FORRESTANIA RESOURCES

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9 November 2026

ASX RELEASE

British Hill Mineral Resource Estimate Continues Solid Growth Beyond 285,000oz Au

Highlights:

- **Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the British Hill Deposit now stands at 5.64Mt @ 1.58 g/t Au for 286,300oz Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off**
- **MRE update represents a 35% increase following the inclusion of results from 19 additional RC drill holes**
- **Includes 3.86Mt @ 1.61 g/t Au in the Indicated category for 199,800oz Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, representing a 45% increase in higher-confidence Indicated Mineral Resources from the previous MRE**
- **Updated MRE incorporates results from 19 additional RC drill holes totalling 4,246 metres completed as part of the current drilling program**
- **Drilling is continuing with two RC rigs and one diamond rig targeting extensions to mineralisation along strike and down dip**

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"Delivering a 35% increase in the British Hill Mineral Resource merely six weeks following our previous update highlights both the quality of the deposit and the success of our ongoing drilling program."

"Importantly, this growth has been accompanied by a substantial increase in higher-confidence Indicated Resources, which now account for approximately 70% of the contained ounces."

"With British Hill now exceeding 285,000 ounces and drilling continuing with multiple rigs focused on further extensions, we remain confident that the deposit has significant growth potential. The increasing scale and confidence of the resource strengthens our development plans and further supports our objective of establishing Forrestania as Australia's next gold producer."

Forrestania Resources Limited **(ASX: FRS) ("FRS" or "the Company")** is pleased to announce a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the British Hill Deposit at the Company's Forrestania Hub of 5,637,000 tonnes @ 1.58 g/t Au for 286,300oz Au at a 0.5g/t cut off.

About the British Hill Gold Project

The historical British Hill Project is situated on granted Mining Lease M77/1256, located 75km SSE of Southern Cross in the Yilgarn Mineral Field of WA. The tenement is located close to the Parker Dome, which lies centrally within the long Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt, an Archaean-aged greenstone rock package that varies in metamorphic grade between upper greenschist and amphibolite facies.

Gold mineralisation occurs amongst the abovementioned lithologies with high-grade quartz veins developed in response to a syn-mineralisation strain regime within it. Gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz-veined host. The lode is typically defined by a corridor of 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 is thought to exist. In the north, weathering is less pronounced.

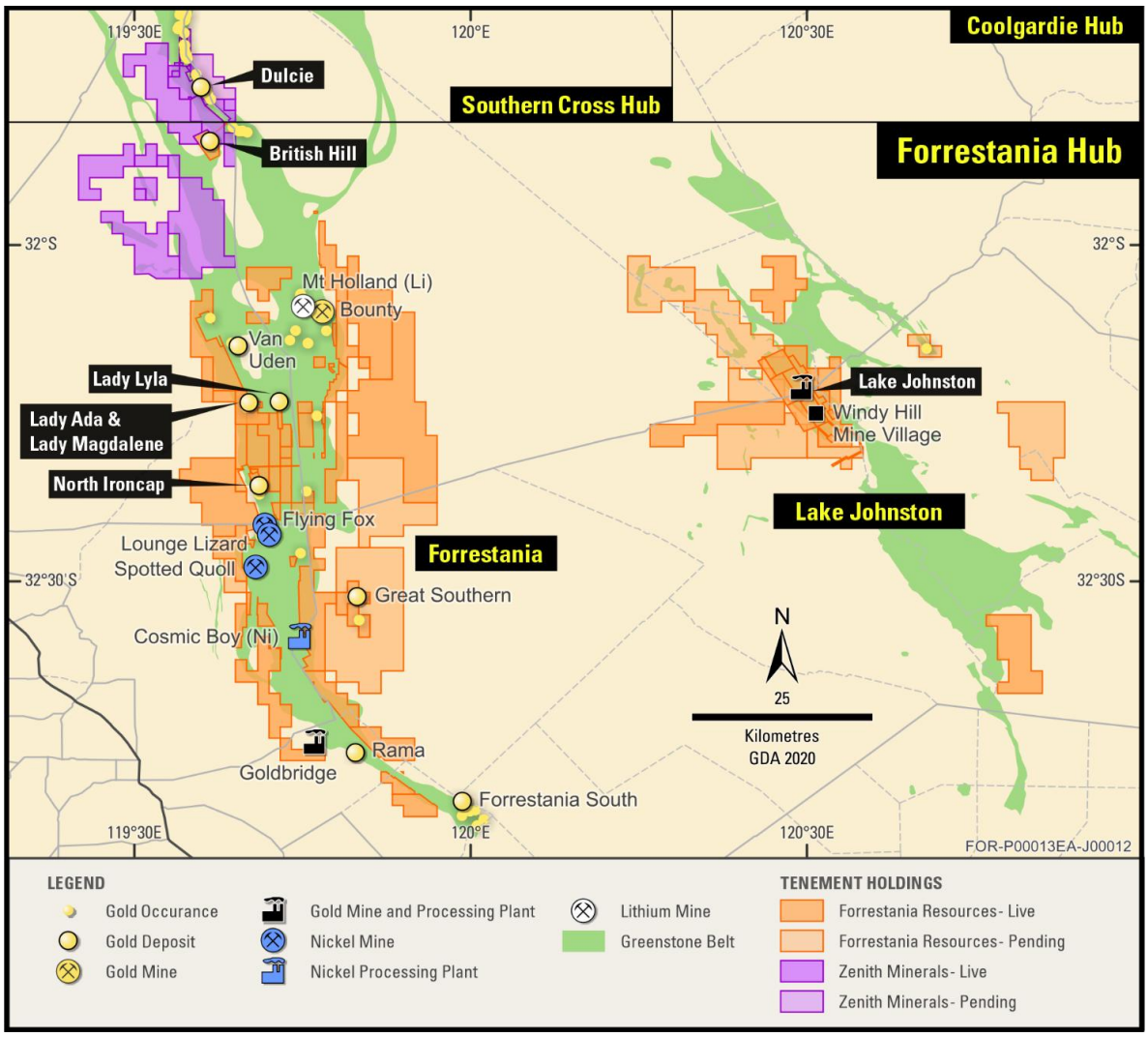


Figure 1: Forrestania Hub location

Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled 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.

A summary of JORC Table 1 is provided below for compliance regarding the MRE reported within and in line with the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled 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'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate

Based on the estimate provided by Widenbar using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade, British Hill contains 5.64 Mt at 1.58 g/t Au for 286,300 oz Au, as shown in Table 1.

