FORRESTANIA RESOURCES

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ASX RELEASE

Ada Ann Delivers Upgraded MRE of 18,160 oz

Highlights:

- **Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Ada Ann Deposit totalling 204,500 tonnes @ 2.76 g/t Au for 18,160 oz at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off representing a 46% uplift from the previous MRE**
- **Including a maiden Indicated MRE of 117,100 tonnes @ 2.60 g/t Au for 9,780 oz representing 53% of total MRE**
- **MRE was supported by recent 12 hole drill program (1,252 metres)**
- **Further work is planned, with resource extension drilling along strike and down dip, including diamond core drilling to facilitate metallurgical test work. Currently, an approved 50-hole drill program (PoW Registration ID 205877) is in place**
- **Environmental baseline studies and conceptual mining studies are planned**

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"This latest Mineral Resource update at Ada Ann has delivered encouraging results, confirming further high-grade mineralisation and providing a better understanding of the geology and the orebody within a newly applied mining lease.

The Mineral Resource update points to a continued growth profile for Ada Ann and supports our broader strategy of building scale across the Coolgardie Hub, leveraging the extensive regional infrastructure, which provides many processing options for a future mining operation."

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Ada Ann Deposit

The Ada Ann deposit, which is located within the recently applied mining lease MLA15/1940, at the Coolgardie Hub, located near Coolgardie, in Western Australia's prolific Eastern Goldfields.

Building on regional exploration success from geochemical and historic drilling in and around the Christmas Gift and at Bonnie Vale North prospect areas, the recent 12 hole drilling campaign (1,252 metres) at Ada Ann has delivered strong results which have supported a MRE update.

The MRE update was based on the step-out drilling program, which was focused on testing areas immediately adjacent to the existing resource envelope, targeting down-dip and along-strike extensions identified from previous drilling and geological modelling

