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ASX RELEASE

Burracoppin Mineral Resource Estimate

Highlights:

- **JORC Compliant Inferred Mineral Resource (MRE) of 2.015kt @ 0.91g/t for 58.7koz Au**
- **MRE equates to an acquisition cost of just $14 per gold ounce**
- **Further work is planned, resource extension drilling along strike and down dip, including diamond core drilling to facilitate metallurgical test work.**
- **Forrestania has an approved PoW Registration ID 206041 in place.**
- **Burracoppin is a strategic resource in the Company's Westonia Gold hub with near surface mineralisation and close to regional milling solutions**

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) ("FRS" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource of 2,015,000t @ 0.91g/t for 58,700oz Au for its Burracoppin gold deposit, in Western Australia. Burracoppin is a viewed as a strategic gold resource within the Company's Westonia Gold hub and is positioned proximate to the Ramelius Resources Ltd (ASX: RMS) owned Edna May processing infrastructure.

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:
"The delivery of this Mineral Resource Estimate at Burracoppin marks an important milestone for the Company. It's a clear demonstration of our capacity to not identify and secure prospective ground, but also of FRS's technical ability to independently assess projects which can add material value to our growing gold production and development business. This JORC Resource strengthens our confidence in the potential of Burracoppin and in the other assets we have advanced in the neighbouring regions."

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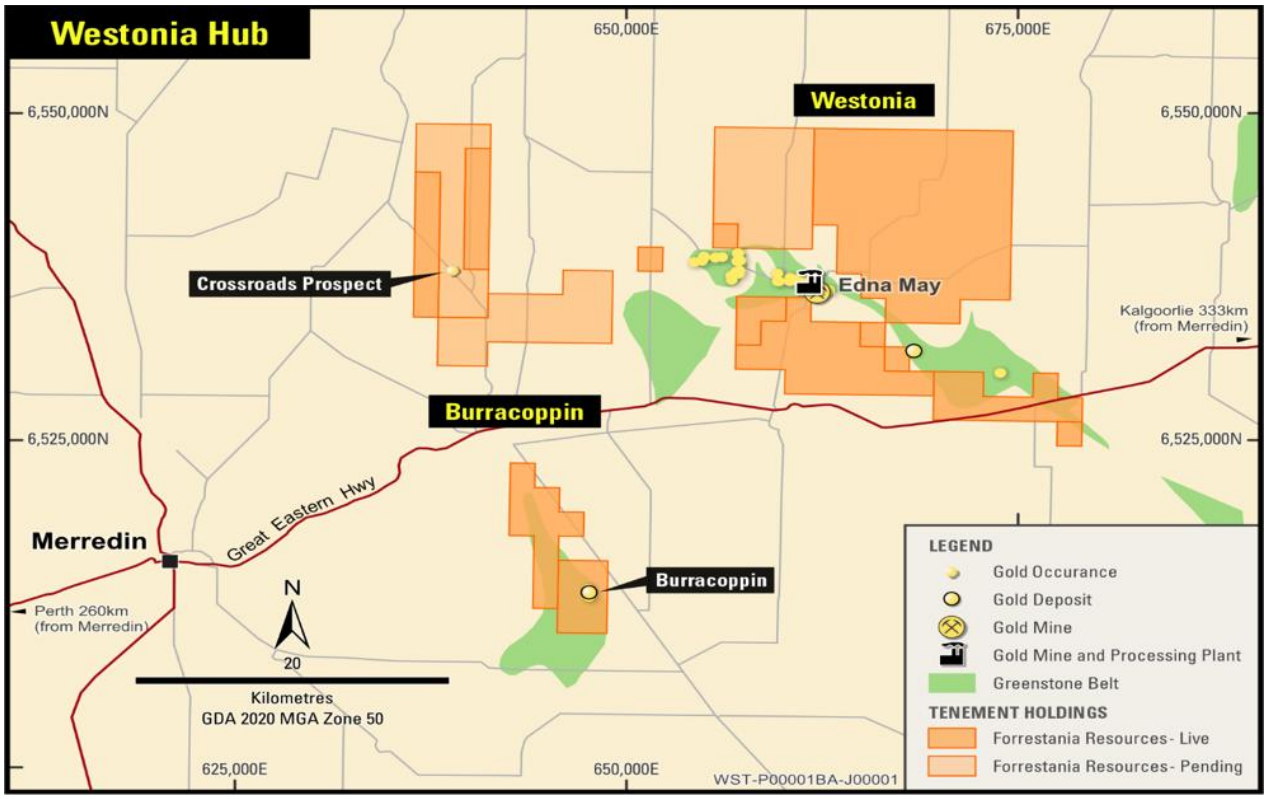


Figure 1. Burracoppin Project – Forrestania Resources

About the Burracoppin Gold Project

The Burracoppin gold project is located 27km west of the Ramelius Resources Edna May Gold Mine and straddles the Great Eastern Highway. It comprises numerous old prospecting pits, shallow shafts and costeans and has multiple significant gold drill intercepts associated with shears and quartz veins in a largely granite host. The project is an important part of the hub and spoke consolidation effort FRS is executing in the region.

The deposit hosts a JORC (2012) Compliant Mineral Resource 72,800oz using a 0.5g/t lower cutoff as per below:

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces Au
Inferred (>=0.5g/t Au)	2,015,000	0.91	58,700
Total	**2,015,000**	**0.91**	**58,700**

Table 1. JORC Compliant Inferred Mineral Resource using a 0.5g/t lower cutoff

With additional drilling imminent, resource extension drilling along strike and down dip, including diamond core drilling to facilitate metallurgical test work. Currently, Forrestania has an approved PoW Registration ID 206041. Forrestania is confident increases to the inventory and classification will follow.

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Mineral Resource Statement

The Burracoppin Mineral Resource was constructed in using Geovia Surpac software. A classical cross-sectional interpretation approach was used to create a 3D model of mineralisation, informed by the FRS project database. Grade interpolation is via inverse distance cubed and resources are classified by relative drill coverage.

Cutoff
The resource has been reported using a 0.5g/t Au lower cutoff, approximating a natural cutoff for open pit mining.

Geology and Interpretation
The Burracoppin project comprises Exploration Licences E70/5049, E70/6127, E70/5997, E70/5998 & ELA70/6753, some 27 km west of Ramelius' Edna May Mine in Westonia and ~20km east of Merredin. Archean lode-style gold associated with quartz-rich stringers hosted by pelitic sediments, mafic granulites, gabbroic and granitic rocks. Mineralisation occurs in narrow, steeply dipping north-south striking veins; oxidation depth 0.3–58m. Resource domains cover ~3 km strike across three zones (Benbur–Christmas Gift, Easter Gift, Lone Tree). FRS utilised an interpretation of the various gold reefs, after checking its suitability, provided by Askari Metals Ltd.

Drilling and Sampling
Current MRE informed by 155 RC drillholes for 11,496m (including 69 holes drilled by Askari in 2021–22). Historical exploration includes RAB/RC drilling and shallow shafts dating back to the 1930s.

Notable intersections include:

3m @ 17.41 g/t Au from 73m (Easter Gift, ABRC069)
6m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 31m (Benbur, ABRC041)
10m @ 1.38 g/t Au from 34m (Christmas Gift, ABRC039)

Sampling, Sample Analysis and Sub Sampling Techniques
FRS has reviewed and relied on work done by Askari Metals Ltd with respect to sampling, assaying and QAQC being done to industry best practice standards.