JORC Mineral Resource November 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cut-off	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.5	3,860,000	1.61	199,800
Inferred	0.5	1,780,000	1.51	86,500
Total	0.5	5,640,000	1.58	286,300

*Numbers have been rounded

Table 1: JORC MRE November 2026

Regional Geology

The Forrestania Hub is hosted within the Forrestania Greenstone Belt — the southern extension of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt and host to the historic +1Moz Bounty Gold Mine. Key structural controls are the D2–D3 shear zones that trend NNW through the belt, concentrating gold in shear-parallel quartz lode systems at British Hill. The proximity of the portfolio to the Dulcie Project (~9 km north-west) and to the Marvel Loch goldfield (~32 km NW) demonstrates the structural continuity of the gold system across the hub.

The main lithologies present include Archean gneissic granitoid, amphibolite, mafic and ultramafic metavolcanics, intrusives, and metasedimentary rocks including banded iron formations. The Southern Cross greenstone belt extends discontinuously for approximately 400 km, from north of Southern Cross and south to Ravensthorpe near the southern coast of Western Australia.

The belt contains several large historical and current gold mines near Bullfinch, Southern Cross and Marvel Loch as well as abundant small gold showings. The southern half of the belt is host to the Flying

Fox and Spotted Quoll nickel deposits in the Forrestania area. Many of the primary geological relationships have been obscured by subsequent deep weathering, the development of lateritic and calcrete duricrust, and burial by surficial deposits (including colluvium, wind-blown sand, and unconsolidated deposits in ephemeral lakes and watercourses).

The margins of the greenstone belt are defined by outcrops of gneissic and granitoid igneous rocks. The contacts between greenstone and granitoid/gneissic provinces are sheared. Deformation of the belt is a consequence of craton-wide east-west compression with synchronous granite intrusion. The granitoid/gneissic terrains are now ovoid in plan and dome-shaped in three dimensions, with a concentric steeply-outward-dipping foliation. The adjacent units in the greenstone belt display structures that are compatible with this; stratigraphic contacts and foliations dip moderately to steeply away from the margins of the neighbouring dome, and the stratigraphic units concordantly wrap the domes. Post-tectonic (non-foliated) granitoids, discordant pegmatites and east-west striking mafic dykes have intruded the above-mentioned rocks.

Regional metamorphic grade increases southwards through the district to relatively high grade in the vicinity of Marvel Loch and falls to low grade at Ravensthorpe. There is also a tendency for metamorphic grade to increase outwards towards the margins of the belt (Ahmat, 1986).

Local Geology

British Hill is located approximately 60km SSE of Marvel Loch, a longstanding gold prospect in the Southern Goldfields with a history of development by previous operator IMD Gold. British Hill has been interpreted as structurally controlled greenstone gold, amenable to open-pit extraction. The local stratigraphic succession comprises steeply dipping metasediments, sedimentary iron formation, and mafic rocks, intruded by low-angle, west dipping pegmatites. Gold mineralisation and pegmatite intrusion are both thought to be controlled by shear-parallel structures linked to regional D3 deformation, creating a structurally focussed stacked mineralisation system.

Greenstone lithologies in the Parker Range area wrap the Parker Dome gneissic granitoid and young away from the core of the Dome. Geological mapping and drill log data show that a package of mafic and ultramafic units with intercalated BIF horizons are overlain by a sediment-dominated package. The contact between the mafic and sedimentary packages is characterised by inter-layered ferruginous chert and chlorite-garnet schist with sulphides. Apart from high-angle structural displacement and facies changes, the sequence is relatively uniform, particularly along the western flank of the Dome.

Mineralisation

At British Hill M77/1256, in the southern part of the Parker Dome Project area, meta-sediments are strongly folded, medium to high-grade metamorphic rocks of shaly (including carbonaceous) and sandy parentage. Garnet, altered andalusite and altered cordierite are common constituent minerals. Relict bedding is still recognisable as a generally northerly-striking steep layering on the centimetre to decimetre scale that is transposed parallel to schistosity. Folds in bedding plunge steeply northerly, but with an easterly or westerly component, depending on the dip direction of bedding. Pelitic rocks contain a metamorphic foliation axial planar to the folds that is weak to absent in coarser-grained units (i.e. quartzites and quartz-magnetite rock). These units dip westward off the Parker Dome (Taylor, 2006).

Mineralisation at British Hill is hosted by “sulphide facies” BIF, enclosed by the sediment package, which has undergone high-grade metamorphism (mineral assemblages include magnetite and grunerite). Gold mineralisation occurs within late-stage breccia zones at the metre to decimetre scale, with abundant centimetre-scale veins of mainly pyrrhotite and quartz. Gold occurs in these veins as rare microscopic grains of electrum and argentian gold in composite grains of arsenopyrite that have loellingite cores.

Gold mineralisation in the region usually occurs with sulphide-bearing quartz, localised by both structural and stratigraphic controls (Bagas, 1994). Host lithologies include mafic, ultramafic, BIF and sediments.

Drilling and Sampling

A total of 268 holes were used to inform the MRE for the British Hill deposit; 252 Reverse Circulation (RC), 10 Diamond Drill (DD), and 6 Reverse Circulation with diamond tail (RD) holes were used in the estimation. Historic drillhole data predates Forrestania Minerals' involvement in the British Hill Project. Data is sourced from past explorers’ databases and historic reports, both open files and internal. Full details of drilling and samples are described in Table 1.

Historic drilling (prior to 2019) was subset based on the criteria listed below. Holes which did not meet the criteria were excluded from the geological model and the MRE:

- Holes within the FRS high-density drilling area
- Must have a downhole survey, with the exception of Polaris Metals drill holes less than 100 metres in depth
- Exclusion of drill holes completed in the year 1990 based on a high transformation error from Local to AMG84 to GDA2020
- Holes 88PRDD29, 88PRRC007, 87PRDD17, 87PRDD11 were excluded due to high uncertainty on location, not aligning with historic clearing from google earth imagery.

Forrestania has received lab assays for a total of 64 holes during 2026 for a total of 15,877.19 metres.

Program	Hole Type	Metres	Number
2026	RC	13,767	58
2026	RD	1,519.5 (RC), 590.69 (DD)	6
2020	RC	8,197	117
2019	RC	1,633	27
Historic	RC	5,012	50
Historic	DD	2,146	10
ALL	**TOTAL**	32,865.19	**268**

Table 2: British Hill Drill Holes used for MRE

Forrestania advanced its British Hill asset in November 2026, receiving assays for the first 54 holes of the stage two drilling of 12,973.5 metres. To date, the program continues to deliver on the following dual objectives: expanding the mineralisation footprint and substantially derisking the company's existing mineral resource base.