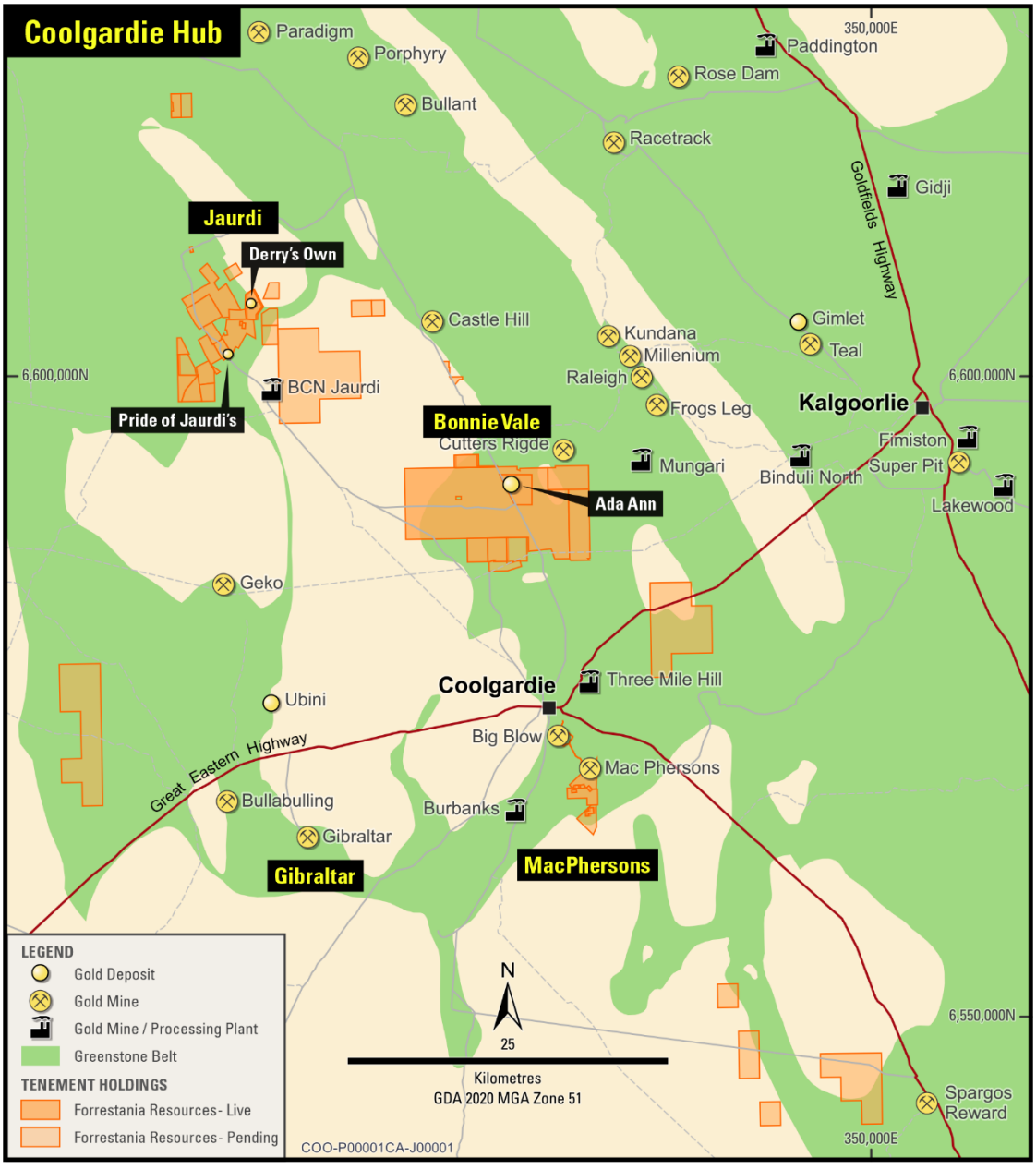


Figure 1: Ada Ann Location Map

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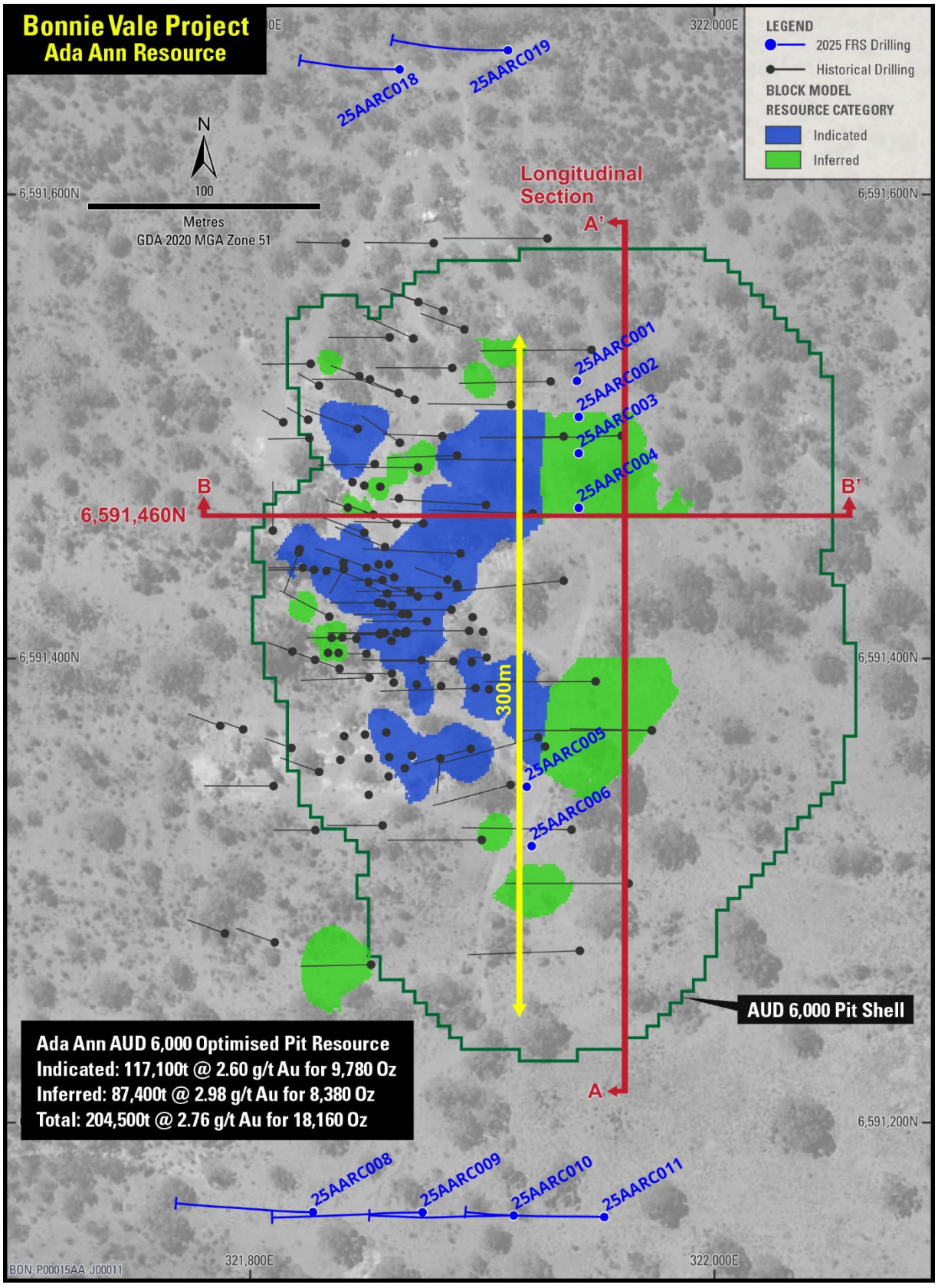


Figure 2: Ada Ann Deposit - MRE

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Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) ("FRS" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Ada Ann Deposit at the Company's Coolgardie Gold Hub of 204,500t @ 2.76 g/t Au for 18,160 oz at a 0.5g/t cut off.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE PARAMETERS

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.

Mineral Resource Estimate

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

Based on the estimate provided by Widenbar using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, Ada Ann contains 204,500 tonnes at 2.76g/t Au for 18,160 oz Au as shown in Table 1.

JORC Mineral Resource March 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.5	117,100	2.60	9,780
Inferred	0.5	87,400	2.98	8,380
Total	0.5	204,500	2.76	18,160

Table 1: JORC MRE March 2026

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.

Regional /Local Geology

The Ada Ann gold deposit is hosted amongst mafic to ultramafic and felsic volcanic-sedimentary stratigraphy of the Kunanalling Shear Zone, situated within the greater Coolgardie Greenstone Belt.

Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation is typically associated with a variably quartz-veined and sulphidised sedimentary/mafic/ultramafic contact, usually in the order of 3 – 4m thick.

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Drilling and Sampling

The drill hole database as provided on 14-04-2026 consisted of 166 historic RC and RAB holes for 6,044 metres drilled between 1988 and 2008 and 47 RC holes for 3,757 metres drilled by Forrestania in 2024 and 2025.

Four metre composites were sampled using a using a PVC spear and 1m samples were collected using a rig mounted cone splitter. Historic samples were assayed for gold using either 40g or 50g charge lead collection Fire Assay with atomic absorption spectrometry finish (AAS finish). Forrestania's 2024 and 2025 assaying was carried out at Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, WA, using Au-AA25 methodology (fire assay) which uses a fire assay fusion FA-FUS03, with an AAS finish.

Forrestania's 2025 drill program samples were submitted for Au analysis using AuMe-TL43 (aqua regia); Aqua regia digestion of 25g sample, followed by trace Au and multi-element analyses by ICP-MS and ICP-AES. 1m samples were submitted for Au analysis using Au-AA25 methodology (fire assay) which uses a fire assay fusion FA-FUS03, with an AAS finish.

Collar Location and Survey

Historic drillhole collars were surveyed by various surveyors, generally using GPS and DGPS tool. All holes were picked up in zone 51 of the Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94). A plan of RC and RAB holes used in estimation is shown below.

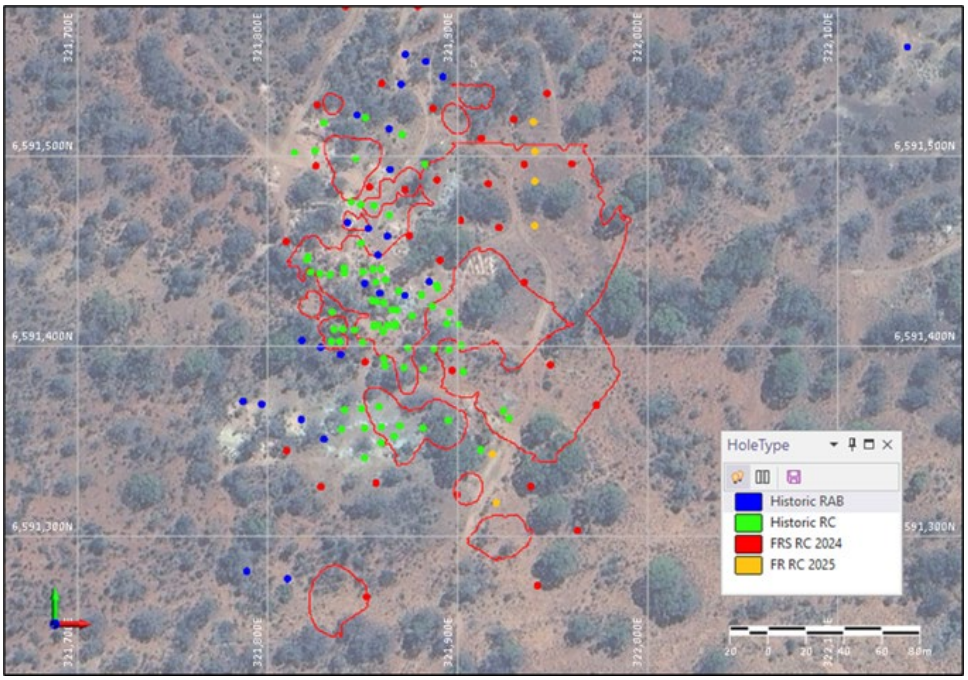


Figure 3: Drill Hole Location Plan

Mineralised intervals may contain both 1m samples (preferenced where available) and 4m composite samples. Intervals with 4m composites are flagged as noted.

All intervals of greater than 0.5 g/t gold with intervals less than 1m samples of internal dilution only shown. Drilling intercept widths are down-hole widths and not true widths.