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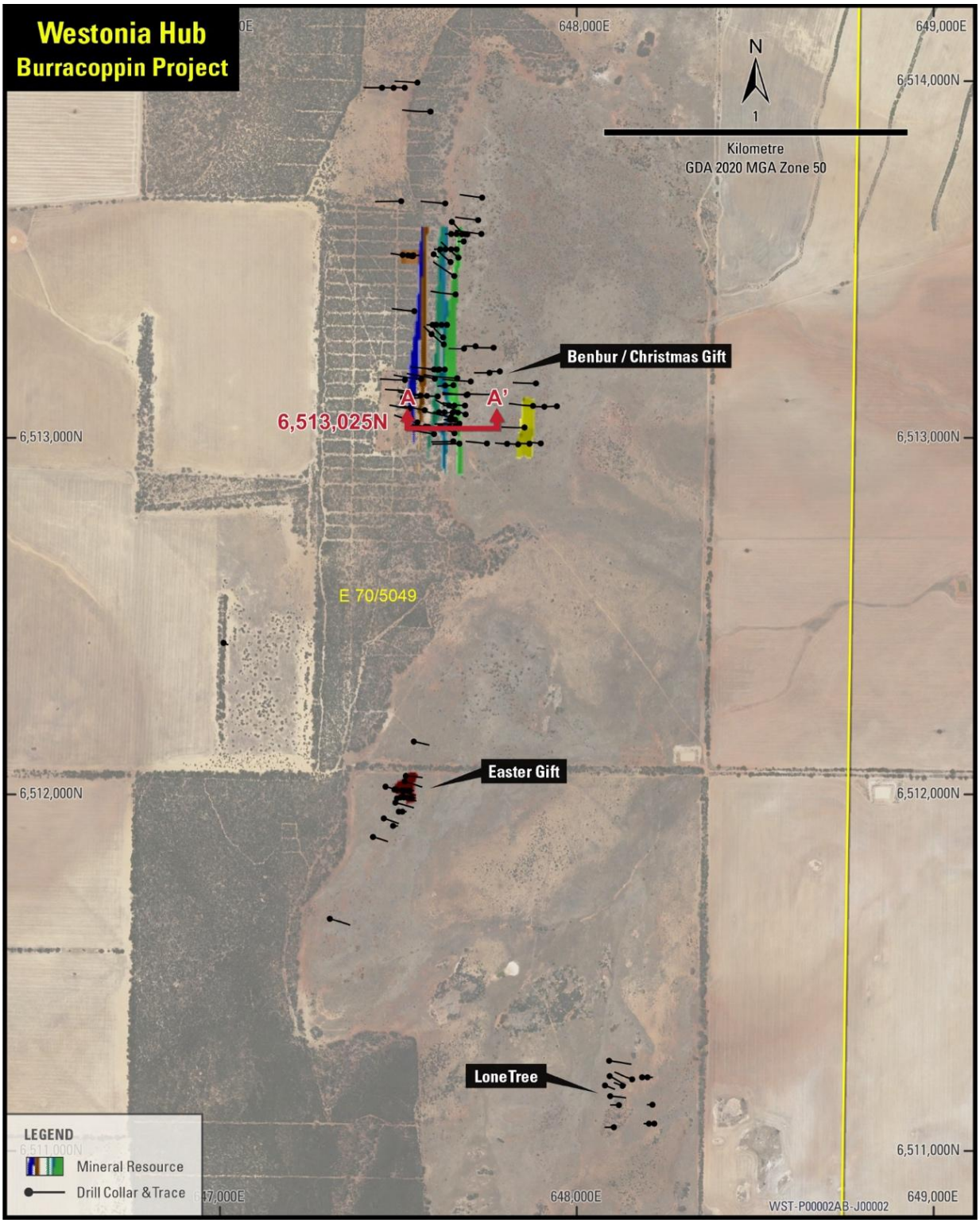


Figure 2. Burracoppin Drill Plan

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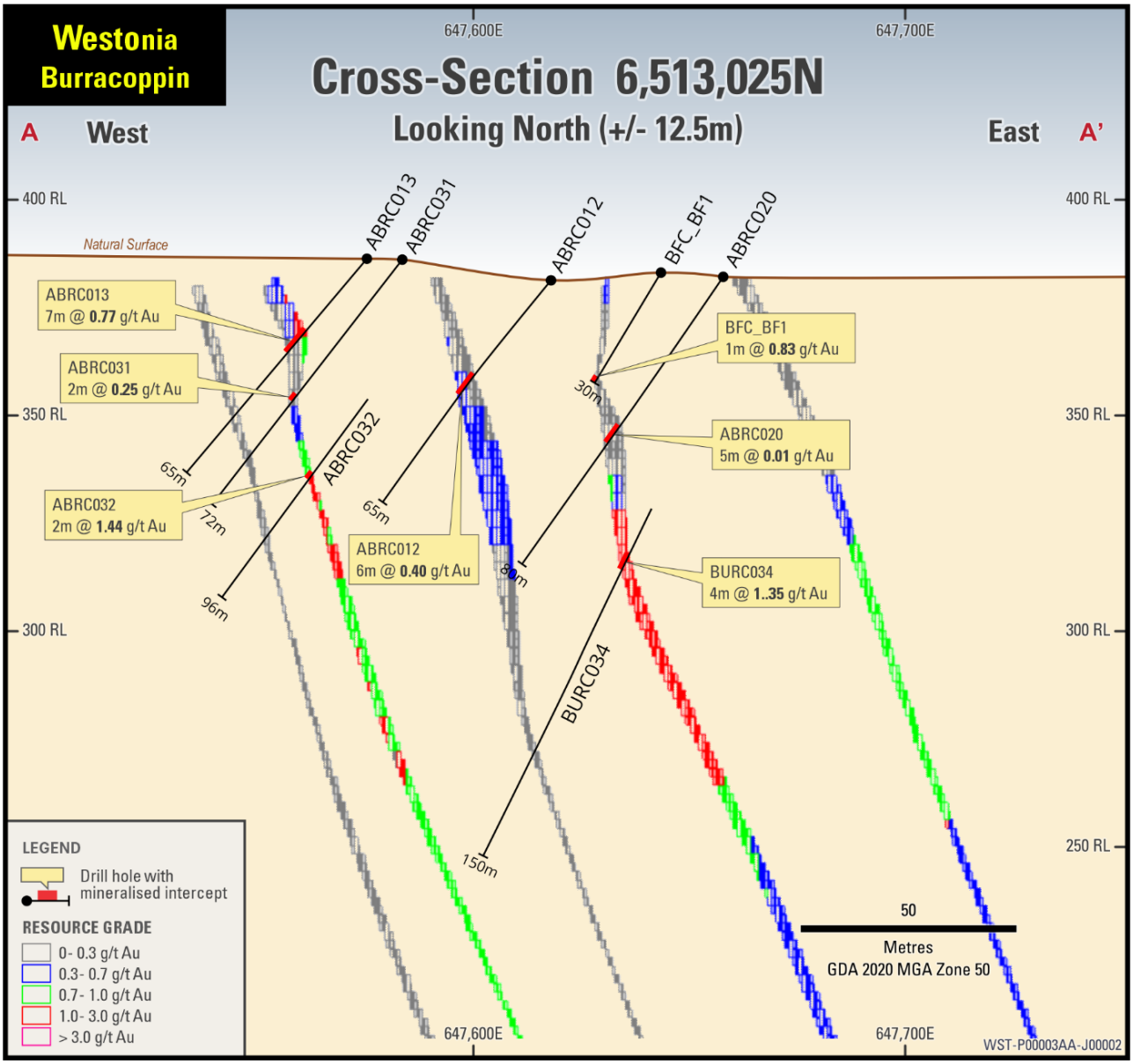


Figure 3. Burracoppin cross section (A-A1) at 6,513,025 Northing. Drilling results are down hole width and not true width

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Estimation Methodology

Inverse Distance Weighted (cubed) was used to interpolate block grades, constrained by the 8 wireframed domains. Grade capping was employed.

Burracoppin Estimation parameters are tabulated below:

IDW³	**Burracoppin (Dom 1-5)**
Orientation - Major	0
Orientation - Semi	-20
Orientation - Minor	0
Anisotropy	1 : 1 : 5
Major Search Dist	60
Min Samples	2
Max Samples	12
IDW³	**Burracoppin (Dom 6)**
Orientation - Major	010
Orientation - Semi	-40
Orientation - Minor	0
Anisotropy	1 : 1 : 5
Major Search Dist	60
Min Samples	2
Max Samples	12
IDW³	**Burracoppin (Dom 7)**
Orientation - Major	0
Orientation - Semi	0
Orientation - Minor	0
Anisotropy	1 : 1 : 5
Major Search Dist	60
Min Samples	2
Max Samples	12
IDW³	**Burracoppin (Dom 8)**
Orientation - Major	0
Orientation - Semi	20
Orientation - Minor	0
Anisotropy	1 : 1 : 5
Major Search Dist	60
Min Samples	2
Max Samples	12

Table 2. Burracoppin estimation parameters (pass 1).

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Estimation outputs by domain show good correlation:

Domain	Block Model (g/t Au)	Composites (g/t Au)
1	0.395	0.46
2	0.409	0.41
3	0.448	0.63
4	0.323	0.28
5	0.285	0.45
6	0.643	0.6
7	0.691	0.9
8	2.867	4.01

Table 3. Grade estimation outputs by domain.

All resources at this stage have been assigned Inferred status due to a current lack of metallurgical data and current drill spacing with respect to mineralisation geometry. Infill drilling should support an increase in resource confidence across the project.