For most drilling campaigns, RC samples have been collected on 1m intervals from the rig mounted cyclone. Historic programs included composites over 2 and 4 m intervals, with corresponding 1m splits submitted for anomalous zones. Each individual RC sample was visually assessed in the field for recovery, moisture and contamination. Wet samples were excluded from sampling.

Diamond core was typically HQ or NQ, with half core samples collected over intervals of 0.3m to 1m to geological boundaries. Core was jig sawed and oriented, with any core loss noted. Some intervals of core loss occurred 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.

Recent IMD and FRS samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, where samples were weighed, dried and pulverised to prepare a subsample for assay via 50 g fire assay with AAS finish.

Collar Location and Survey

Historic drillholes completed prior to Forrestania's ownership have been surveyed in local grid or AMG grids on paper 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. Recent drilling by Forrestania located collars using hand-held GPS, with subsequent survey utilising RTKGPS survey equipment to an accuracy of +/- 0.01 m.

Historic survey method information is not available for all holes; however, it is reported that CRAE completed down-hole surveys with an Eastman multishot camera on most holes. All Forrestania holes have been surveyed down hole with a gyro tool (Gyromax).

The grid system used is GDA2020/MGA2020 Zone 50. A plan of RC and DD holes used in estimation is shown in Figure 2 below.

QAQC

Forrestania QAQC protocols include the use of Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates. All checks passed quality test thresholds. Numerous historic reports have been reviewed by Widenbar and are considered to be in line with industry standards and Widenbar considers the database sufficient to be used in resource estimation and classified in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria used for classification

The MRE 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 resource classification methodology incorporated a number of parameters derived from the kriging algorithms in combination with drill hole spacing and continuity and size of mineralised domains.

