downhole Eastman single shot surveying techniques provided by the drilling contractors, or gyroscopic tools ● Most new drilling (post 2009) uses GDA94 Zone 50 grid coordinates. Local grids have been used for the purpose of resource modelling ● DGPS RL measurements were captured as part of drill hole collar surveys prior to resource estimation work being completed ● Tampia drilling post 2014 was surveyed by commercial surveyor and downhole electronic camera tool ● Collar survey and downhole surveys methods have not been consistently reported for historic holes. If present, the downhole survey method is often unknown. ● Historic holes may have been surveyed in local grid or AMG grids and then translated. Original survey coordinates are retained.
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.*	● Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone ● Resource holes have been drilled on 25 m sections with variable 10-50 m on section spacing, with drill density increasing with depth ● RC samples are typically 1 m, with minor 2 m or 4 m composites, generally outside of mineralised areas. Diamond core samples were typically 0.3 m to 1 m. All samples were composited to 1 m lengths for resource calculations ● AC samples were not used in to inform the Mineral Resource estimate
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 core and RC drilling was completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon(s) ● Intercept angles are moderate to high angle, with holes angled at -60° south dipping holes drilling a steeply -80° west-dipping gneiss unit ● High-grade UG quartz reefs have been targeted with orthogonal UG DD holes ● AC drilling was completed on systematic MGA E-W, N-S or oblique traverses, with holes nominally 800 x 80 m apart at Felstead’s Find
Sample security	● *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	● All bagged samples were delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Perth, whereupon the laboratory checked the samples received against the sample submission/dispatch
Audits or reviews	● *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	● A formal audit and review was conducted on field sampling techniques, data collection and storage procedures by Cube Consultants in February 2018 and did not identify any material issues ● RMS reviewed sampling techniques and protocols prior to the commencement of new work programs to ensure adequate procedures were in place to maximise the sample collection and quality

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.*	● Edna May is located within the Westonia project hub comprising of granted mining leases (M77/88, M77/110 and M77/124), exploration and prospecting licenses (E77/2443, E77/2640 and P77/4054) and general leases (G77/122, L77/18, L77/233) which were 100% owned by RMS subsidiaries. ● Holleton and Symes Find tenure covers the following RMS 100% owned tenements: ○ E77/2334, 2458, 2474, 2534, 2565, 2673 ○ M77/111, 1287, 1303 ○ G77/138, 139 ○ L77/361, 362 ● Tampia Hill 100% owned tenure includes: ○ E70/2132, 4411, 4433, 4473, 4616, 4721, 4950 ○ M70/816, 816 ○ L70/217 ● Jaurdi Hill – Mt Finnerty prospect on E16/538 was 100% owned by RMS ● The Nulla South JV agreement provides 75% interest in E77/2353 and 2354 ● Flingers Rouge JV agreement provides 75% interest in E16/505 ● Currently all tenements are in good standing ● There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate
Exploration done by other parties	● *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	● Edna May was discovered in 1911. Underground mining of quartz reefs was undertaken from 1910-1945 producing approximately 360 koz ● Modern mining commenced in 1984 with Australian Consolidated Minerals, with the development of the Edna May Westonia decline from the pit floor and two main ore levels. Underground mining ceased later that decade and workings subsequently flooded ● The current operation was developed by Catalpa Resources Ltd and commissioned in May 2010. An underground portal was established (the Annear Decline) and rehabilitation of the original Westonia decline commenced in August 2016 to access higher grade lodes beneath the planned limits of the Stage 2 open pit. ● Ramelius Resources acquired the project in 2017 and undertook a cut-back in the open pit and underground mining at Edna May until mining ceased operating in 2024. Total production from Edna May during RMS' ownership was approximately 376 Koz. ● Mill production from stockpiles at Marda and Tampia continued until April 2025. Total production is greater than 1 Moz. The operation is currently in care and maintenance
Geology	● *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	● Edna May is located within the Westonia greenstone belt of the Youanmi Terrane of the Archean Yilgran Craton. The regional geology is dominant by mafic-ultramafic and metasedimentary sequences intruded by granitoids and pegmatites ● Mineralisation is hosted by the Edna May Gneiss (EMG), a metamorphosed granitoid with strike length of 1 km, width of 140 m and depth extent of 700 m, bounded by mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy. The EMG is a tonalitic, quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss interpreted as a strongly metamorphosed granitic intrusion, and strikes east-west and dips towards the north