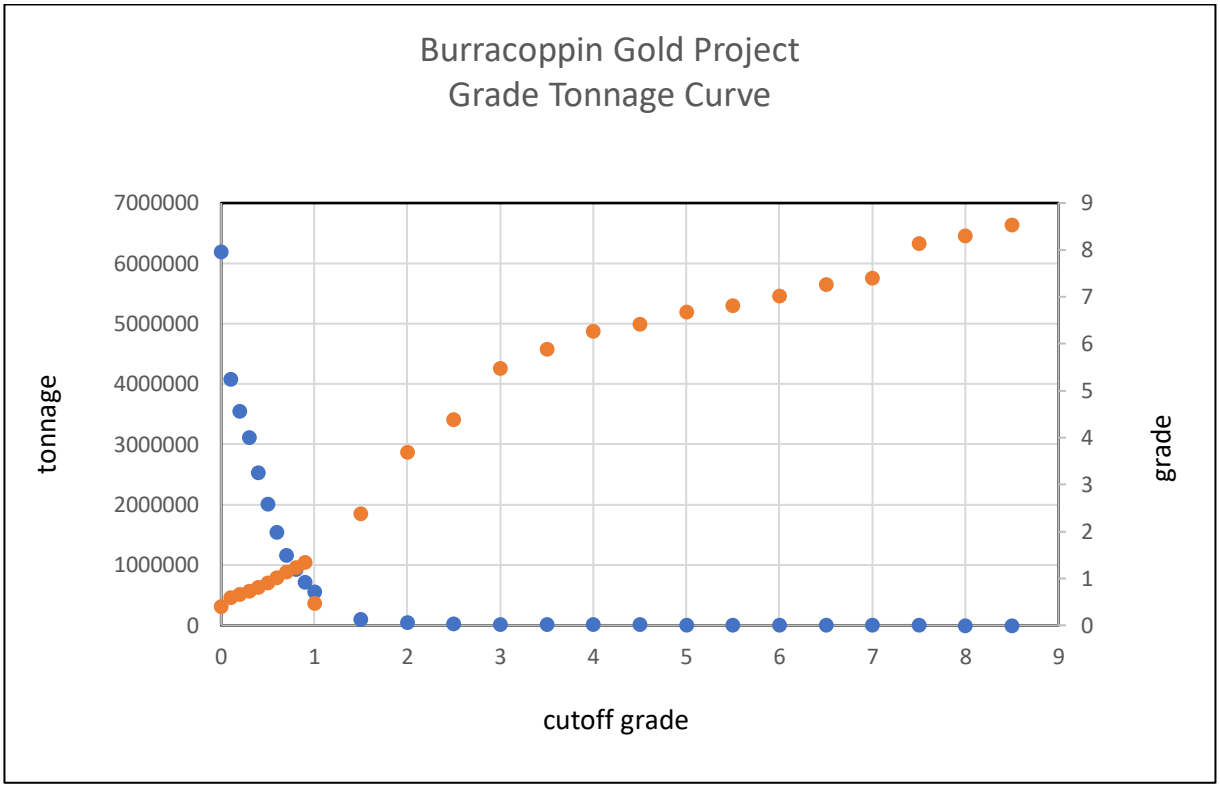


Figure 4. Burracoppin Gold project Grade Tonnage curve

Metallurgy

At this point in time – no metallurgical work has been undertaken on the mineralisation at Burracoppin. Test work is planned for the upcoming drilling and will be used to inform a higher resource confidence once results are returned. All indications from historic production show amenability to conventional CIL processing.

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Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)

To assess the model for Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), broad assumptions on open pit mining followed by eventual underground mining have been adopted. Due to the very early stage of development, a maximum depth 200mRL has been used to demonstrate reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction of the mineral resource, based on the Competent Persons view of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction, including the approximate mining parameters. This maximum RL depth encompasses all of the resource.

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 a rapidly growing gold exploration and development company focused on building a portfolio of high-quality projects across Western Australia's premier mining districts.

Led by a refreshed and experienced board, Forrestania is strategically expanding its footprint across the Southern Cross, Eastern Goldfields and Forrestania regions through disciplined exploration, selective acquisitions and a commitment to unlocking the broader potential of these highly prospective belts.

In the Southern Cross district, the Company is advancing a strategy to define significant gold resources that can support long-term development opportunities.

The Forrestania Project, from which the Company takes its name, lies within a world-class mineral province adjacent to the historic Bounty gold mine (~1Moz historic production) and in proximity to major mining operations, underscoring the region's exceptional prospectivity.

Further north, Forrestania's projects near Coolgardie and Menzies provide additional exposure to gold and base metals within proven mineralised corridors of the Eastern Goldfields.

Forrestania Resources is dedicated to creating shareholder value through systematic exploration, strong technical execution and a focused approach to growing its gold asset base across Western Australia.

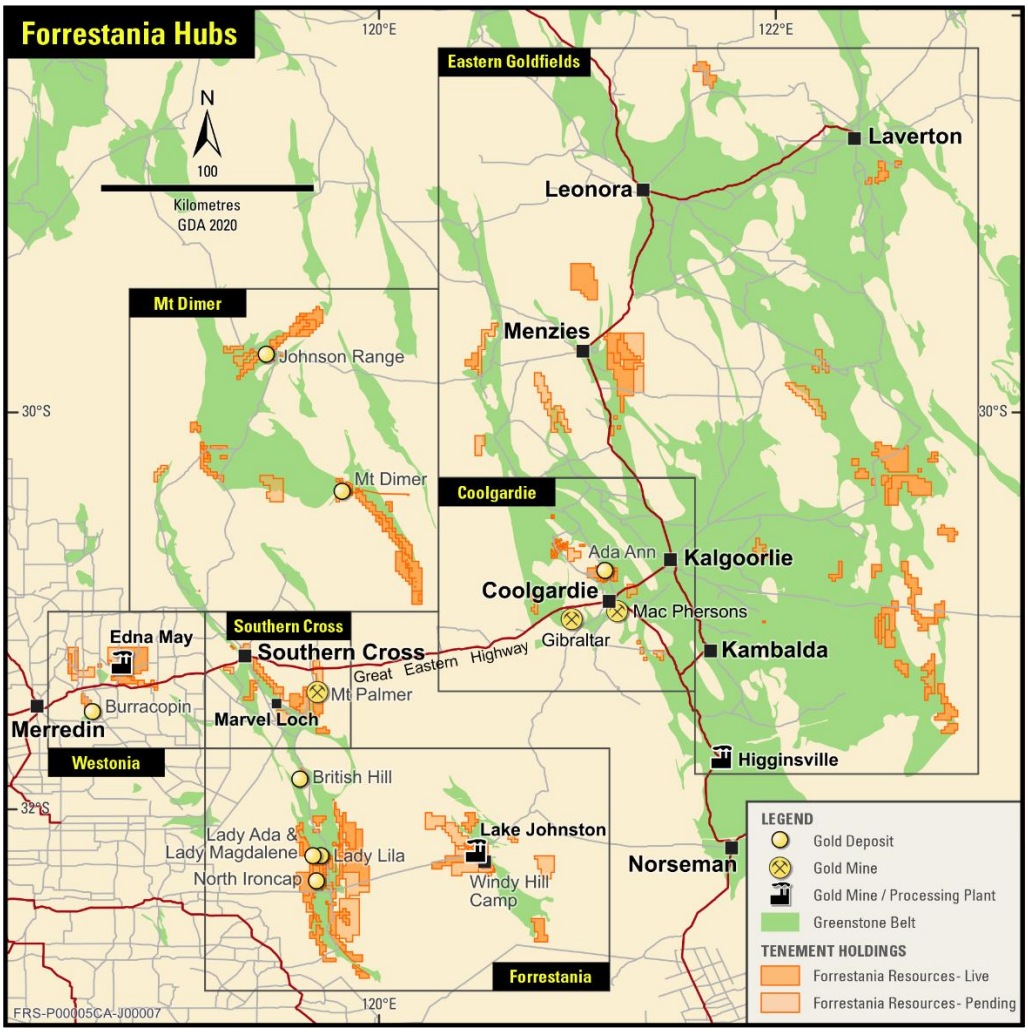


Figure 5. Forrestania Regional Hub locations

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Competent Person's Statement

The report and information that relates to the mineral resource estimate is based on information compiled 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 FRS 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). Mr. Pollard consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information, in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclosure

The information in this announcement is based on the following publicly available ASX announcements and Forrestania Resources IPO, 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. 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.

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.*	**Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981 (file A16524)** • Reverse Circulation (RC) rotary percussion drilling (42holes 1139m) was used as the sampling technique. • Samples were collected over 1-meter intervals. • It is expected that sampling would have been to industry standards for that period. **Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989 (A020003, A029857)** • Rotary air blast (RAB, 947m 208holes, sample 1 and 2m intervals), vacuum drilling (23m 4holes) and reverse circulation (RC 194m 6 holes, 1m sample interval) drilling, costeaning (700m, 116 channel samples) • Samples were collected over 1m or 2m intervals and riffle split, occasionally 3m intervals. • It is expected that sampling would have been to industry standards for that period. **Burgess_Find_Bailey_Drilling, 1993** • Prospector Ken Bailey did a limited, angled RAB drilling (Holes BRB, BRC, BRD, BRH, BRI, BRJ, BRZ, BFZ) under the shafts at the Benbur and Christmas Gift prospects. This program intercepted up to 11m of gold mineralisation with assays between 2.2 and 6.9g/t gold. This info is after Enterprise Metals Limited compiled historical data (A104197 Page 11) but with mixed RC and RAB info and unknown analysis method. 1m sample intervals were analyzed and some are 5m composite. **Cambrian Mining N.L. 1994-1997 (A046217, A047133)** • Drilled considerable RAB holes (A047133 and A052479, hole RR1 to 226; A43181, hole RR801 to RR835; A45912, A052468, 1268.6m, hole RR836-RR90; A046217, RR-906 to 921), most sample interval is 3m or 2m, some are 1m, 4m, 5m, occasionally 6m, 7m, 8m, 9m and less than 1m or between 1-2m. 1kg or 1.5kg or 2.5kg sample dry and single stage mix and grind. • Within current tenements, drilled RC RCC-1 to 5 and RCL-1 to 15 RC holes (A047133). Drilled 4 RC holes (198m) BFP-1 to 4 (A046217) at Lone Tree prospect. All are 2m sample interval. **Enterprise Metals Limited, 2010 to 2014 (A093797)** • 1,876 coarse fraction soil samples were taken and assayed. All samples were sieved at -5 to+2mm (Passing 5mm catch 2mm). Sample lines were spaced at 400m intervals with sample intervals along the lines being 50m along strike north and south of the Burgess Find workings. The coarse size fraction was selected to minimize fine possibly wind-blown components that might be contaminated from the nearby mine dumps. Samples were hand dug from 10–25cm depth. • 2011-2012: Drilled 31+16=47 RC holes for a total of 4,048+2199=6247m. 17 (BURC011 to 14, BURC25 to 27, BURC32 to 41) of 47 holes are within tenement E70/5049. Most of sample intervals are 4m, some of them are re-split into 1m intervals. **Askari Metals 2021-2022** • conducted soil sampling, Auger sampling, UAV Aeromagnetic surveying, and RC drilling. The RC drilling was conducted in 3 phases totaling 69 holes and 6355m. 1m interval sample, Cone splitter is used. All holes were sampled on a 1m downhole interval basis. A representation of the rock chips from each 1m interval was collected and stored in RC chip trays for later use. • All sampling lengths and other logging data were recorded in AS2's standard sampling record