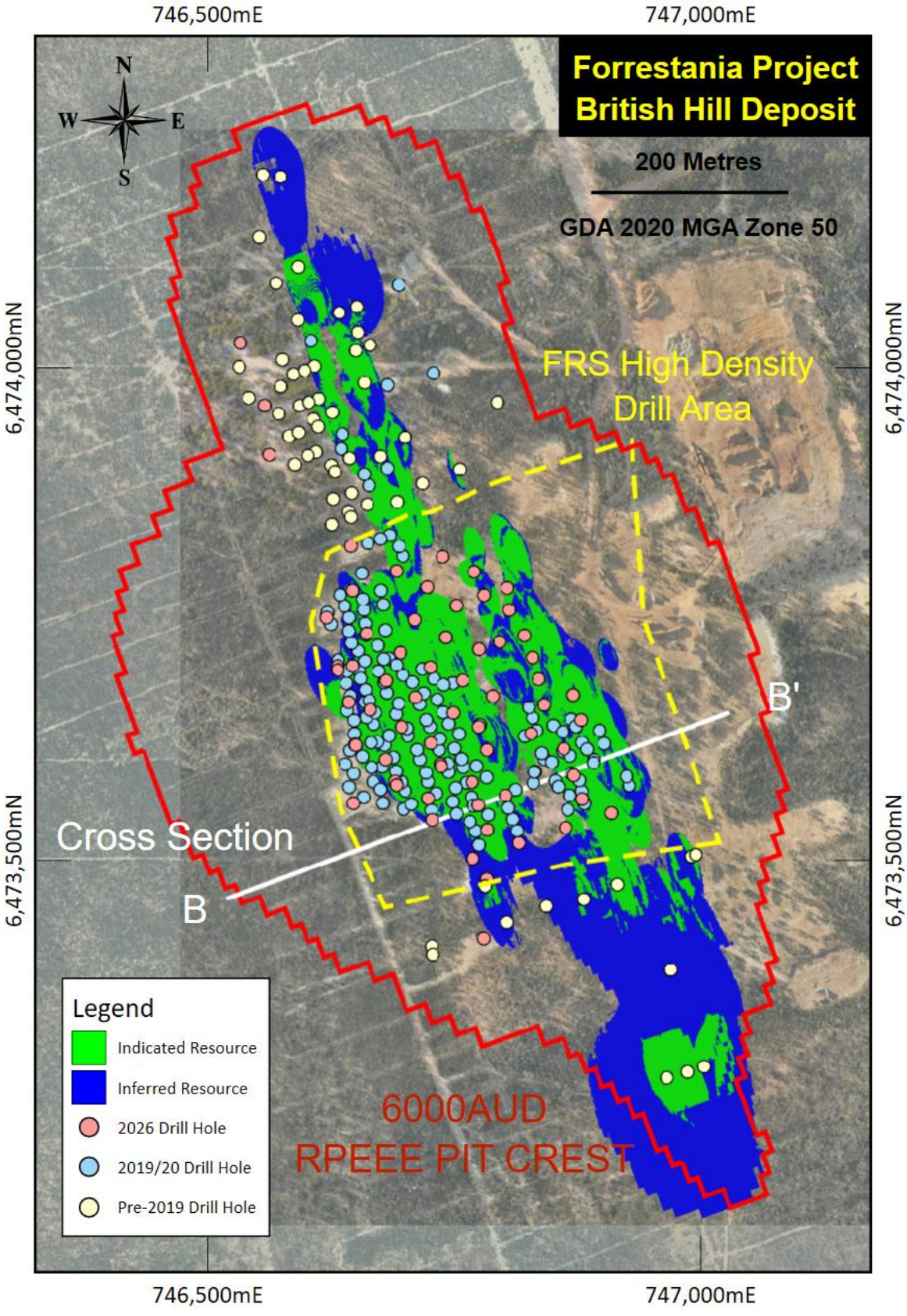


Figure 2: British Hill Deposit – Resource Category & Drill Collars Plan View

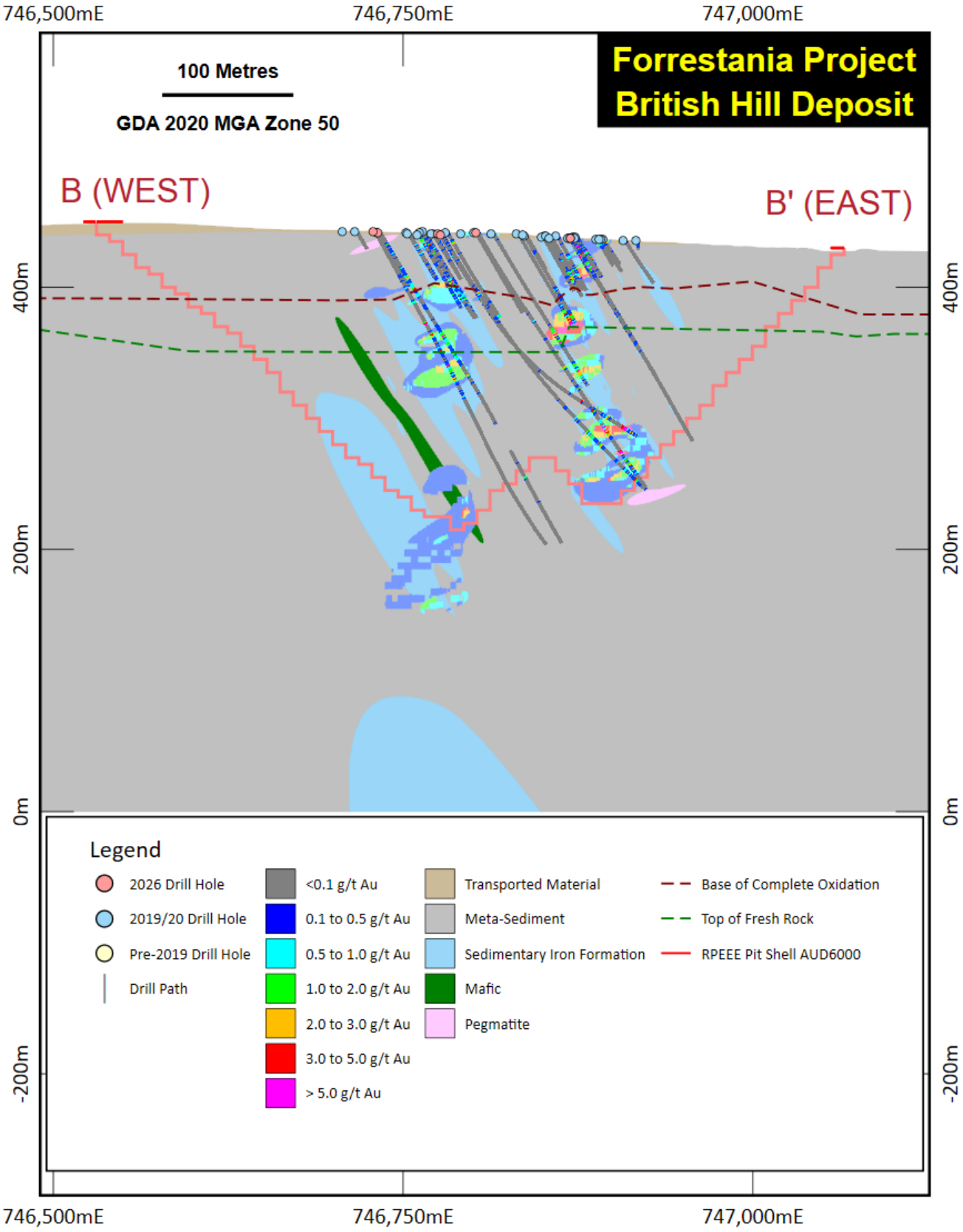


Figure 3: British Hill Deposit – Type Section with Geology, Block Grade and Drilling Grade

Geological Continuity

Geological continuity is understood with reasonable confidence. The classification reflects this level of confidence.

Data Quality

Resource classification is based on information and data provided from the Forrestania database. Descriptions of drilling techniques, survey, sampling/sample preparation, analytical techniques and database management/validation provided by indicate that data collection and management are consistent with industry standards.

Drilling Spacing

Drill hole location plots have been used to ensure that local drill spacing conforms to the minimum expected for the resource classification. Indicated material is confined to areas where resource definition drilling is 25m by 25m or less. Material outside this area with drill spacing of up to 50m by 50m is classified as Inferred.

Modelling Technique

The resource model was generated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with a multi-pass search approach. The first search ellipsoid had dimensions of 25m x 25m x 5m. The second search, used where not enough data was found in the first search had dimensions of 50m x 50m x 5m.

The search pass used, the number of samples used, the kriging variance and the average distance of samples from each block, were all stored in the block model.

In general, the kriging variance, search pass and average distance are all broadly correlated with a combination of drill hole spacing and domain thickness.

The above parameters were used as a guide in combination with drill spacing to arrive at a final resource classification.

Bulk Density

Bulk densities were adopted from the 2013 British Hill resource model; these have been reviewed by Widenbar and are considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation.

Domain	Density (t/m^3)
Oxide	2.00
Transition	2.30
Fresh	2.70

Table 3: Bulk Density

A bulk density of 2.00 t/m^3 has been used for stockpile material.

Sample Length and Compositing

Original assay intervals were composited to one metre to provide consistent data for statistical and geostatistical analysis.

Distribution Statistics

Probability plots were used to confirm that domaining produced consistent data sets.