		- Gold mineralisation consists of high-grade reef structures and associated stock-work veining hosted within three structurally controlled, en echelon tonalitic gneiss intrusions - Larger cross-cutting veins form the basis of the historical underground "reefs" and define the high grade Fuji and Jonathan lodes - Underground lodes typically have thicknesses of 2-5 m and strike lengths between 80 – 110 m. Drilling to date has defined a dip extent of approximately 200-300 m.
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.*	- For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable - No new exploration results are reported. All drilling has been previously reported by RMS
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.*	- For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable - No new exploration results are reported. All drilling has been reported by previous owners - No metal equivalents are being reported, gold only
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	- For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable - No new exploration results are reported. All drilling has been reported by previous owners

	● *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').*	● The known geometry of gold mineralisation with respect to the drillholes reported is well constrained based on drilling and previous mining
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.*	● See body of text
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.*	● For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable
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.*	● Since acquisition in 2017, RMS completed a number of studies for both open pit and underground mining at Edna May, including processing studies to incorporate ore from Tampia, Marda and Symes Find as part of a regional Hub and Spoke strategy ● As part of the Stage 3 cut-back assessment, RMS undertook a Scoping Study in January 2021 and a Pre-feasibility Update in January 2023
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.*	● Further work will involve technical studies to support the potential re-start of operations at Edna May. ● Exploration and extensional drill programs may be undertaken, targeting underground resource expansion, Golden Point open pit area, and regional targets ● Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is stored in Datashed, a recognised commercial information management software. RMS employed specific user permissions to manage user access, with only specific users permitted to overwrite or change data • Data collection in the field was via Field Marshall or Log Chief software, with fixed templates and look up tables for collecting data electronically in the field • A number of validation checks occurred upon data upload to the main database • Similar measures were utilsied by Evolution Mining prior to RMS ownership • The majority of historic data was inherited as SQL or Access databases and previous integrity measures are largely unknown. Numerous historic resource reports note previous validation exercises undertaken. Forrestania conducted a preliminary review during the acquisition process and will continue to systematically verify the database • All drill data was checked visually as part of modelling process. Other validation checks included electronic checks for missing assays and geological intervals, overlapping intervals, duplicate assays, end of hole depth, hole collar elevations and assay value detection limits, negative and zero values. Some historic data has been checked against hardcopy logs
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person (CP) has visited the site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation is high, with a significant history of both exploration and recent mining. Geological interpretations have been formulated over many years and multiple drilling campaigns • Data used includes drilling assays and logging from several generations of drilling (excluding AC drilling). • Additional data supporting interpretation includes geological pit mapping, and underground maps and reports. Drillhole geological logging and mapping is the primary information used to interpret geological and fault wireframes • No alternate interpretations have been considered necessary • Edna May is a large-scale vein stockwork within an altered metamorphosed granitoid, with several higher-grade quartz 'reefs' • Continuity is affected by geological extents and mineralisation as currently defined by drilling. Cross cutting relationships including barren dykes and faults have been incorporated into the geological model and removed from estimation where known to exist
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Edna May gneiss unit is a lenticular body, typically 50 m – 150 m thick, 1000 m long and defined down-dip to 700 m. It strikes E-W and dips north at 50-60° • Internal high grade quartz reefs occur and strike N-NE and dip 45-50° W. These are generally 100 m in length and 2 m - 4 m wide
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key*	• The Edna May Gneiss unit forms the main mineralised domain and grades were generated within it using anisotropic Ordinary Kriging • Population statistics were reviewed and appropriate top cuts applied

	assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. ● *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* ● *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* ● *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* ● *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* ● *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* ● *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* ● *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* ● *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* ● *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	● Quartz reefs were constrained within interpreted lode shales and estimated separately ● Mining at Edna May allows for comparison and reconciliation of resource estimates against production ● Comparisons of Inverse Distance and Ordinary Kriging were used to validate the estimation ● No by-products have been modelled ● Block size is 10 m (X) x 5 m (Y) x 5 m (Z) with limited subcells for quartz reefs. Estimation was of Parent cell only. ● Parent block size is generally assumed to match the SMU size ● Grades are assumed to correlate along mineralised trends/wireframes and estimated using anisotropic searches matching correlation directions ● Mineralisation wireframes were constructed with reference to geological/mineralisation interpretations ● The deposit has a lognormal grade distribution. Topcutting was adopted as per normal industry practice (97.5-99.5 percentile range) ● Validation included visual comparison against drillhole grades, volume comparison, global grade statistic comparison and swath grade plots
Moisture	● *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	● All calculations are done on a dry basis

Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The resource was reported using nominal cutoff of 0.5 g/t • These were selected as they encapsulate the mineralisation effectively and typically discriminate economic material from waste • Considerations of geology, nugget effect, width and shape continuity mean significant sub-grade material is often incorporated
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The model is generated assuming bulked, low-grade open pit and bulked underground mining scenario. • Given the recent production history at Edna May, these assumptions are considered reasonable • The resource has been reported exclusive of mineralisation which has previously been mined
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Edna May Mill is a 2.8 Mtpa CIL gold plant and is currently on care and maintenance. • Ore from the open pit and underground was previously processed through this mill.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at*	• Edna May mine site has a long history of operations. No significant environmental issues are envisaged

	this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density is based on measurements of core samples using the water immersion method. Density measurements are mostly available on fresh core, with limited measurements for transitional or oxidised material. • Oxidised material was assumed based on previous mining data (recent cutbacks) and the CP's experience • Calculated density is dry, assigned by interpreted weathering horizon and where appropriate, rock type • At Tampia, a gamma density probe was used for much of the resource drilling and provides an extra density measurement, however these values were not directly used in modelling
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resources have been classified into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories based on drillhole spacing, geological confidence, information quality and grade continuity. Only a small proportion of resources have been classed as Measured and generally occur in areas of high drilling density where grade control data is available or underground development and face sampling have been completed • Appropriate account has been taken of all factors • The classification reflects the CP's view

Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	- RMS commissioned an audit of the Edna May resource by an external consultant. While a number of minor changes and enhancements were recommended, no significant flaws to the resource models were identified. Historic drilling data information was not reviewed - FRS and external consultants undertook a review and assessment of the resource model prior to acquisition of Edna May
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	- *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* - *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* - *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	- The deposit has had a number of previous resource estimations over the exploration and production history - Much of the drilling data used is historic and methodology, detail and quality assurance information is not always complete or is in hard copy records which have not been systematically investigated. Majority of the historic drill data (pre-1980's) related to areas of the deposit which have subsequently been mined and depleted from the current model. Where historic drilling is incorporated into the model, the classification of Resources reflects the level of confidence in the data (Indicated or Inferred) - The estimate is global, expected to be reasonable for mine planning and Reserve generation - Reconciliation of resource estimates to recent production data reconciled typically within -10% to +20% of the estimates