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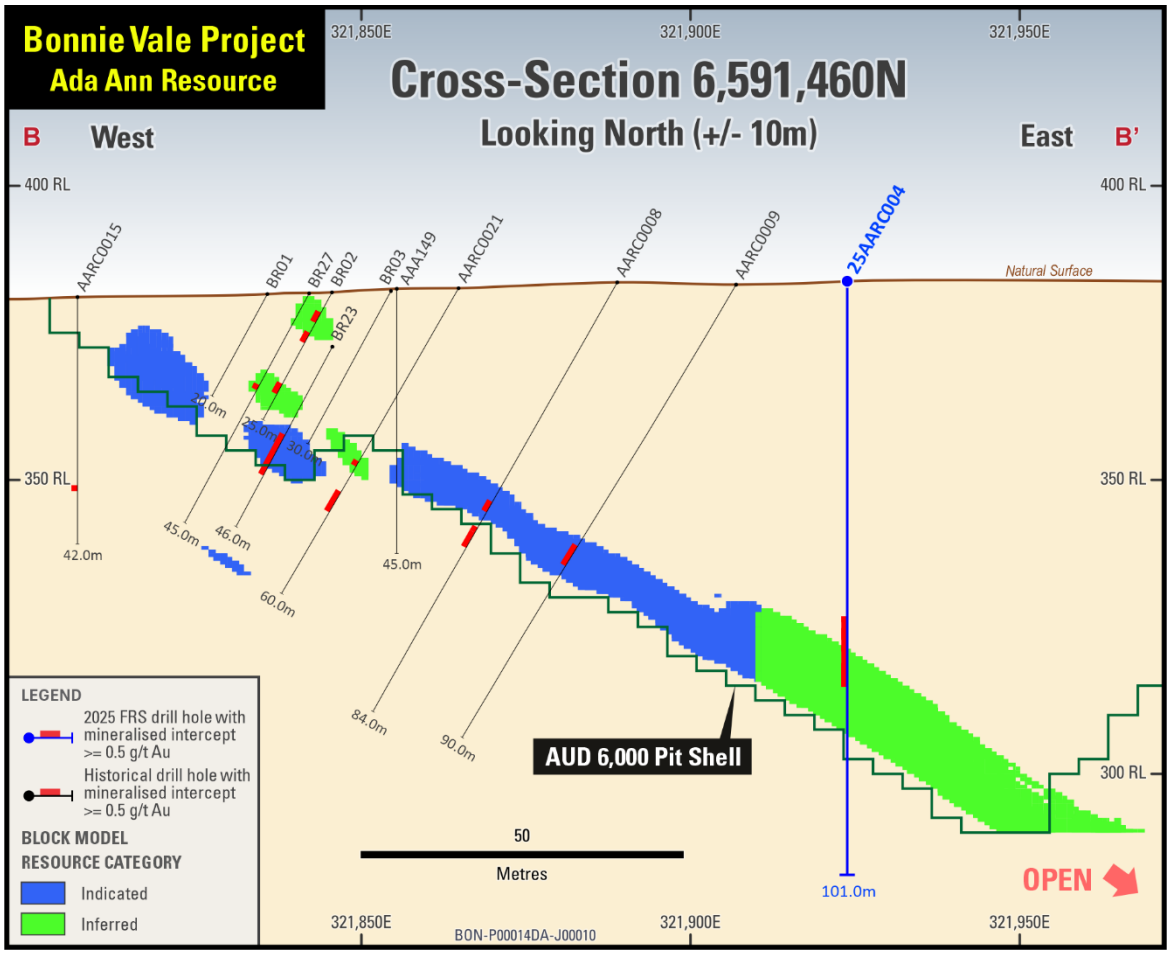


Figure 4: Ada Ann Deposit – Cross section

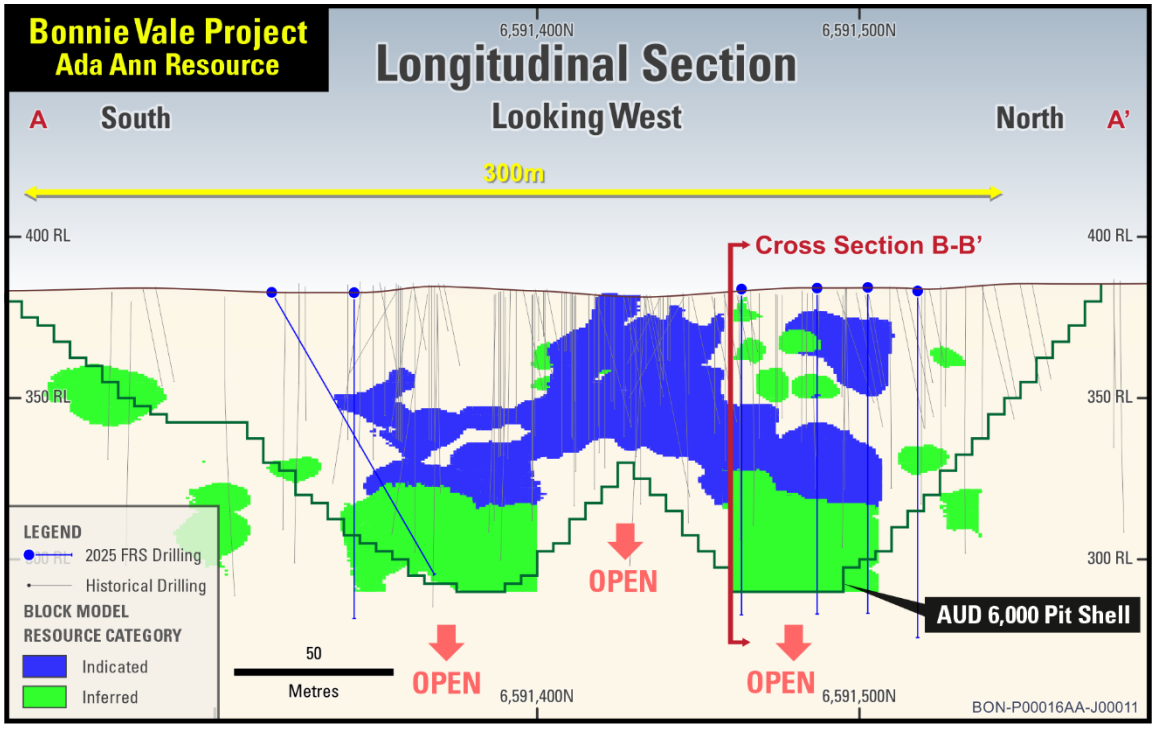


Figure 5: Ada Ann Deposit – Long section

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QAQC

A review of the quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) protocols was completed by Forrestania as part of the 2025 Ada Ann MRE carried out by Cadre Geology and Mining; Cadre considered the QAQC data satisfactory for use in mineral resource estimation. Widenbar has not reviewed QAQC data as yet.