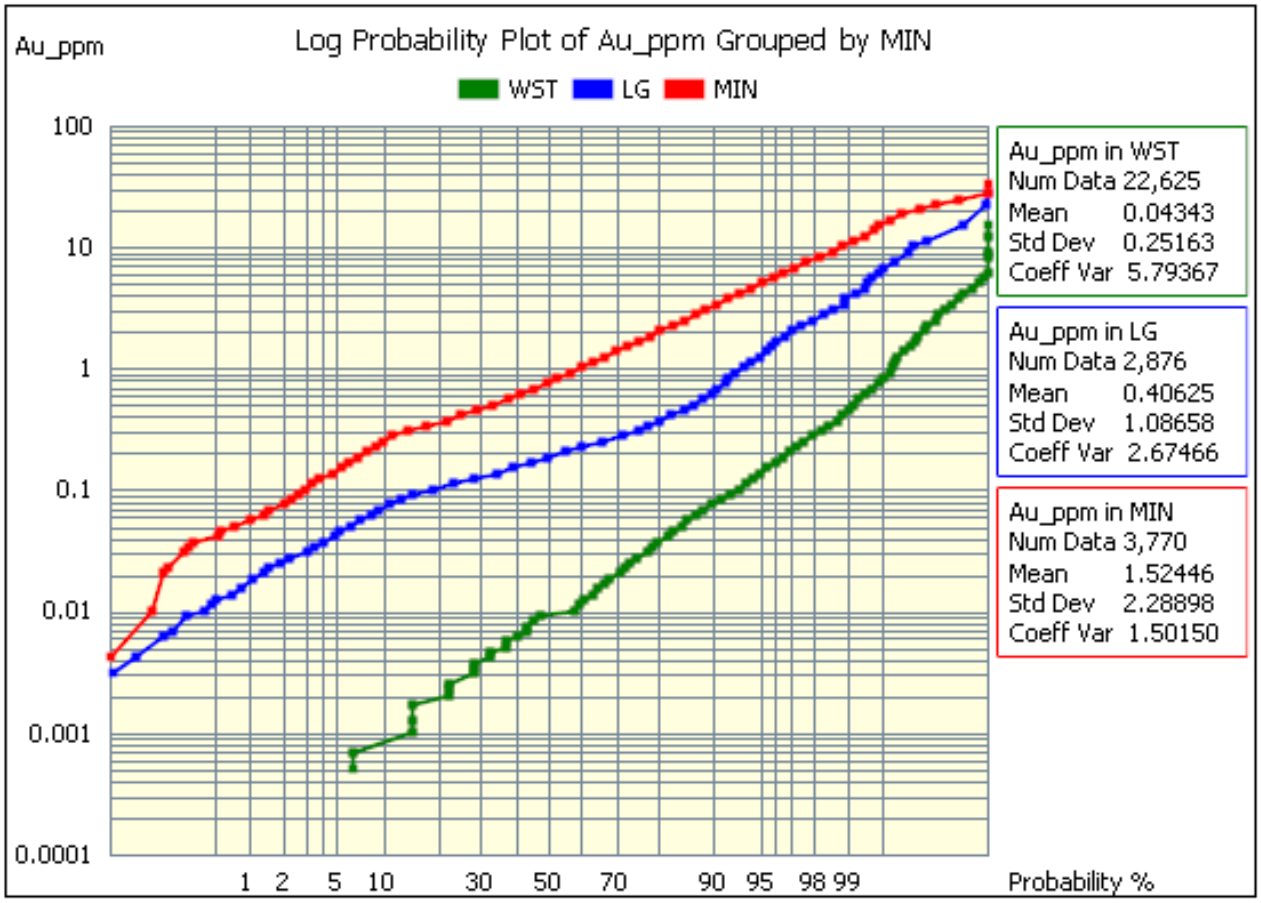


Figure 4: Au Log Probability Plot by Domain

Top Cut

A top cut analysis was carried out for the high grade and low grade mineralised lodes.

A top cut of 20 g/t Au has been applied to the high grade mineralised lodes and a top cut of 7.5 g/t Au has been applied to the low grade mineralised lodes.

Block Model Validation - Drill Hole Section Comparison

Visual inspection of sections of drill hole versus block model grades confirms that Au values in the block model correspond well to Au in drill holes. All methods produced satisfactory results. The varying local dip and strike of the mineralised domains is encoded into the block model cells so that the search ellipse follows the local orientation.

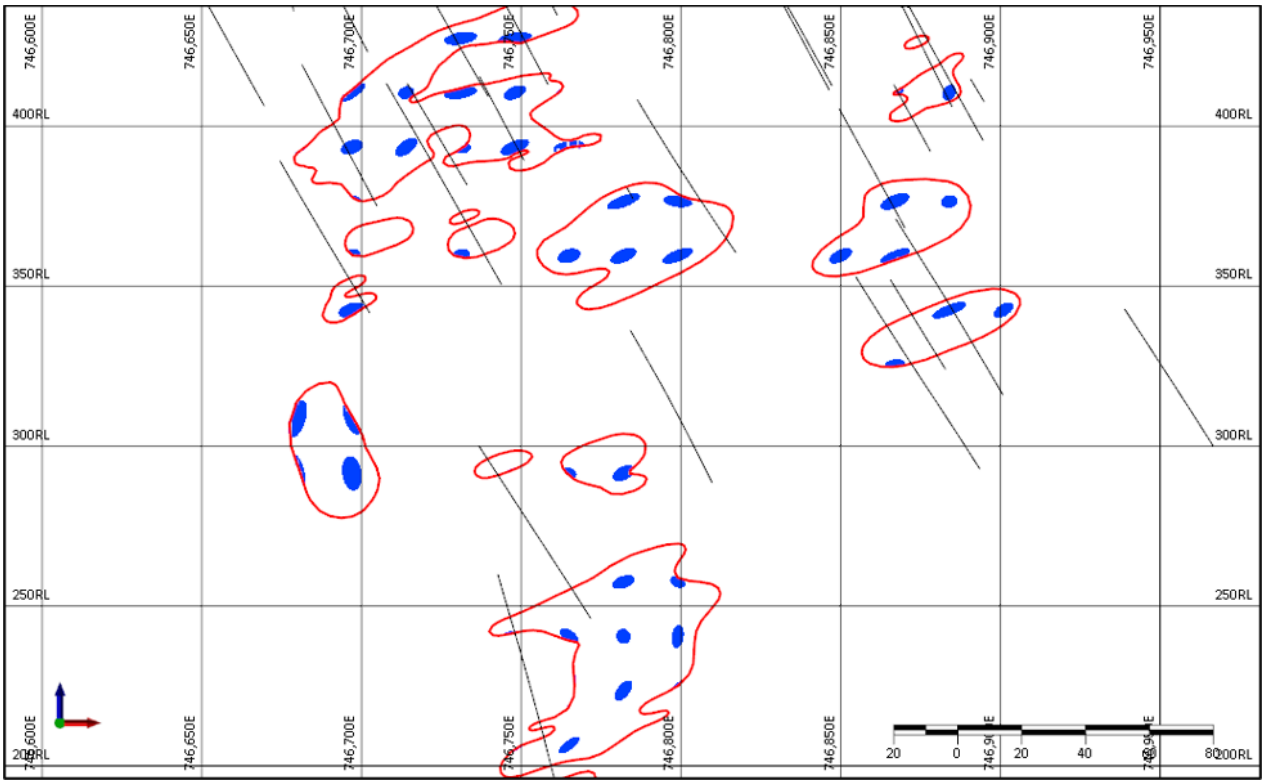


Figure 5: Variable Search Ellipse Orientations

Mining Method

The British Hill MRE has been evaluated on the basis of potential extraction by conventional open pit mining methods. A gold price of **A$6,000/oz** has been applied in optimisation studies undertaken to support the assessment of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Open pit optimisation studies using conceptual mining, processing, haulage and administrative cost assumptions representative of Western Australian gold operations indicate that the MRE has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The deposit geometry, near-surface mineralisation and distribution of mineralisation are considered amenable to conventional truck-and-excavator open pit mining methods.