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		spreadsheets. Data may include from and to measurements, colour, lithology, magnetic susceptibility, structures etc. Visible sulphide content was logged as well as alteration and weathering. • Askari commissioned a UAV magnetic survey by Pegasus Airborne Systems over the tenement during November 2021. The survey of 384 line-km in total was flown in a direction of 090°-270° with 25m line-spacings and a sensor height of 25m.
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).*	**Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981** • Reverse Circulation (RC) rotary percussion drilling (42 holes 1139m) **Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989** • Civil Resources using an Ingersoll-Rand T4 drill rig for RC drilling. Rotary air blast (RAB, 947m 208 holes, sample 1 and 2m intervals), vacuum drilling (23m 4 holes) and reverse circulation (BRC1 to BRC20, 1050m 19 holes; RC1 to RC6, 195m 6 holes, 1m and 2m sample interval) drilling. **Cambrian Mining N.L. 1994-1997** • Fox Mobile B40 RC drill rig is used by Southern Cross Drilling in 1995 **Enterprise Metals Limited, 2010 to 2014** • An RC drilling program comprising 31 holes for 4,048m was completed by Enterprise Metals Limited during late October to early December 2011. A second RC program comprising 16 holes for 2202 meters, focused on extending the gold mineralization around the Burgess Find Prospect. **Askari Metals 2021-2022** • All 3 phase of drilling were done by OreDrill. • Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill holes were used. The hole dip was -50°. • RC percussion drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer bit (bit diameter between 4½ and 5 ¼ inches), and samples were collected by a cone splitter.
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*	**Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981** • No sample recovery info available. **Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989** • No sample recovery info available. **Cambrian Mining N.L. 1994-1997** • No sample recovery info available. **Enterprise Metals Limited, 2010 to 2014** • No sample recovery info available. **Askari Metals 2021-2022** • RC drill chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation. Overall estimated recovery was high. • All samples were dry as a result of appropriate air pressure and volume and the lack of groundwater. • Measures are taken to ensure maximum RC sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered.
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.*	**Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981** • Detailed logging dry/washed samples for hole BF1-5, 16, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34 confirmed the distribution of rock types on the dumps and in outcrop/float localities. But exact contact relationships can only be inferred between holes and between drill sections on each lease area tested. **Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989** • RC drillholes rock chips were geologically logged with handwriting forms. **Cambrian Mining N.L. 1994-1997** • RC drillholes rock chips were geologically logged with handwriting forms. **Enterprise Metals Limited, 2010 to 2014**

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		• RC drillholes rock chips were geologically logged with electronic input. **Askari Metals 2021-2022** • The drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals with detailed recording of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other observations such as colour, moisture and recovery. Drill chips were collected and sieved before being placed into reference chip trays for visual logging at 1m intervals. Core chips are photographed. • Logging was performed at the time of drilling, and planned drill hole target lengths were adjusted by the geologist during drilling. The geologist also oversaw all sampling and drilling practices. A small selection of representative chips was collected for every 1-meter interval and stored in chip trays as well as a representative split of mineralised areas stored for potential future use.
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.*	**Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981** • Samples were crushed, split, and pulverized to 80 mesh. **Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989** • Sample interval 1m or 2m. No re-split samples **Cambrian Mining N.L. 1994-1997** RAB samples • All RC holes are 2m interval sample. No sample re-split. **Enterprise Metals Limited, 2010 to 2014** • Most of RAB sample intervals are 3m or 2m, some are 1m, 4m, 5m, occasionally 6m, 7m, 8m, 9m and less than 1m or between 1-2m. No sample re-split. • RC samples were initially assayed as 4m (most of them), 2m or 1m composites. One metre re-split was taken of all intervals with gold assays greater than 0.1g/t Au (except for BURC 033 112-116m and BURC 041 0-4m and 12-20m which were not sampled). **Askari Metals 2021-2022** • 1m Samples were recovered using a rig-mounted cone splitter during drilling into a calico sample bag. The sample target weight was between 2 and 4kg. • QAQC was employed. A standard, blank, or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals (1 standard, 1 blank, 1 duplicate samples for every 20/25/30/50samples) and at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion. Standards were quantified industry standards. Duplicate samples were taken using the same sample sub-sample technique as the original sub-sample and inserted at the geologist's discretion. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature 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.*	**Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981** • The samples were analyzed by Analabs by method LG5 (aqua regia digest on a 5-gram sample with assaying by AAS) for initial split of the drillhole samples and RG50 (detection limit 0.008ppm, fire assay fusion of a 50-gram sample) for second split sample of highly anomalous values for the Easter Gift Zone. • The historical report said: LG5 assay methods for coarse gold can give an error of 16ppm, and hence it was necessary to establish the reproducibility of LG5 results by RG50 methods in a low sulphide regime. LG5 is reliable and accurate method for fine grain gold sample, which Burgess Find ore system is generally a fine gold system with rare coarse-grained flakes of gold that can be detected in panned samples. **Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989** • Samples were analyzed by Analabs by AAS (Hole RC1 to RC6, RAB hole BR1 to 100, code 329 for Au, code 114 for As) or Fire Assay (RAB hole RR100 to RR208, RC hole BRC13-20) by Australian Assay Laboratories. No details on assay method are available. **Cambrian Mining N.L. 1994-1997** • RAB samples were analyzed with method code B/ETA by Genalysis Laboratory. • Drilled RC RCC-1 to 5 and RCL-1 to 15 RC holes (A047133). those samples were assayed with method B/AAS by Genalysis Laboratory; after A046217, 4 RC holes (198m) BFP-1 to 4 at Lone Tree prospect, 2m sample interval and

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assay method is B/ETA by Genalysis Laboratory

Enterprise Metals Limited, 2010 to 2014

• Soil samples were assayed by Quantum Analytical Pty Ltd. Samples were digested by Aqua Regia prior to ICPMS analysis for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pd, Pb, Pt, Sn, Te, W, Zn, and ICPOES analysis for Fe and S. These samples were later reassayed by Fire Assay ICPMS finish which confirmed extraordinarily high Pd, Pt and Au values obtained in the Aqua Regia analyses.

• RC samples were initially assayed as 4m, 3m, 2m or 1m composites using standard Aqua Regia digest/ICP-MS technique with a 1ppb detection limit for gold. All samples were assayed for Au and 15 other elements (As, Ag, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Ni, Mo, Pb, Pd, Pt, Sn, Te, W, and Zn). One metre re-splits were taken of all intervals with gold assays greater than 0.1g/t Au (except for BURC 033 112-116m and BURC 041 0-4m and 12-20m which are yet to be sampled). Au of 2011 RC composite samples and re-split samples were analyzed by Quantum Analytical Services using method Q-AR1MS: Aqua Regia Digest 25g Sample Charge ICPMS Finish. Au of 2012 RC composite samples was analyzed by SGS_Perth using method ARM155: ICP-MS after Aqua Regia Digest (DIBK, 50g). Au of 2012 re-split samples was analyzed by SGS_Perth using method FAA505: 50g, Fire Assay, AAS Finish.

Askari Metals 2021-2022

• All AS2 samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Adelaide.

• The samples were sorted, wet weighed, dried then weighed again. Primary preparation involved crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction which was pulverized in a vibrating pulveriser. All coarse residues have been retained.