Appendix A: Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Historic:** • Historic diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to bolster the geological interpretation and does not contribute to the data relied on for estimation. • Specific sampling procedures of historic drill campaigns were not uniformly recorded in the database or previous reports. It is presumed that industry standards and practices of time were employed during drilling. Forrestania Resources is in the process of validating the dataset. • Historic work also includes surface geochemical sampling and RAB drilling completed by Hamil Resources Limited. Limited information is available into the techniques employed in this sampling. **CRAE :** • Samples were all analysed at SGS by fire assay (charge size not documented), with approximately 1/3 of samples submitted for multi-element analysis (method not reported). Later drilling campaigns (1989-1990) also assayed for As • CRAE RC holes were sampled at 2 m intervals. Sample collection method and drill bit specifications are not reported • Sampling and QAQC protocols are not reported but are assumed to have been to industry standard for the time • CRAE DD holes were collared with HQ3 to the base of weathering and continued with NQ. Sampling was half core at 1 m intervals. • DD core was oriented where possible. Most holes were surveyed with an Eastman mutlishot camera • Down hole geophysics included magnetic susceptibility, conductivity and natural gamma. RC holes were surveyed by hand-held magnetic susceptibility instrument at 1 m intervals. **Abador Gold NL (ABG):** • RC samples were collected on 1 m intervals, with 4 m composites created and submitted for analysis. • Most samples are reported as dry, with cyclone cuttings passing through a 3-way splitter to produce a bulk sample (stored on site) and a 1-3 kg sample for analysis • Samples were transported by courier to Minelab in Perth and analysed for gold only by fire assay with AAS finish (charge size not reported). Composites returning results greater than 0.5 g/t Au for the first program, and 1 g/t for the second program, were re-assayed at 1 m intervals. All iron formation was submitted for assay due to difficulty in visually identifying mineralisation. • QAQC protocols noted the inclusion of three geochemical standards regularly inserted into sample batches (insertion rate not recorded). Submission of duplicate samples are also mentioned but insertion rate and collection method are not reported. **IMD Gold Pty Ltd:** • Samples were all analysed by Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. • Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50 g Fire Assay. • All IMD sampling was conducted using IMD QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and duplicates for qualitative analysis. • All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated. • RC samples were taken on 1 m intervals.

		FRS: • Samples were all analysed by Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. • Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50 g Fire Assay. • All sampling was conducted using FRS QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and duplicates for qualitative analysis. • All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated. • 2026 drilling was completed by RC and RC/diamond tails. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at between 0.3 and 1.0m intervals.
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).*	**Historic:** • Historic drilling included DD and RC methods. Detailed information on drill rig types and details were not uniformly recorded. **IMD:** • RC drilling was via 5 3/8th inch face sampling hammer. Drilling is via NQ and HQ diamond coring (triple tubing was used to aid recoveries in heavily weathered core. • All IMD holes were surveyed using a reflex Gyro north seeking gyroscopic instrument (or equivalent) to obtain accurate down-hole directional data where ground conditions allowed. Legacy holes were at times twinned to gauge their spatial veracity and this showed good correlation between IMD and legacy drilling. **FRS:** • RC drilling was completed by VM Drilling, using face sampling hammers with 4.5” diameter holes drilled with an Austex325 rig and 5 ¼” diameter holes completed by a Hydco 800 rig. • Drilling is via NQ and HQ diamond coring.
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*	**Historic:** • Historic sample recovery or measures taken to maximise recovery are not uniformly recorded or is unknown. It is presumed standard industry practices for the time were employed • ABG samples are noted as being mostly dry. **FRS:** • Each individual sample is visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. Wet RC samples aren’t utilised. • Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded and captured within the project database. Core loss is noted where it occurs. • Some intervals of core loss result from highly weathered material in the regolith – where assays have been reported in these intervals, the missing interval has diluted at the reported assay grade of that interval • The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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)* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Historic:** • Older drilling generally has a minimum of lithology logged with varying degrees of other information captured. • Logs were captured on paper • Polaris Metals NL manually entered previous CRAE and ABG drill hole logs into their database as the hard copies were not amenable to scanning **FRS:** • Core and RC chips were both geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes.

		- Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. All new core has been photographed wet and dry. - Sulphides in the lode positions occur predominately as disseminated grains and rarely as fine stringers varying from 1 to 3%. Pyrite dominates >95% with lesser arsenopyrite are rarely chalcopyrite. The sulphides typically occur on the margins of quartz veins or internal to the host rock. - All holes are logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling 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.*	**Historic:** - Majority of historic sub-sampling details are unknown. Detailed information is often incomplete and/or lacking for the majority of older data sets or exists in hardcopy formats which have not been systematically investigated. ABG samples were collected from cyclone cuttings passing through a 3-way splitter to produce a bulk sample (stored on site) and a 1-3 kg sample for analysis **FRS:** - 1 m samples are taken in RC, or to the mineralised/ geological boundaries with a min length of 0.3 m and a max length of 1.2 m for core. - RC samples are split using a cone splitter which is cleaned regularly to mitigate contamination. - FRS drilling utilises QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks, blanks, and duplicates. - Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the geological model and the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data 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.*	**Historic:** - Historic assays include a number of techniques and laboratories and details are often incomplete or unknown. - CRAE assays were completed by SGS Perth, a reputable laboratory with industry best-practice protocols and internal QAQC protocols including blanks, duplicates and standards - ABG assays were submitted to Minelab for analysis, it is presumed that Minelabs operated to industry-standard practices for the time **FRS:** - QAQC protocols utilising Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates were used. All checks passed quality test thresholds. - All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC.
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.*	**Historic:** - For historic data, detailed information for verification of sampling and assaying is generally not available. In limited cases, hardcopy data is available and checks have been undertaken to verify original and electronic datasets. - Data collected in the field on paper or digital logs within tough-books computers, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. - IMD holes have been drilled near historic CRAE and ABG holes, as proxy twins, with results mirroring each other within acceptable limits.

	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**FRS:** • All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a *Microsoft Access* database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Historic:** • Historic holes may have been surveyed in local grid or AMG grids and then translated. Original survey coordinates are retained. • Much of the early drilling and surface geochemical data was captured in Local Grid on hard-copy logs. Polaris Metals NL attempted grid transformations from Local where possible, by identifying two or more points on both local grid and AMG (AGD84) or MGA (GDA94) Zone 50 coordinates. • CRAE DD core was oriented where possible. Most holes were surveyed with an Eastman mutlishot camera • IMD completed a desktop reconciliation of historic drillhole collars and did not identify material issues **FRS:** • Drill holes were located using handheld GPS. • Drill hole collar positions have been accurately surveyed utilising DGPS survey equipment to an accuracy of +/- 0.01m. Down holes surveys were completed using gyro. • The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDRL
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.*	**FRS:** • Drilling has been completed on a grid drilled orthogonal to the N/S mineralisation, generally toward 090 and typically on nominal 25 and 25m spaced drill lines. The main deposit is drilled to notional grade control spacing and is therefore considered to be estimated to a high confidence level. • Data spacing and distribution is adequate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. A conservative approach has been taken on resource classification. • Raw samples have been composited to two metres for use in resource estimation, so as to affect the histogram in a manner that benefits the calculation of variance relationships in space.
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.*	**Historic:** • Majority of historic holes are angled at approximately -60 degrees towards 090 or 270 • Some AGN holes were designed to scissor / cross-cut original CRAE drilling **FRS:** • The drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. • The orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historic:** • Chain of custody information is not available for all historic drilling. • ABG samples were transported by courier to Minelab in Perth **FRS:** • Samples were collected from the field and immediately recorded, and dispatched to Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth, utilising FRS employees or appropriately qualified contractors
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• IMD completed a review of historic drilling at British Hill prior to conducting in-fill drilling in support of resource modelling. Review areas included drill type, desktop reconciliation of drill hole collar location, assay, resource modelling. • No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken by FRS to date