The MRE is reported within a conceptual open pit shell generated using the parameters adopted for the assessment of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Haulage Method

British Hill is located approximately 145 km by road from the Edna May processing facility. Existing regional road infrastructure provides potential access between the project area and third-party processing facilities.

Preliminary assessments of transport logistics have been completed as part of ongoing project evaluation activities. The proposed haul route utilises existing public and private road networks and no material access constraints have been identified from desktop reviews completed to date, although approvals and operating conditions may apply to certain road segments.

Metallurgy Method

Preliminary metallurgical test work indicates that British Hill mineralisation is amenable to conventional gravity recovery followed by cyanide leaching and CIL/CIP processing.

Two RC composite samples were tested by ALS Metallurgy under the supervision of Extreme Metallurgy. The program included grind establishment, gravity recovery, rheology assessment and cyanidation test work at grind sizes of P80 106 µm and 75 µm using hypersaline water.

Gold recoveries ranged from 83.9% to 88.7% for Composite 1 and 90.1% to 91.4% for Composite 2. Gravity recoverable gold accounted for approximately 40% to 42% of total gold, supporting the inclusion of a gravity recovery circuit ahead of conventional CIL/CIP treatment.

Rheological behaviour varied between the composites, with one sample exhibiting no significant viscosity constraints and the second displaying elevated viscosity at 40% solids. Cyanide consumption was relatively low, while lime consumption varied between the two composites.

Further metallurgical and ore characterisation test work is in progress to improve orebody representativity and refine metallurgical recovery assumptions, comminution characteristics, physical ore properties, rheological behaviour and processing design parameters.

Environmental Factors

British Hill is located on granted mining tenure within a historically disturbed and previously mined area of the Yilgarn/Southern Cross region of Western Australia. Baseline environmental studies completed to date include assessments of flora and vegetation, fauna, soils and landforms, waste rock characterisation, surface water and groundwater.

Environmental studies completed to date have not identified any fatal environmental constraints to future development; however, further studies, environmental approvals and regulatory assessments would be required before any mining operation could proceed.

Key environmental considerations identified to date include:

- Priority flora, including potential impacts to *Drummondita wilsonii* (P1) and *Phebalium aff. drummondii* (P3), which may require consideration during future approvals processes.
- Potentially acid-forming waste rock, particularly within fresh rock material, requiring additional geochemical characterisation and assessment of future waste management strategies.
- Water availability and groundwater management, which require further hydrogeological investigation.
- Completion of additional environmental surveys and supporting technical studies.

No Threatened Ecological Communities have been identified within the project area. No Threatened flora has been recorded during surveys completed to date. Fauna studies have identified mallee fowl habitat and inactive mounds within the broader project area that would require consideration during future project design and environmental assessment.

Historical mining approvals exist for the broader area. Additional environmental, hydrogeological and regulatory work would be required to support any future mining proposal. Ongoing environmental and

technical studies are intended to improve understanding of environmental values, groundwater conditions and waste rock characteristics across the project area.

Environmental information available at the time of reporting does not indicate any known environmental factors that are likely to materially affect the potential for eventual economic extraction; however, further studies and regulatory approvals would be required before any development decision could be made.

Current Mineral Resource Estimates

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been demonstrated through open pit optimisation studies completed using parameters considered representative of a Western Australian gold operation. The optimisation incorporated conceptual mining, processing, transport and administrative cost assumptions, together with metallurgical recovery assumptions and treatment through the Edna May processing facility. A gold price of **A$6,000/oz** was applied.

The results of the optimisation indicate that the MRE has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction by conventional open pit mining methods.

A summary of the current resource estimate is shown below, along with a grade tonnage curve.

JORC Mineral Resource November 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cut-off	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.5	3,860,000	1.61	199,800
Inferred	0.5	1,780,000	1.51	86,500
Total	0.5	5,640,000	1.58	286,300