Criteria used for classification

The Ada Ann 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 resource classification methodology incorporated a number of parameters derived from kriging algorithms, along with drill hole spacing, continuity, and the size of mineralised domains.

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 is well within industry standards. Widenbar considers that the database represents an accurate record of the drilling undertaken at the project.

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 20m by 20m or less. Material outside this area and with spacing less than 50m x 50m is classified as Inferred. Other material which has been extrapolated beyond the Inferred is Unclassified , but can be used to guide future extension and infill drilling.

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 25x25x5m with a minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 16. The second search was used where not enough data was found in the first search and had dimensions of 60x60x7m.

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.

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Bulk Density

Bulk densities were adopted from the 2025 Cadre 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	2.20
Fresh	2.70

Table 2: Bulk Density

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.

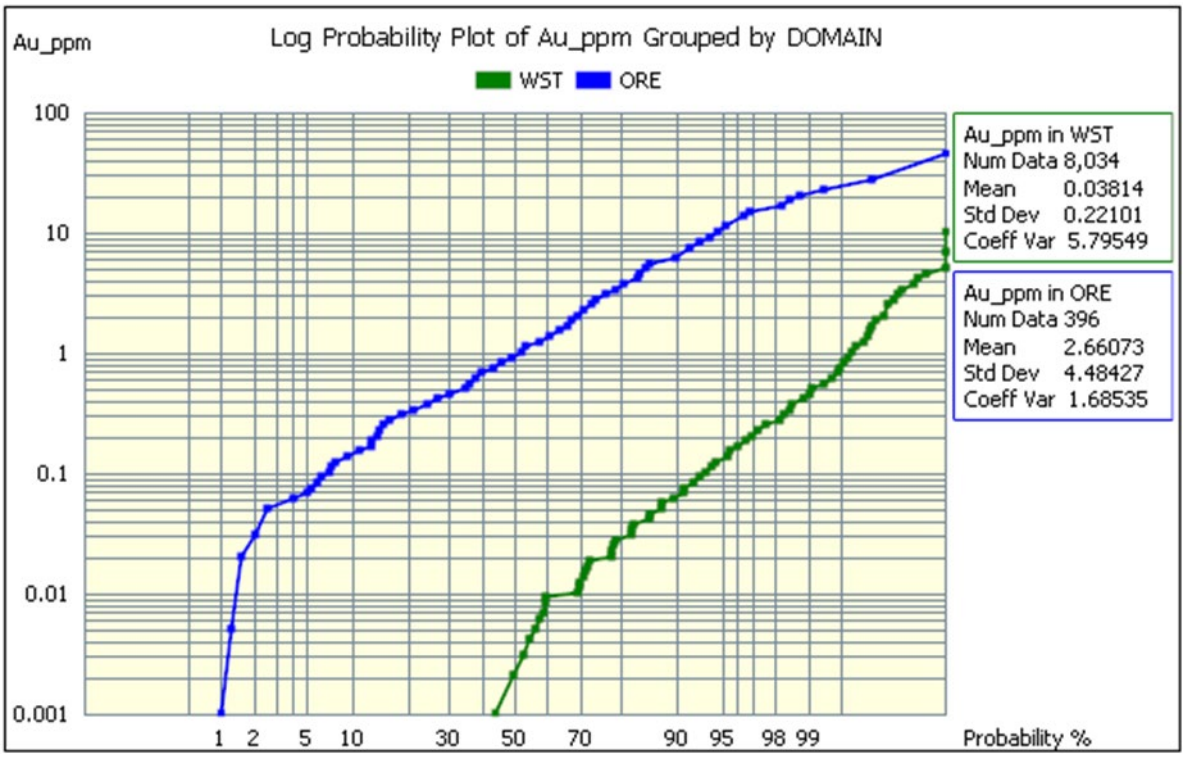


Figure 6: Au Log Probability Plot by Domain

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Top Cut

A top cut analysis was carried out and a top cut of 20 g/t Au was applied. Details of the top cuts are presented below.

Percentile	Top Cut Value	Cut Mean	Number Cut	% Cut	CV
Uncut		2.66	0 of 396		1.69
95.00	11.04	2.29	20	5.00%	1.30
97.50	15.73	2.48	10	2.50%	1.45
98.00	16.22	2.49	8	2.00%	1.46
99.00	21.05	2.57	4	1.00%	1.54
98.48	20.00	2.56	6	1.52%	1.52
99.24	25.00	2.60	3	0.76%	1.59

Table 3: Top Cut Analysis

Block Model Validation - Drill Hole Section Comparison

Visual inspection on sections of drill hole versus block model grades confirms that Au within in the block model correspond well to Au in drill holes. An example is shown below.