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The British Hill Project consists of E77/1965, M77/1256, L77/0221, L77/0223 and L77/0224; held by IMD Gold Propriety Limited which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Limited. • Gold and other mineral rights hosted by the IMD tenure are owned 100% by IMD which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Limited. • No material issues exist with the underlying tenure and the tenements are therefore in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• CRA Exploration Limited (CRA) conducted an intensive exploration programme for gold over their entire Parker Range Project area, from British Hill 15 km northwards to the Parker Range area. Their programme included geological mapping, auger drilling for soil geochemical samples, drilling of numerous RAB and RC holes, and diamond drilling at a few strategic localities. RC samples were collected as 2 m composites and assayed by fire assay method, with approximately 1/3 of total samples submitted for multi-element analysis (method not documented). • A major component of the CRAE drilling was targeted in the vicinity of the lateritic gold resource at British Hill within Prospecting Licences P77/3309 & P77/3310, from which a laterite gold mining operation in 1994 by Eclipse Ridge Pty Ltd produced 160,000 tonnes of laterite with an average grade of 1.26 g/t Au. (refer Polaris Metals N L, 2004 report for details). • Abador Gold NL completed two rounds of in-fill drilling to CRA's work between 1995-1996. Sampling was conducted by 4 m composites, with anomalous zones (0.5 g/t) having the corresponding 1 m samples submitted • Polaris Metals NL farmed into a JV over the British Hill project in the early 2000's. Work undertaken by Polaris included auger soil sampling, drilling of RC holes to test gaps in the pattern of earlier CRA drilling, and the drilling of six diamond holes (with RC pre-collars) to test for gold mineralisation at depth below the British Hill bedrock gold resource.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• British Hill is a lode hosted orogenic gold deposit typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. • The lode is developed amongst Archaean mafic and felsic rocks with high grade quartz veins developed, in response to syn-mineralisation strain regime, within it. Gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz veined host. • The lode is typically defined by quartz stock working, often cored by more linear laminated quartz veins. The system is relatively deeply weathered in the south and a component of supergene mineralisation thought to exist. In the north, weathering is less pronounced.

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.*	• For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable
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.*	• For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable • No new exploration results are reported. All drilling has been reported previously • No metal equivalents are being reported, gold only
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').*	• No new exploration results are reported. All drilling has been reported by previous owners • Gold mineralisation identified to date at British Hill consists of a number of interpreted mineralised lodes striking approximately 340° comprising sub horizontal ladder style architecture. • Drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Some twins and scissor holes have been completed by previous explorers. • Drill hole intersections have been recorded as downhole widths; accurate true widths are not known.
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.*	• See plan and cross-section views provided in this report.

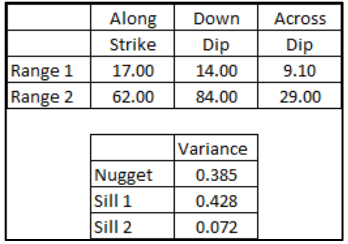
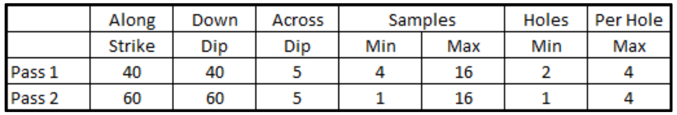
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable
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.*	• For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable
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.*	• Exploration and development within the British Hill Project is ongoing. • FRS is focusing on staged development drilling at British Hill in addition to mine planning, metallurgical studies and development studies as required with a view to monetising the project. • Drilling priorities over the next 12 months are to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources via infill drilling and at the same time, secure a milling option for the treatment of British Hill ore. • Additional potential to expand resources exist with historic drill intercepts below the current resource requiring validation and further testing. • Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• *A total of 322 holes were provided in Micromine format; 284 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 38 Diamond Drill (DD) and Diamond Tail (RCD) holes were used in the estimation.*
		• *All drill hole data was validated, including :*
		  • *Checks for duplicate collars*
		  • *Checks for missing samples*
		  • *Checks for downhole from-to interval consistency*
		  • *Checks for overlapping samples*
		  • *Checks for samples beyond hole depth*