• The samples have been analysed by a 40g lead collection fire assay (FA001) with detect limit Au 0.01ppm as well as multi acid digest (including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids) with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry finish for multi elements(Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Zn), Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry(MA101, MA102, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, La, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y, Yb, Zr). The samples have been cast using a 12:22 flux to form a glass bead. Al2O3, BaO, CaO, Cl, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SiO2, SO3, TiO2 have been determined by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF100) Spectrometry. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold, Platinum and Palladium in the sample. Au, Au_Rpt, Au_Rpt2 have been determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. LOI has been determined via TGA (TG002).

• The author confirmed a total of 218 CRM's results with 5 known CRMs (G303-4, G311-5, G316-2, GBMS304-3, GBMS911-1) used. Most of the assay value of these CRMs are within the LCL and UCL range (Based on median moving range, mean±3.145*Standard deviation of median moving range) with mean value are similar to the certified gold grades. But some outlier assay values for CRMs do exist. Some CRMs samples were not received by the Lab. The obvious difference could be 6 Criteria JORC Code Explanation Commentary mislabeled the CRM code by AS2. In addition, IDs for 48 CRM samples for phase one RC holes need to be figured out.

• Author made judgement and correction for limited QC samples that have wrong recording for sample category.

• 183 pairs of duplicate samples have good correlation. AS204253B weight is 109gram, so it must be CRM sample with assay grade 2.49g/t. AS204722B (1st assay 2.13g/t) Lab repeat assay (0.099ppm) is consistent with duplicate assay result 0.131ppm.

• 205 blank samples have assay result ≤0.01, or 0.001, or 0.002. Lab assay quality is very good.

• The lab randomly inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring.

• AS2 also inserted Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples and blanks were inserted at least every 10 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility of the drill core results.

• All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed to determine if results were within the certified

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		standard deviations of the reference material. If required a batch or a portion of the batch may be re-assayed.
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.*	**Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981** • Enterprise Metals (2013) compiled the data. No verification by Author of current report. **Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989** • Enterprise Metals (2013) compiled the data. No verification by Author of current report. **Burgess_Find_Bailey_Drilling, 1993** • Enterprise Metals (2013) compiled the data. Author of current report made judgement that the 8 holes are angled RAB drillholes not mixed RC and RAB holes in Enterprise Metals compiled file (available from Western Australia website). **Cambrian Mining N.L. 1994-1997** • Enterprise Metals (2013) compiled the data. No verification by Author of current report. **Enterprise Metals Limited, 2010 to 2014** • Enterprise Metals filed data. **Askari Metals 2021-2022** • All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed, 100% of which are within acceptable QAQC limits as stated by the standard deviation stipulated on the certificate for the reference material used. This fact combined with the fact that the data is demonstrably consistent has meant that the results are considered to be acceptable and suitable for reporting. • Several resplit sample assays from Enterprise Metals drillholes have been picked up by Author after comparing the data compiled by Askari Metals against the original resplit sample assay data completed by Enterprise Metals. Askari Metals has confirmed the correction for these resplit sample assays in the 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.*	Enterprise Metals (A097794, 2013; A104197, 2014) compiled and reported historical drillholes data, including Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981, Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989, Burgess Find Bailey Drilling, Cambrian Mining. **Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981** • Collars entered from plan of Burgess Find North Map, March 1989. EL is from Hydro_Enforced_DEM.TIF from https://elevation.fsdf.org.au/ • Azimuth of RC holes is relative to magnetic north, which is very little difference from true north. • All RAB holes are vertical holes. No downhole survey was done for RC holes. **Miralga Mining N.L. 1986-1989** • Collars entered from plan of Burgess Find North Map, March 1989. After Burgess_Find_Comp_ed, Hydro_Enforced_DEM.TIF from https://elevation.fsdf.org.au/ • RC holes BRC1 to BRC20: Dip not recorded for BRC15 to BRC20. Sample list undecipherable for BRC1. • All RAB holes are vertical holes. No downhole survey for RC holes. **Prospector Ken Bailey 1993** • The collar of 8 RAB holes is after GPS. No downhole survey was done. **Cambrian Mining N.L. 1994-1997** • After Enetrprise compiled (A104197, OF_WASL3_COLL2014S.txt), Adjusted from GPS field Locations + Geoimage World view2 image. • Most RAB drillholes are vertical holes. • No downhole survey was done for all holes. Enterprise Metals Limited • Soil sample's locations were recovered by hand-held GPS. • Drillholes collar location is after GPS (A097794, 2013, BU_WASL3_COLL2014S.txt). • Only BURC032~040 drill holes have downhole survey data completed in 2012 and no downhole survey for other RC drillholes. **Askari Metals 2021-2022**

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		• Grid system is MGA94_50 • Collar of Phase 1 (ABRC004 to ABRC020) and Phase 2 (ABRC021 to ABRC032) drillholes are surveyed by (Gyro Drilling) DGPS with accurate to within 2 – 10cm. • Phase 3 drillholess were surveyd by GPS with RL determined from Hydro_Enforced_DEM.TIF from https://elevation.fsdf.org.au/ . But 6 holes using planned corrdinates. • Phase 1 (ABRC004 to ABRC020) Downhole surveyed by Gyro Drilling EMS Multishot tool. • Phase 2 (ABRC021 to ABRC032) Downhole surveyed by Oredrill using EZGYRO Multishot, north (True North) seeking Champ Gyro • Phase 3 (ABRC033 to ABRC074) downhole surveyed by Oredrill using EZGYRO Multishot. No downhole survey for ABRC037.
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.*	• Combined historic and AS2 drill holes, the drill spacing along the strike ranges from 20m to 80m. Except for the north part of the the Benbur-Christmas Gift, the drill spacing ranges from 20m to 40m. along the strike. Downdip spacing ranged between 15 and 20m. • No compositing of sample intervals was undertaken. The majority of the AS2 drilling was 1m sample lengths. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimation of Inferred category resource.
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.*	• Most of the holes (including historic holes) were drilled perpendicular to the mapped strike of the lodes and surface outcropping lithologies and drilled from the hanging wall side toward the steeply east-dipping lodes. • The orientation of the drilling is deemed appropriate and unbiased.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historic sampling security are assumed satisfactory. **Askari Metals 2021-2022** • All samples were collected and accounted for by AS2 employees/consultants during drilling. All samples were bagged into calico and plastic bags and closed with cable ties. Samples were transported to Perth from the logging site by AS2 employees/ consultants and submitted to the lab using courier companies. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits and Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken to date for the data.

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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 Burracoppin Project (E70/5049), was applied for on 19th October 2017 by Peter Romeo Gianni and granted on 10th July 2018.) is located approximately 20km east of Merredin and 15km west of the Edna May Gold Mine in the eastern wheat belt of WA. The project is easily accessible from Merredin using the Great Eastern Highway. The Burracoppin South Road crosscuts some of the tenures. • The tenement holder is FIRST WESTERN GOLD PTY LTD., who is a wholly owned subsidiary of Forrestania Resources. The exploration rights to the project will expire without extension on 9th July 2028. The project area is 17.57km2 or 6 BL. • FIRST WESTERN GOLD PTY LTD also own E70/6127, which is granted August 5, 2023 and expires on Aug 5, 2028.
Exploration done by other parties.	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area is the site of numerous shallow shafts dug on high-grade gold veins in the 1930s (according to "List of Cancelled Gold Mining Lease Which Have Produced Gold" 1954, 427.6tons and 283.25tons ore were treated respectively at Benbur (1930-1936) and Christmas Gift (1932-1939) and produced 522.45 fine OZS and 183.93 fine OZS) and Burgess Find in the east-central portion of the tenement is the site of historical gold mining activity (a small heap leach operation based on a shallow gold-bearing ferruginous pisolite deposit near the Benbur working) over a period commencing in the early 1900s. • Burgess Find mine locality was intensively explored by Miralga Mining NL, Herald Resources Ltd and Valiant Consolidated Ltd in the 1980s (Minedex document MP13863). They developed a small heap leach operation based on a shallow gold-bearing ferruginous pisolite deposit. Valiant Consolidated Limited 1981 (A009736, A16524) • The extensive rock sampling programme carried out over the major workings at Burgess Find singled out iron-stained white coarse-grained narrow "buck" quartz veins to carry economic grades of gold mineralization. One quartz vein sample assayed 437 ppm Au; 3 quartz vein samples averaged 37.06 ppm Au; 3 quartz vein samples averaged 21.55 ppm Au; 6 quartz vein samples averaged 13.56 ppm Au and 2 quartz vein samples averaged 7.05 ppm. • Conducted shallow RC drilling (A16524, 1139m 42 holes) at the Burgess Find area and Eastern Gift. It concluded that the Easter Gift Zone offers the most prospective area for along strike Au mineralization as structure is relatively simple and the gold bearing horizons are traceable from surface soil anomalies down into the near surface fresh rock to a depth of 17m vertical. **Miralga Mining NL, 1986-1989** • completed exploration over this area consisting of geochemical sampling, shallow laterite drilling (947m 208 RAB holes, 194m 6 RC holes) to the west of the line of shafts and deeper RC/percussion drilling (19 holes) into areas along the line of shafts. BRC18 hole gave a best intersection of 8m at 2.4 g/t Au from 18 m which was interpreted as being low grade over a poorly defined but broad zone. These resulted in some good grade intersections at Easter Gift (3m @ 12g/t Au and 2m @ 9.2g/t) with very limited success near the other prospects. However, their shallow laterite drilling regularly intersected 1- 3m of 1 to 2g/t gold at very shallow depths. This was the basis of their Heap Leach project.