*Numbers have been rounded

Table 4: JORC British Hill Mineral Resource Estimate November 2026

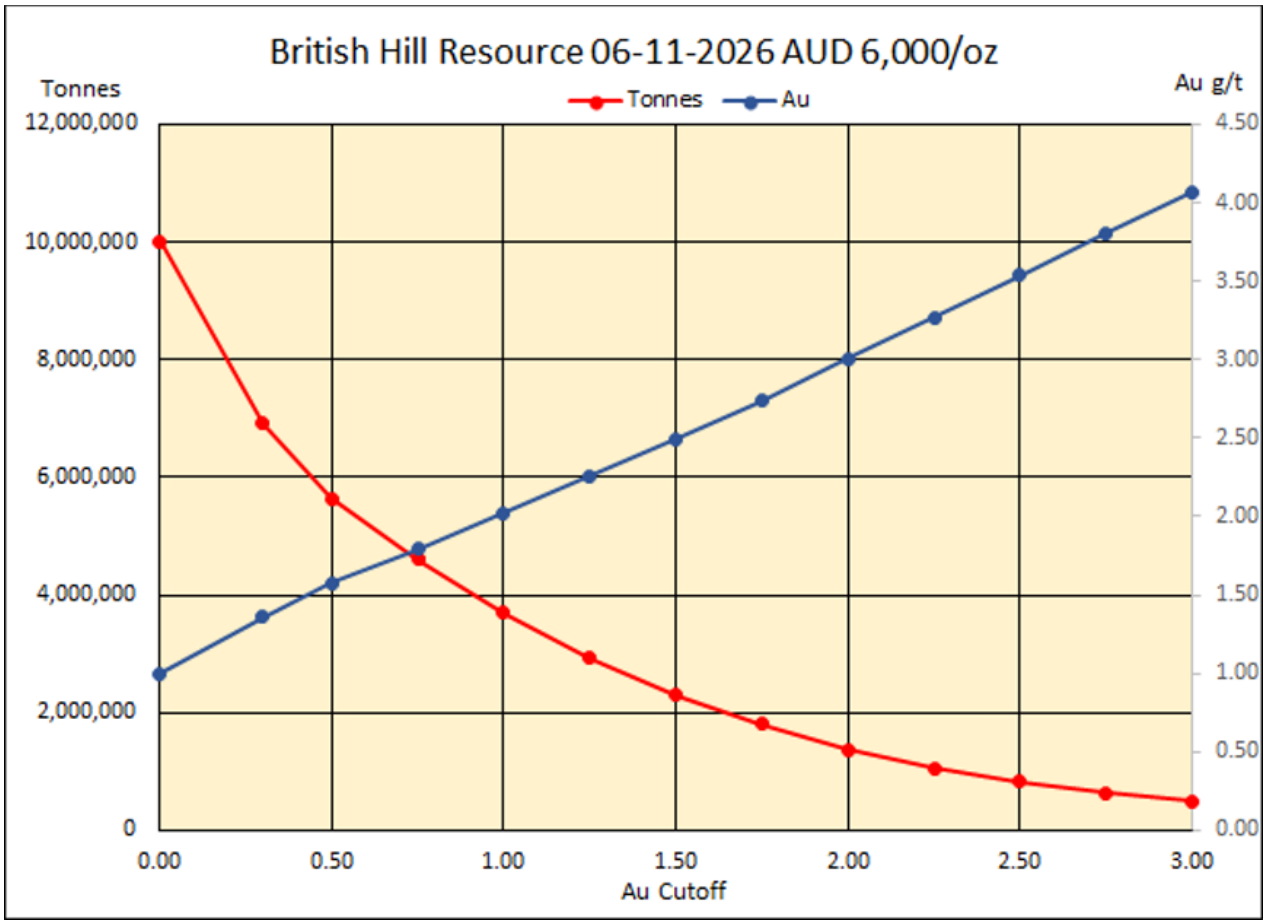


Figure 6: Grade Tonnage Curve

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 development company transitioning to producer status through the restart of its Edna May Gold Project, with dry commissioning now underway and first ore processing targeted in December 2026. The Company is building a leading Western Australian gold business through two strategic processing hubs at Edna May and Lake Johnston.

Forrestania's portfolio supports a hub-and-spoke growth strategy, with multiple deposits, development assets and exploration projects located within haulage distance of existing processing infrastructure. The Company is advancing a growing inventory of ore sources at Edna May, while progressing Lake Johnston as a second strategic hub to support future growth and regional consolidation.

Through disciplined exploration, targeted acquisitions and project development, Forrestania is focused on growing its resource base, expanding production opportunities and creating long-term shareholder value. Supported by an experienced Board and management team with a proven track record in discovery, development and mining operations, the Company is committed to sustainable growth and responsible resource development.

With Forrestania now holding a controlling interest in Zenith, the Company encourages shareholders who have not yet accepted the Offer to carefully consider the implications of remaining as minority shareholders of an entity controlled by Forrestania. Acceptance of the Offer provides immediate value and participation in the future growth strategy of the enlarged Forrestania group.

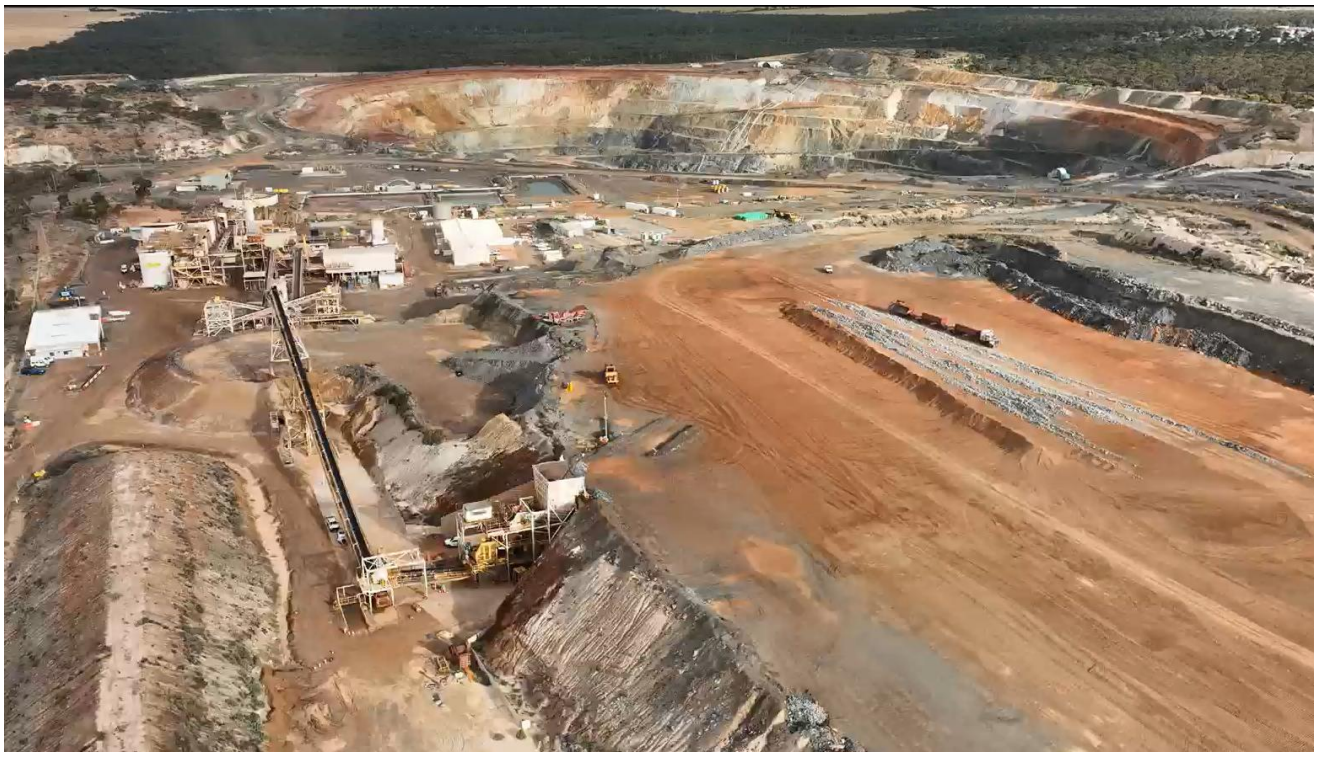


Figure 7 – Edna May Gold Mine: Dry Commissioning Underway

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 information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled 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'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Disclosure

The information in this announcement is based on the following publicly available ASX announcements, which is 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.