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has undertaken a site visit in August 2026.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation of the mineralisation is reasonably understood; the Competent Person believes it supports the classification applied. • Variable dip and strike have been used in the search ellipses to follow the changes of orientation in the mineralisation. • The mineralisation interpretation has been used to constrain samples used in the estimation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralisation has a strike length of approximately 1,100m, extends across strike for up to 200m and reaches a depth of 250m below surface. The thickness of lodes varies from approximately 2m to 20m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters*	• Assay data was composited to 1m before estimation. • A top cut of 30 g/t Au was applied in all mineralised lodes. • A parent block size of 10m x 20m x 2.5 has been used, with a rotation of -20^{o} to align with the strike orientation. A block size of 5m x 10m x 5m has been used in mineralised domains, with sub-celling to 1m x 1m x 1m to follow geological and lode boundaries. Sample spacing varies from 10m by 10m to 50m x 25m. • Ordinary Kriging using Micromine 2026.5 software has been used. • Variogram and search parameters are summarised below:

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>used.
• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td>
<td>

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Along Strike</th><th>Down Dip</th><th>Across Dip</th></tr>
<tr><td>Range 1</td><td>17.00</td><td>14.00</td><td>9.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Range 2</td><td>62.00</td><td>84.00</td><td>29.00</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Variance</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nugget</td><td>0.385</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sill 1</td><td>0.428</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sill 2</td><td>0.072</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Along</th><th>Down</th><th>Across</th><th colspan="2">Samples</th><th>Holes</th><th>Per Hole</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Strike</th><th>Dip</th><th>Dip</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 1</td><td>40</td><td>40</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>16</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 2</td><td>60</td><td>60</td><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>16</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>
• Validation was carried out by swathe plots, visual inspection of block model vs drill hole values in section, and statistical comparisons by domain. All methods produced satisfactory results.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><i>Moisture</i></td>
<td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td>
<td>• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><i>Cut-off parameters</i></td>
<td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td>
<td>• A cutoff of 0.3 g/t Au was initially used to define mineralised domains; a cutoff of 0.5 g/t has been used for reporting, based on typical WA mining and processing costs and a gold price of AUD 5,500/oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><i>Mining factors or assumptions</i></td>
<td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the</td>
<td>• Mining is assumed to be by conventional open pit methods.
• Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries typical for West Australian gold deposits. A gold price of AUD 5,500 has been used.</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td><i>basis of the mining assumptions made.</i></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i></td><td>As per sighter work undertaken by IMD, the underlying metallurgical assumptions are of a free milling deposit that achieves +90% recoveries using conventional CIL technology.
The above test work verifies rule of thumb assumptions for such as deposit of this nature in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. No geological or geochemical evidence exists to hint that metallurgy is anything other than an ore type easily amenable to classical CIL treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i></td><td><i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i></td><td>The British Hill Deposit is located on granted mining tenure within a historically explored and mined region of Western Australia.
No environmental factors have been identified that are expected to materially affect the potential development of the Mineral Resource.
Baseline surveys have been completed.</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>Bulk density</i></td><td><i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i>
<i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i>
<i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density</i></td><td>Bulk density has been reviewed and determined as part of previous resource estimations.
<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Density (t/m^3)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transition</td><td>2.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.70</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including:
		  • Geological continuity;
		  • Data quality;
		  • Drill hole spacing;
		  • Modelling technique;
		  • Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks.
		• The Competent Person has considered all relevant factors in the final classification and the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource has not been externally audited but has been internally reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection of both the geological interpretation and tenor of mineralisation within the deposit. • The mineral resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model.