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		Prospector Ken Bailey, 1993 did a limited (8), angled RAB drilling under the shafts at the Benbur and Christmas Gift prospects. This program intercepted up to 11m of gold mineralisation with assays between 2.2 and 6.9g/t gold. **Cambrian Mining N.L., 1994 to 1997** • Cambrian explored the wider area in the 1990's (WAMEX Items a43181, a42617, a47133, a49338, a49526, a50656, a52467, a52468, a52481, a53321, a53845). They tested small magnetic targets peripheral to the magnetic complex, with RAB and shallow RC drilling. Cambrian assayed their samples for gold only and did some auger soil sampling in the area where Enterprise later found PGE soil anomalies. They also drilled a series of RAB holes traverse across parts of the Burgess magnetic complex, but it is not clear if any of these holes penetrated the regolith, and the work is inconclusive. **Enterprise Metals Limited, 2010 to 2014** • Burracoppin Resources flew an airborne Magnetic/radiometric survey over tenements E70/3637 and E70/3638 in 2010 which is registered as No.70399 in DMP's MAGIX system. Fathom produced numerous enhanced images of magnetics as well as a geological interpretation. • 2011-2012, Soil geochemical survey (sampling network 100 or 400*50m). The main base metal anomalies are shown in the 2013 Combined Annual Report. (Doedens FR and McGuinness SA, 2013). • 2011-2012, 17 of 47 RC holes Enterprise drilled are within tenement E70/5029. Enterprise's aim was to drill test a regionally prominent complex aeromagnetic anomaly (the "Duck"), on private land south of Burracoppin, adjacent to the Burgess Find gold mine area. The Burgess Find gold workings occupy a belt a few hundred metres east of the magnetic complex. Pervasive chlorite alteration in BURC011, which returned a gold assay of 4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 84m also had elevated copper (190ppm) and the succeeding 8m interval (88-96m) assayed 170ppm tungsten. The best results were 4m @ 5.89g/t Au from 24m in drillhole BURC038 and 4m @ 3.03g/t Au from 52m in drillhole BURC033. The best results from One metre re-splits were taken of all intervals with gold assays greater than 0.1g/t Au were BURC 033, 10m @ 1.38g/t Au from 47m including 1m @ 10.5g/t from 54m; BURC 034, 1m @ 4.96g/t Au from 72m; BURC 038, 3m @ 3.16g/t Au from 25m including 1m @ 5.16g/t from 25m; BURC 039, 6m @ 1.64g/t Au from 102m including 2m @ 2.75g/t from 106m.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit type is Archean Greenstone lode gold deposit. • The area is dominated by a gently undulating topography with isolated lateritic breakaways preserved on an intensely developed regolith. It is underlain by Archaean granite/gneiss greenstone terrane metamorphosed to amphibolite/granulite grade. Minor banded iron formation outcrops are known, and aplite-pegmatite dykes intrude the amphibolites at the Burgess Find gold workings. • Burgess Find, Christmas Gift, Benbur and Easter Gift were the four main areas mined at Burracoppin. The Burgess Find, Christmas Gift and Benbur mines reported production figures of 410 tonnes, 750 tonnes and 1030 tonnes, respectively. Production of the original miners in the 1930s was reported in the "Daily News" newspaper (June 1933), which wrote that the first parcel processed from Burracoppin had produced gold grades of 49g/t. • The workings targeted mineralisation hosted in narrow, vertically dipping veins that occur within a gabbro dyke at or close to its western margin in pelitic sediments. The veins and gabbro strike north-south and are folded into a series of open folds. The Easter Gift workings occur in mafic granulite and metasediments and occupy a similar stratigraphic position to that of the Christmas Gift-Benbur North-Benbur workings to the north. • Laterites that cover the Archaean rock sequence also carry gold mineralisation. The laterite consists of loose pisolites with a significant sand matrix component at the surface, grading into a poorly to well cemented nodular laterite layer. Gold mineralisation appears to be restricted to iron-rich laterites. • Iron stained coarse grained "buck" quartz veins carry economic gold mineralization (Page 5 of A009736_A9736_9469386, 1981).

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		• Gold mineralization within the bedrock is related to narrow quartz-rich granitic stringers hosted by pelitic metasediments, mafic granulites and gabbroic and granitic rocks.
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.*	AS2 Drilling Collar details:

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	AT(m)	Azimuth (°)		Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
ABRC004	647667	6513504	375	0	311.1	-50	101	
ABRC005	647645	6513491	376	0	310.2	-49.2	70	
ABRC006	647702	6513156	374	0	271.8	-49.5	124	
ABRC007	647690	6513118	376	0	273.9	-51	112	
ABRC008	647653	6513146	379	0	267.1	-50.2	65	
ABRC009	647609	6513114	383	0	272	-50.8	65	
ABRC010	647561	6513117	385	0	272.5	-50	70	
ABRC011	647686	6513089	376	0	273	-50.6	100	
ABRC012	647618	6513028	382	0	263.6	-50.2	65	
ABRC013	647575	6513030	387	0	272.5	-50	65	
ABRC014	647653	6512989	378	0	266.5	-49.9	100	
ABRC015	647517	6512034	377	0	104.9	-49.9	80	
ABRC016	647495	6512010	378	0	102.5	-51.4	88	
ABRC017	647491	6511975	377	0	101.7	-50.1	80	
ABRC018	648091	6511208	375	0	117.5	-50.7	80	
ABRC019	648154	6511199	379	0	289.8	-50.2	80	
ABRC020	647656	6513011	378	0	295.5	-51.3	8	
ABRC021	647609	6513189	381	0	279.3	-52.6	124	
ABRC022	647601	6513164	382	0	280.7	-51	124	
ABRC023	647563	6513163	384	0	277.9	-50.9	124	
ABRC024	647518	6513161	387	0	271	-49.6	106	
ABRC025	647528	6513129	387	0	272.5	-48.2	100	
ABRC026	647579	6513116	386	0	277.8	-49	124	
ABRC027	647646	6513056	379	0	283.6	-49.8	114	
ABRC028	647573	6513076	387	0	278	-51.5	114	
ABRC029	647530	6513080	386	0	277.2	-50.4	90	
ABRC030	647552	6513042	386	0	287.3	-49.3	102	
ABRC031	647583	6513029	386	0	279	-50.9	72	
ABRC032	647599	6513009	384	0	278.8	-50	96	
ABRC033	647734	6513672	378	0	277.5	-51	100	
ABRC034	647722	6513609	378	0	277.8	-50.6	106	
ABRC035	647732	6513570	378	0	275.4	-50.5	124	
ABRC036	647630	6513656	380	0	273.5	-49.9	118	
ABRC037	647535	6513508	382	0	271.2	-50	9	
ABRC037A	647540	6513508	382	0	275.5	-50	100	
ABRC038	647656	6513452	379	0	303.3	-51.8	124	
ABRC039	647659	6513400	379	0	275.8	-52.6	122	
ABRC040	647626	6513260	381	0	308.6	-51.2	130	
ABRC041	647664	6513166	381	0	271.8	-51.7	166	

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ABRC042	647687	6513064	381	0	292.7	-51.3	190
ABRC043	647885	6513151	371	0	269.1	-52.4	118
ABRC044	647876	6513088	372	0	272.4	-51.7	118
ABRC045	647853	6513027	373	0	266.9	-51.4	118
ABRC046	647552	6513994	385	0	273.8	-47.9	100
ABRC047	647517	6513980	385	0	272.2	-51.3	52
ABRC048	647486	6513980	384	0	272.7	-52.2	52
ABRC049	647453	6513980	382	0	273.4	-52	88
ABRC050	647589	6513913	384	0	269.3	-47.8	124
ABRC051	647544	6513353	383	0	275.1	-49.2	100
ABRC052	647683	6513248	379	0	268.2	-50.9	70
ABRC053	647715	6513255	377	0	270.5	-51	52
ABRC054	647766	6513251	375	0	268.9	-50.7	88
ABRC055	647783	6513184	375	0	269	-52	52
ABRC056	647754	6513181	376	0	270.3	-50.9	70
ABRC057	647763	6513120	376	0	270.4	-51.2	118
ABRC058	647908	6513086	371	0	269	-50.4	52
ABRC059	647943	6513087	370	0	268.2	-50.7	50
ABRC060	647747	6512982	376	0	274	-50.8	100
ABRC061	647804	6512981	375	0	270.4	-51.1	52
ABRC062	647835	6512980	374	0	277.3	-51.5	52
ABRC063	647866	6512982	373	0	272.6	-50.8	52
ABRC064	647898	6512983	372	0	276.5	-51.1	52
ABRC067	647542	6512147	380	0	101.3	-50.5	70
ABRC069	647463	6512020	381	0	103.1	-50.8	140
ABRC070	647458	6511931	380	0	107.5	-51.6	70
ABRC071	647428	6511879	382	0	104	-51.1	70
ABRC072	647307	6511649	388	0	106	-52.5	100
ABRC073	648090	6511251	377	0	96.7	-50.8	100
ABRC074	648093	6511152	381	0	95.6	-50.9	70