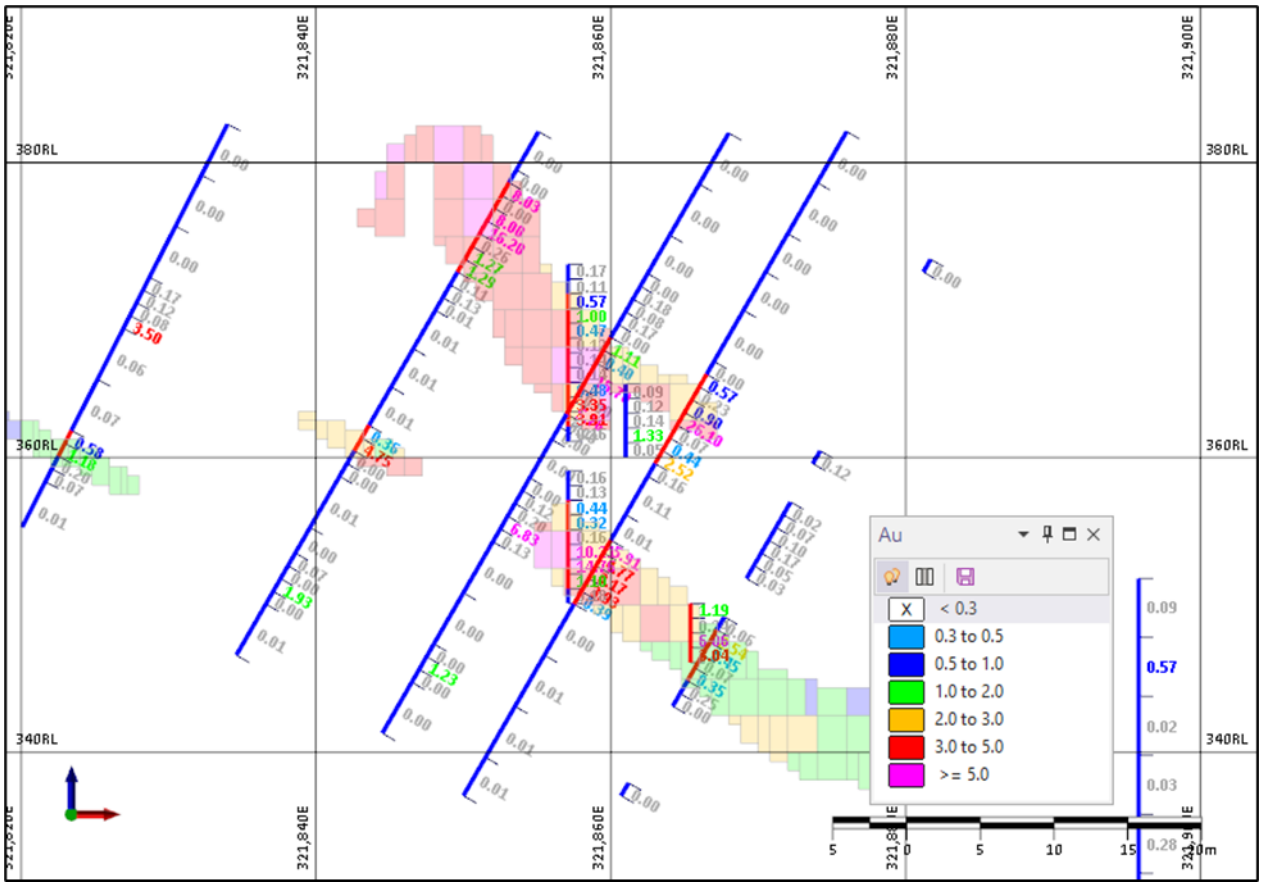


Figure 7: Typical Ordinary Kriging Model vs Drill Holes

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Current Resource Estimates

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries typical for West Australian gold deposits.

A gold price of $A6,000 has been used. A base mining cost of $A5 per tonne has been used, with a processing cost of $A50 per tonne. Since there is limited availability of metallurgical testwork, a metallurgical recovery of 95% has been assumed.