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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. **CRA:** • 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 • CRA 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 • CRA 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:** • 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 CRA 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. • CRA 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 CRA 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 *Geobank* 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. • CRA 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 RTK GPS 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 MGA2020 Zone 50. 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:** • RC Samples were collected from the field and immediately recorded, and dispatched to Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth, utilising FRS employees or appropriately qualified contractors • Diamond samples were collected from the field and immediately recorded, and dispatched to Galt Mining Solutions in West Leederville, Perth, using appropriately qualified contractors where the core was measured for structures and

		specific gravity, photographed, and half cored prior to being dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Perth Airport, Perth, using 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, complete grade control drilling over the early stage mining areas. • 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

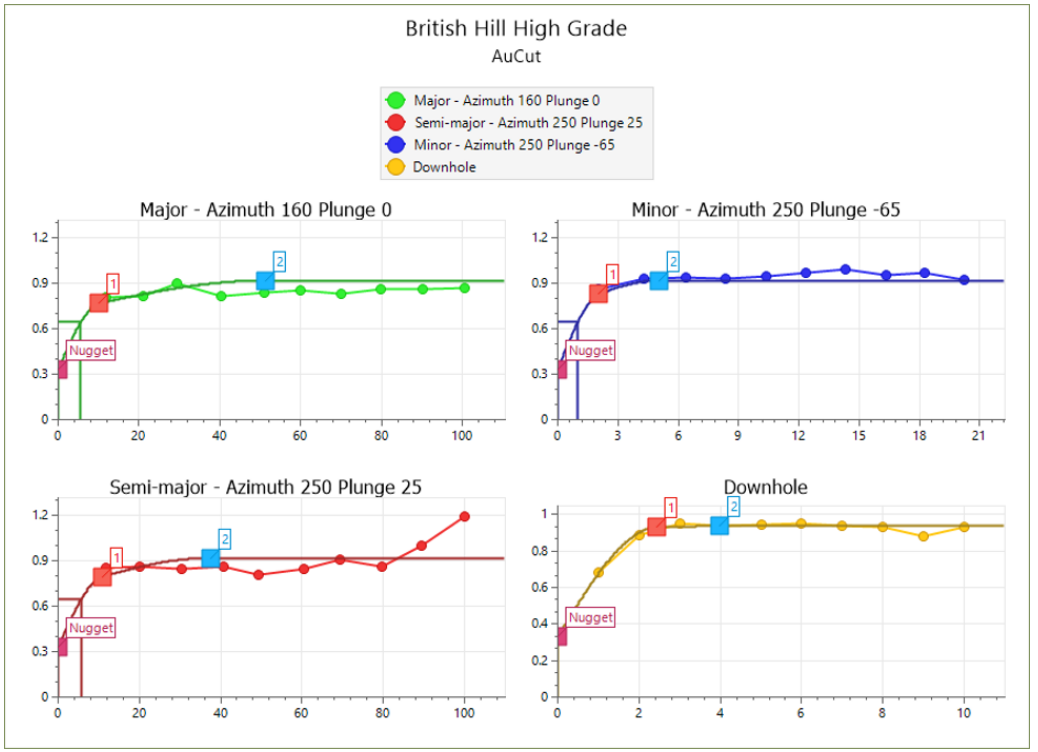
Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment

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.*
		• *Assays from a total of 268 holes were provided in Micromine format; 252 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 10 Diamond Drill (DD) and 6 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*

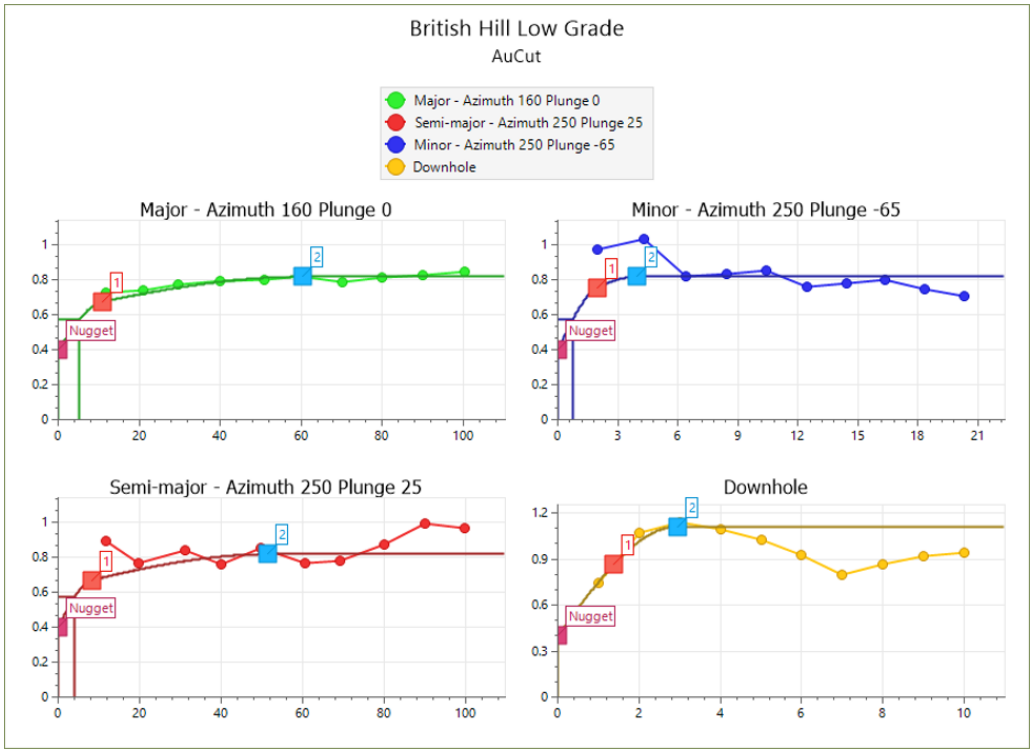
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has undertaken a site visit in August 2026.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, 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 20 g/t Au was applied in the high grade mineralised lodes. • A top cut of 7.5 g/t Au was applied in the low grade 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 2027 software has been used. • Variogram and search parameters are summarised below:

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.*



High Grade Variogram Model Parameters								
Variance			Range 1			Range 2		
Nugget	Sill 1	Sill 2	Along Strike	Down Dip	DownHole	Along Strike	Down Dip	DownHole
0.332	0.370	0.214	10.0	11.0	2.1	51.0	38.0	5.1



Low Grade Variogram Model Parameters								
Variance			Range 1			Range 2		
Nugget	Sill 1	Sill 2	Along Strike	Down Dip	DownHole	Along Strike	Down Dip	DownHole
0.400	0.222	0.195	11.0	8.2	2.0	60.0	52.0	4.0

- 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.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au was used to define high grade mineralised domains; a cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au was used to define low grade mineralised domains; a cut-off of 0.5 g/t has been used for reporting, based on typical WA mining and processing costs and a gold price of AUD 6,000/oz.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It*	• 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 6,000 has been used.

	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.	
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.*	• 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
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 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.*	• 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.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the*	• Bulk density has been reviewed and determined as part of previous resource estimations.

	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.*	<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>

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.*	• 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.

- *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*