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- Summary table of some significant intersections from AS2 drill holes so far:

Prospect	Hole ID		Width (m) (downhole depth)		Au (g/t)	From (m) (downhole depth)	To (m) (downhole depth)
Benbur-Christmas Gift	ABRC005		**3**	@	**3.57**	**40**	**43**
		including	**1**	@	**7.4**	40	41
	ABRC006		1	@	2.38	102	103
		and	2	@	1.57	109	111
	ABRC007		1	@	1.16	64	65
	ABRC008		7	@	1.06	11	18
		including	2	@	2.03	16	18
	ABRC010		**4**	@	**4.27**	**25**	**29**
		including	**2**	@	**7.88**	**25**	**27**
		including	**1**	@	**14.6**	**26**	**27**
	ABRC011		5	@	0.904	11	16
	ABRC012		2	@	0.89	33	35
	ABRC013		2	@	2.38	22	24
		including	1	@	4.01	22	23
	ABRC014		1	@	1.08	22	23
	ABRC021		2	@	1.42	91	93
	ABRC022		2	@	1.1	87	89
		and	1	@	1.03	93	94
	ABRC023		1	@	1.18	53	54

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	ABRC024		4	@	0.933	4	8
	ABRC025		4	@	0.765	5	9
	ABRC027		**8.5**	@	**4.88**	**19.5**	**28**
		including	2.5	@	11.24	19.5	22
		including	0.5	@	48.6	19.5	20
		including	**2**	@	**5.66**	**26**	**28**
		and	8	@	0.78	45	53
		including	2	@	1.2	46	48
		and	3	@	1.735	110	113
	ABRC028		**1**	@	**13.2**	34	35
	ABRC032		2	@	1.435	61	63
	ABRC033		1	@	2.11	32	33
	ABRC034		5	@	0.65	99	104
		including	3	@	0.75	99	102
		including	1	@	1.17	99	100
	ABRC036		1	@	2.13	37	38
	ABRC038		3	@	2.01	45	48
		including	**1**	@	**5.06**	46	47
		and	5	@	0.42	54	59
	ABRC039		**10**	@	**1.38**	**34**	**44**
		including	**3**	@	**3.62**	**41**	**44**
		including	**1**	@	**8.74**	42	43
		and	2	@	1.25	63	65
		including	1	@	2.06	63	64
	ABRC041		**6**	@	**2.37**	**31**	**37**
		including	**1**	@	**9.54**	31	32
		including	2	@	1.17	34	36
		and	**6**	@	**1.85**	**151**	**157**
		including	2	@	3.46	155	157
		including	**1**	@	**5.66**	155	156
	ABRC042		1	@	1.93	173	174
	ABRC045		1	@	1.97	78	79
		and	1	@	1.67	99	100
	ABRC063		3	@	1.04	13	16
		and	6	@	0.827	19	25
		including	3	@	1.25	22	25
	ABRC064		4	@	0.885	39	43
Easter Gift	ABRC015		1	@	2.95	19	20
	ABRC017		1	@	1.97	26	27
	ABRC069		**3**	@	**17.41**	**73**	**76**
		including	**1**	@	**45.5**	**73**	**74**
		including	1	@	2.18	74	75
		including	1	@	4.54	75	76
Lone Tree	ABRC018		4	@	0.958	14	18
	ABRC073		3	@	1.9	97	100
		including	1	@	4.41	99	100
Surface mineralization 2	ABRC037		4	@	1.76	0	4
	ABRC037A		4	@	0.97	0	4

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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.*	• The significant mineralization intercepted by drillholes are averaged by sample length. Cut-off grade generally is 0.5g/t Au. • Top cuts were been applied for high grades by domain: Domain 1 = 2.83 Domain 2 = 1.52 Domain 3 = 5.92 Domain 4 = 2.06 Domain 5 = 2.17 Domain 6 = 2.83 Domain 7 = 2.72 Domain 8 = 14.26 • The intersections with more than 10 meter*g/t are highlighted in the significant intersections table
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').*	The mineralised units are near vertical, and Askari Metals' drilling has almost exclusively been conducted from the east at optimal angles with the mineralised units. The drilling angle is about -50 degrees, which is interpreted to be generally perpendicular to the strike/plunge of the North and South gold mineralization veins. resulting in mineralised intersections slightly longer than the true width. Interpretation of the mineralised units is similar to the true width
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.*	• All significant results are reported.
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.*	• Aeromagnetic survey • The aeromagnetic dataset from a government-flown survey at 200m line-spacing was reprocessed during 2010 by Fathom Geophysics for Enterprise Metals Ltd. Review of this dataset suggested the opportunity for identification of potentially mineralised structures in proximity to historical workings, as well as prospective areas further away, defined by changes in geology and structural features highlighted by the geomagnetic data. • The dataset also revealed some structures to be associated with de-magnetised zones, which were considered to be areas with the potential for further exploration, as these could present as geochemically favourable depositional horizons where magnetic, Fe-rich minerals in host rocks react with mineralising fluids, resulting in Au-deposition. • Askari subsequently commissioned a UAV magnetic survey by Pegasus Airborne Systems over the tenement during November 2021. The survey of 384 line-km in total was flown in a direction of 090˚-270˚ with 25m line-spacings and a sensor height of 25m. This survey delivered geophysical imagery at much better resolution , which proved to be valuable in targeting subsequent Auger sampling and RC drilling programmes. **Surface sampling by Askari Metals** • Some random rock-chip (9) and systematic surface lag (72) sampling was undertaken during

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		December 2021, over an area where historical RAB drilling had been done previously. The purpose was to validate results and fill some gaps in the data. Samples were collected at 10m- 20m intervals W-E, on lines of varying lengths, 40m-80m apart from North to South. Some 15 of these samples returned Au-values >100ppb, the highest being 424ppb and 2000ppb, respectively ~70m and ~80m West of the old Christmas Gift workings. • An Auger sampling programme of 328 samples was also completed over the project area during March 2022, targeting selected aeromagnetic highs and lows. Samples were collected at intervals of 30m from W-E lines of varying lengths, spaced 200m to 400m apart from North to South. Soil Auger results confirm HG soil geochemical gold anomalies and 600m strike extension of gold mineralization and identifies Phase 3 drilling targets. **Surface sampling data compilation** • All historic soil sampling data is compiled with gold anomaly. It's author's opinion that soil geochemical could indicate gold mineralization in laterite, which is historical mining/leching object. There is still potential to discover/mine laterite type gold within Burracoppin property.
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.*	• Interpretation of the RC drill results suggests that most of the mineralized zones and lodes open to depth and along strike which need to be followed up with next rounds of RC drill programs. • In addition, given that only half of the tenement area falls under mining reserve and therefore accessible for the field exploration work, there is considerable amount of ground to be explored on the private land holdings once land access agreements are signed by the private landowners. Some weak to moderate anomalous gold values in the historic soil samples are situated on private land areas which should be followed up by more work. • The new magnetic survey result is useful for exploring structure-controlled gold mineralization. Further exploration is warranted along some lineation structures.

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Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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.*	• The Burracoppin Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was calculated using geological data supplied by Askari Metals Limited. • The current geological database contains 1058 drill holes in total within the Burracoppin Gold Project tenure (E70/5049) for total 17,705.4 meters of drilling, including 162 RC for 11,454m, 892 shallow RAB for 6,228.4m, and 4 VAC for 23m. • All drilling data available from the database mentioned above have been used to generate the geological /mineralization model. However, historic workings were not included in this geological/mineralization model due to lack of information on these workings. • The database is mainly based on historical data that consultants compiled during the IPO and IGR (Independent Geologist's Report, 2021) phase of the Company float. When the Company constructed the database, all of the RAB drilling information was verified and confirmed with correlation against the drilling that the Company completed. Historical holes were rehabilitated, and collar locations cannot be validated physically, but historical maps have proven helpful in this regard. The validity of the data obtained from RC drilling completed by the company (AS2) between 2021 and 2022 is more robust and is considered good. • The author has checked the database carefully, especially the historic drilling database, including the source files, drilling types, collars, azimuths, depths, assays, logging and QAQC. Minor errors have been identified and corrected based on the original files during this data validation. • No material inconsistencies were identified.
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 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.*	The deposit type is Archean Greenstone lode gold deposit. • The workings targeted mineralisation hosted in narrow, vertically dipping veins that occur within a gabbro dyke at or close to its western margin in pelitic sediments. The veins and gabbro strike north-south and are folded into a series of open folds. The Easter Gift workings occur in mafic granulite and metasediments and occupy a similar stratigraphic position to that of the Christmas Gift-Benbur North-Benbur workings to the north. • Gold mineralization within the bedrock is related to narrow quartz-rich granitic stringers hosted by pelitic metasediments, mafic granulites and gabbroic and granitic rocks. • The mineralised units are near vertically dipping veins, and drilling has almost exclusively been conducted