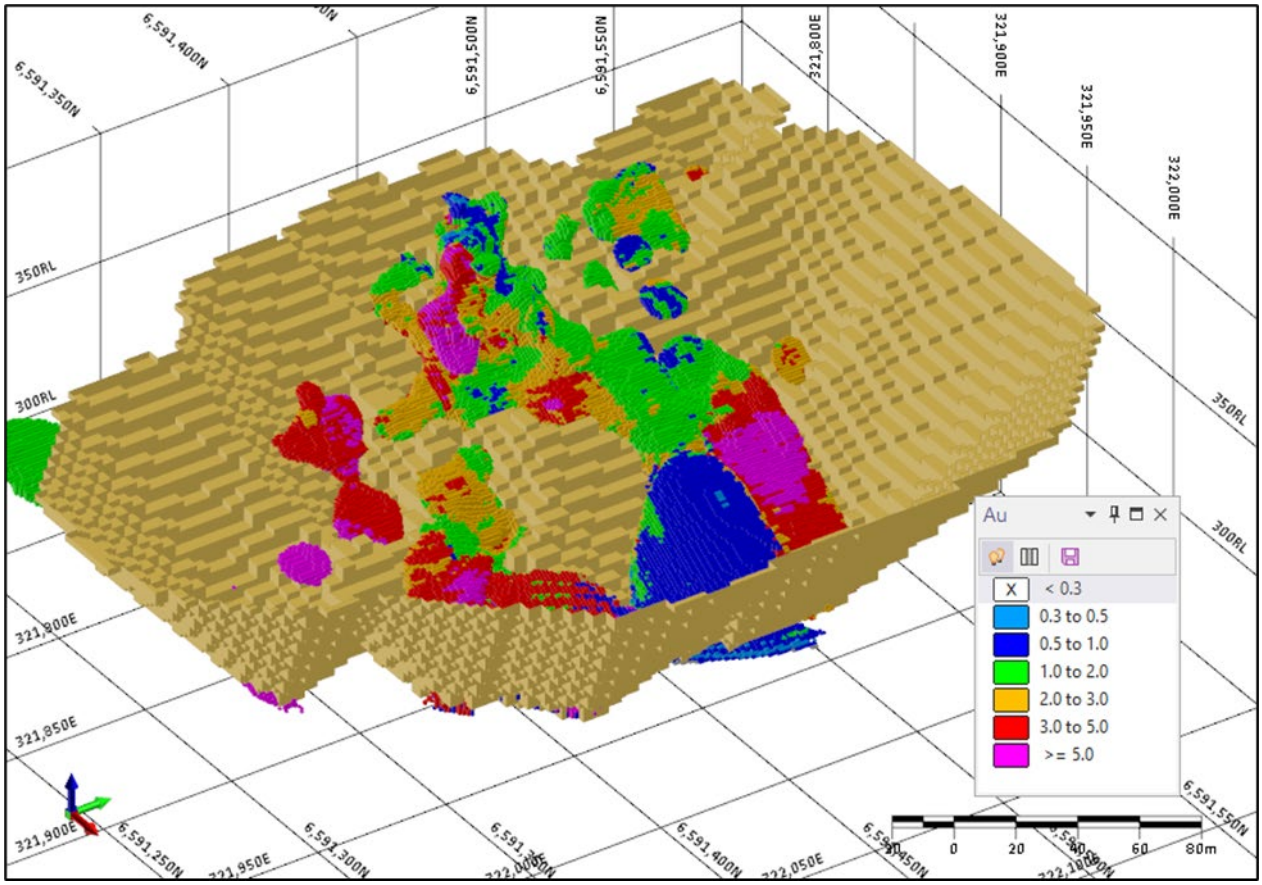


Figure 8: $A6,000 Optimal Pit Shell and Mineralised Block Model

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.

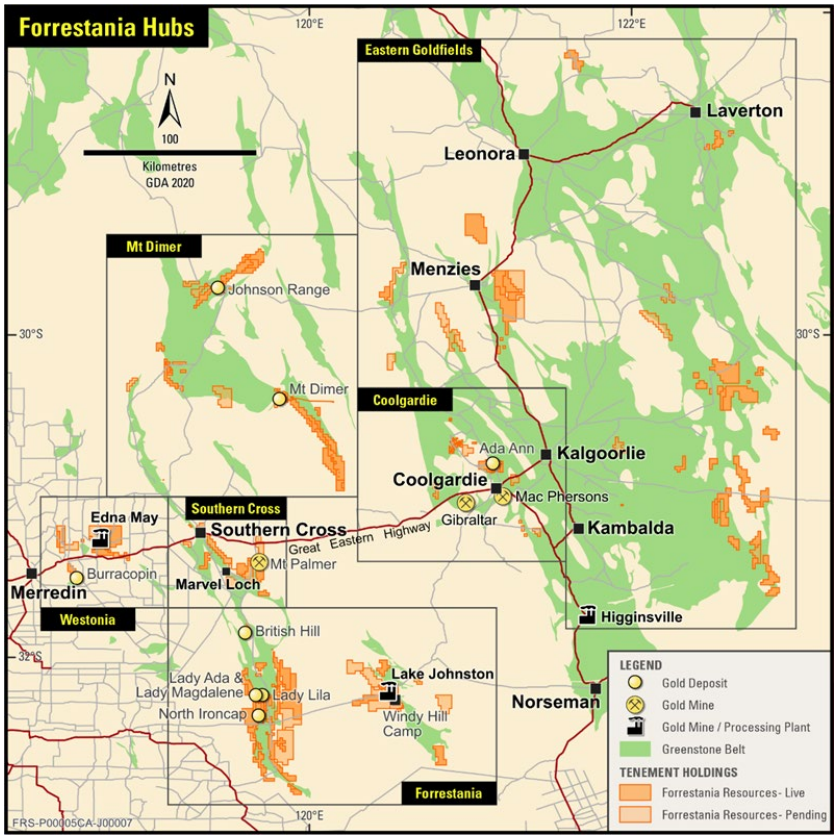


Figure 9. Forrestania Regional Hub locations

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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 of Forrestania Resources, 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.

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Cautionary statement regarding values & forward-looking information

The figures, valuations, forecasts, estimates, opinions and projections contained herein involve elements of subjective judgment and analysis and assumption. Forrestania Resources does not accept any liability in relation to any such matters, or to inform the Recipient of any matter arising or coming to the company's notice after the date of this document which may affect any matter referred to herein. Any opinions expressed in this material are subject to change without notice, including as a result of using different assumptions and criteria. This document may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "expect", and "intend" and statements than an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could", or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Forward-looking information is subject to business, legal and economic risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to property interests, the global economic climate, commodity prices, sovereign and legal risks, and environmental risks. Forward-looking statements are based upon estimates and opinions at the date the statements are made. Forrestania Resources undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements for events or circumstances that occur subsequent to such dates or to update or keep current any of the information contained herein. The Recipient should not place undue reliance upon forward-looking statements. Any estimates or projections as to events that may occur in the future (including projections of revenue, expense, net income and performance) are based upon the best judgment of Forrestania Resources from information available as of the date of this document. There is no guarantee that any of these estimates or projections will be achieved. Actual results will vary from the projections and such variations may be material. Nothing contained herein is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the past or future. Forrestania Resources, its affiliates, directors, employees and/or agents expressly disclaim any and all liability relating or resulting from the use of all or any part of this document or any of the information contained herein. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. If any geochemical sampling data is reported in this announcement, it is not intended to support a mineral resources estimation. Any drilling widths given in this announcement are down-hole widths and do not represent true widths.