		from the east at optimal angles with the mineralised units. The drilling angle is about -50 degrees, resulting in mineralised intersections slightly longer than the true width. Interpretation of the mineralised units honours the true width. • The overall potential mineralised strike extent at Burracoppin has now been confirmed at three separate sites representing three separate mineralised zones (Benbur-Christmas Gift, Easter Gift, and Lone Tree) over a combined strike of 3km. • Laterites that cover the Archaean rock sequence also carry gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation appears to be restricted to iron-rich laterites. • The vertical depth of oxidation ranges from 0.3 m to 58.04 m. There seems to be a bedrock uplift in the central part of the main mineralization zone (Benbur-Christmas Gift)) • Alternative interpretations are possible for the mineral zone definition but are unlikely to significantly affect the estimates.
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 overall potential mineralised strike extent at Burracoppin has now been confirmed at three separate sites representing three separate mineralised zones over a combined strike of 3km. • The drill intercepts and physical, visible dimensions of the mineralised zones seen in the workings indicate mineralised veins less than 1m wide generally, although a few wider intercepts may be present. • Interpretation of the RC drill results suggests that most of the mineralized veins and lodes open to depth and along strike which need to be followed up with next rounds of RC drill programs. In addition, the area under private land holding which is half of the tenement area which have not been explored by Askari Metals so far should be explored. • There are outcrops of mineralization, and RC drilling indicates that the mineralisation continues down to approximately 180 m deep.
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 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.*	• Inverse Distance Weighted (cubed) was used to interpolate grade. Grade capping was not used to reduce the effect of high grade outliers. 4 domains were modelled to isolate data for individual estimation. • Estimates were checked via an ordinary kriging estimate and also via mathematical averages assigned to domain tonnages. Each showed a high level of consensus. • No assumptions re recovery of bi-products and no estimation of deleterious compounds. • Parent block size for estimation was 20 x 10 x 4 (y,x,z). Sub blocking was allowed to ¼ these dimensions for volume resolution. • A nominal minimal mining width of 2m was generally assumed. • Mineralisation wireframes were built with the input of geological logging and it was these modelled domains that controlled the extent of each domains estimate. • Grade capping was used as per above. • Exploitation of the main part of the near surface component of the deposit has been assumed will be via open cut methods and the resource model is commensurate with this. • No quantitative historic reconciliation data is available.

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	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Criteria	***JORC 2012 Explanation***	**Comment**
Estimation and modelling techniques *(cont'd)*		• Estimate outputs were compared with raw data via swath plots and this analysis showed acceptable reconciliation given the irregular data spacing and resource classification.
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 via a dry SG assumption.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The resource was reported using nominal cutoffs of 0.5. These were selected due to their approximate congruence with cutoff grades in open pit extraction.
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.*	• To assess the model for Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), broad assumptions on open pit mining followed by eventual underground mining have been adopted. Due to the very early stage of development, a maximum depth 200mRL has been used to demonstrate reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction of the mineral resource, based on the Competent Persons view of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction, including the approximate mining parameters. This maximum RL depth encompasses all of the resource. •
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.*	• None undertaken thus far

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Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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.*	• Minimal assumptions have been made in this regard, however, there are no known impediments to conventional waste disposal for this type of project that have been identified as roadblocks Burracoppin
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 assignment is via assumption based on similar deposits in the WA goldfields. Values used are; Oxidised 2.0tm^{-3} Transitional 2.2tm^{-3} Fresh 2.7tm^{-3} • Any variation in actual bulk densities for these oxidation states are considered immaterial and within the natural variation of the system.
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.*	• Lack of metallurgical data to date and imminent new drilling info has encouraged a lower resource classification for this maiden work – with updates to follow soon after new drilling data is received, collated and modelled. • Proper account has been taken of all other relevant factors with respect to resource classification to yield a fair and defendable classification regime. • The resultant classification regime does reflect the CP's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal peer review within Cadre Geology and Mining Pty Ltd.
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.*	• Top cuts used in this estimation due to smaller composite numbers and relatively limited skew in input data. The Competent Person is satisfied with the estimate outcomes given the current dataset. Estimation via ID3 has been done with variographic analysis in mind, to help deduce grade relationships and ensure the best quality estimate is undertaken. Responsible classification of resource categories strengthens confidence in the estimate.

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	• *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.*	

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Supplementary data

Table 1: Collar locations for RC drill holes at Burracoppin, MGA94_51.

Historic RC Info pertinent to MRE Dec 2025

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	AT(m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
BFC_BF1	647643	6513029	383	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF10	647641	6513089	383	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF11	647656	6513089	382	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF12	647599	6513190	385	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF13	647614	6513190	384	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF14	647629	6513190	383	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF15	647595	6513315	382	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF16	647605	6513315	381	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF17	647620	6513315	381	0	270	-60	13
BFC_BF18	647635	6513315	380	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF19	647616	6513527	381	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF2	647658	6513029	382	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF20	647631	6513527	380	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF21	647647	6513527	380	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF22	647662	6513527	379	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF23	647682	6513549	379	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF24	647647	6513570	380	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF25	647662	6513570	379	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF26	647677	6513569	379	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF27	647692	6513569	379	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF28	647531	6512009	379	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF29	647521	6512010	379	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF3	647643	6513049	383	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF30	647510	6512010	380	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF31	647535	6511989	379	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF32	647525	6511989	379	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF33	647515	6511990	379	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF34	647505	6511990	379	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF35	647510	6511950	379	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF36	647500	6511950	379	0	90	-60	20
BFC_BF37	648201	6511075	384	0	270	-60	25
BFC_BF38	648216	6511075	383	0	270	-60	29
BFC_BF39	648211	6511128	381	0	270	-60	28
BFC_BF4	647648	6513049	383	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF40	647009	6512423	381	0	112	-60	24
BFC_BF41	648197	6511205	379	0	90	-60	26
BFC_BF42	648182	6511205	379	0	90	-60	28
BFC_BF5	647658	6513049	382	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF6	647613	6513070	385	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF7	647628	6513070	384	0	270	-60	30
BFC_BF8	647651	6513069	383	0	270	-60	36
BFC_BF9	647666	6513069	382	0	270	-60	30

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HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	AT(m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
BFC_BRC10	647511	6513511	383	0	90	-60	30
BFC_BRC11	647526	6513510	382	0	90	-60	30
BFC_BRC12	647541	6513510	382	0	90	-60	30
BFC_BRC20	647512	6513110	389	0	90	-60	90
BFC_RC1	647512	6512006	379	0	90	-60	45
BFC_RC2	647484	6511910	379	0	90	-60	24
BFC_RC4	647598	6513513	381	0	124	-60	30
BFC_RC5	647592	6513289	382	0	312	-60	30
BFC_RC6	647630	6513145	383	0	90	-64	30
BURC011	647199	6514599	370	0	90	-60	126
BURC012	647100	6514608	370	0	92	-60	120
BURC013	646891	6514608	365	0	91	-60	150
BURC014	646699	6514597	366	0	89	-60	150
BURC015	646758	6507462	378	0	91	-60	150
BURC016	646307	6507471	370	0	91	-60	150
BURC017	646452	6507469	372	0	91	-60	162
BURC018	646968	6507458	376	0	90	-60	120
BURC019	645130	6509010	369	0	0	-90	54
BURC020	645142	6509994	370	0	0	-90	42
BURC021	645157	6510586	372	0	0	-90	54
BURC022	645152	6510882	378	0	0	-90	150
BURC023	645166	6511379	383	0	0	-90	150
BURC024	645117	6511996	374	0	0	-90	66
BURC025	646306	6515203	359	0	0	-90	150
BURC026	647199	6514651	370	0	90	-60	144
BURC027	647198	6514700	369	0	90	-60	126
BURC033	647693	6513120	380	0	270	-60	162
BURC034	647670	6513038	382	0	269	-60	150
BURC035	647670	6512982	382	0	269	-60	150
BURC036	647488	6512012	380	0	90	-60	103
BURC037	647495	6511987	380	0	91	-60	108
BURC038	647520	6512050	379	0	90	-60	102
BURC039	647624	6513280	381	0	315	-60	126
BURC040	647649	6513604	380	0	135	-60	132
BURC041	647507	6513662	384	0	269	-60	143
CAMBFP1	648078	6511182	380	0	111	-60	56
CAMBFP2	648127	6511181	380	0	291	-60	48
CAMBFP3	648117	6511127	382	0	270	-60	46
CAMBFP4	648103	6511065	386	0	270	-60	48
CAMRCC001	647193	6514604	370	0	270	-60	36
CAMRCC002	647224	6514604	370	0	270	-60	40
CAMRCC003	647251	6514603	370	0	270	-60	58
CAMRCC004	647278	6514603	369	0	270	-60	50
CAMRCC005	647307	6514603	369	0	270	-60	42