APPENDIX A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • All FRS (25AARC0001 to 25AARC006, 25AARC008 to 25AARC011 and 25AARC18- 25AARC0019) were completed by RC drilling. VM Drilling were the drilling contractor and utilised Austex X325. • Industry standard practices were applied to the drilling programme and sampling. Representative 4 m composite samples were taken from the spoil piles, with a hand size aluminium scoop. These samples were collected in a numbered calico bag, recorded by FRS staff and submitted to Nagrom Perth (sample sizes were approximately 1.5 kg up to 2.5 kg were collected). One metre single splits were also taken from the rig (in numbered calico bags) from the cone splitter and mineralised zones (>0.1 g/t Au) were recently submitted to the lab, based on the results from the 4m composites (these 1m results are not being announced here). The sampling details of these samples were recorded by FRS geologists and recorded on paper, spreadsheet and then transferred to the company database. • Regular air and manual cleaning of the rig cyclone was undertaken to remove potential contaminants. • The 4 m composite samples were submitted to Nagrom Lab, Perth. • Samples were submitted for Au analysis using AuMe-TL43 (aqua regia); Aqua regia digestion of 25 g sample, followed by trace Au and multi-element analyses by ICP-MS and ICP-AES. • FRS geochem rock chip/percussion samples: A representative sample was taken of any outcrops sampled by FRS and the location GPS'd. For samples taken from historic spoil piles, a mineralised zone was identified by FRS geologists, a representative sample was then taken of this zone and the location GPS'd. Initially, all samples were sampled by ALS for "Trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. A 25 g nominal sample weight (Au-TL43); a number of these results were over the detection limit and as such, these were re-assayed for Au by 25 g Aqua Regia Digestion - Overrange analysis of digested sample (Au-AROR43). **Historical drilling at Ada Ann:** • Holes with AA1-AA51 were completed by RC drilling, 1 m samples were laid on the ground and samples that were thought to be mineralised were sent for assay, some were composited and some were not; other metre intervals that were not interpreted to be mineralised were not assayed. Samples are believed to have been assayed by Aqua Regia techniques at Kalgoorlie assay laboratories. Laboratory documentation for all the assays is not available. • After a review of holes AA1-AA51, Gindalbie Metals sampled intervals not sampled previously. This sampling was performed by scoop sampling the bagged individual drill samples still on site, with both individual and composite samples being taken. It was not possible to riffle split the samples (as presumably would-have been the case with Stockwell's original samples) as many of the samples were cemented into hard masses, some were wet and the cost of drying pulverising and splitting the samples was not thought to be warranted. Instead, as representative a

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sample as possible was obtained by breaking up the samples and scoop sampling throughout the sample. • Holes BR1-19 were completed by RAB drilling, drill samples were collected over a 2 m interval, via a cyclone, a representative sample was taken using a pipe, composited to 6 m samples and sent to Genalysis for fire assay. Historical reports suggest that any sample returning a 6 m composite value >0.1 g/t Au had the corresponding 2 m samples submitted to Genalysis for fire assay, but not all of these 2 m assays are available. • Holes BR20-24 were also completed by RAB drilling, one metre samples were collected and then speared, composited over four metre intervals and submitted to Genalysis for gold analysis by AAS (50 g charge). Intervals returning greater than 0.25 g/t gold were resampled on a one metre basis and re-assayed, using the same technique. • Holes BR25-29 were drilled by RC; one metre samples were collected and then speared, composited over four metre intervals and submitted to Genalysis for gold analysis by AAS (50 g charge). Intervals returning greater than 0.25 g/t gold were resampled on a one metre basis and re-assayed, using the same technique. • Holes with prefix AXRC were completed by Amex Resources and the holes were drilled by RC. No other details regarding sampling and assaying techniques are given in the ASX release and only those results announced by AMEX Resources are utilized here. A number of AXRC holes in the cross sections and maps have no known drilling results as AMEX did not release full assay data.
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.).*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • All FRS (25AARC0001 to 25AARC006, 25AARC008 to 25AARC011 and 25AARC18- 25AARC0019) were completed by RC drilling; RC drilling was typically undertaken using a 5 ¼" hammer bit. **Historical drilling** • Historic holes at Ada Ann were drilled using both RAB and RC rigs (see above for details); due to the historic nature of the reporting, the only details about the Rigs utilised are available for AA52-AA58 which were completed using Mole Pioneer rig with a 4.5 inch sampling hammer and a Schramm rig with a 5 inch face sampling hammer and BR1-19 which utilised a Warman drill rig operated by Westralian Diamond Drilling, BR20-24 drilled with a Mole Pioneer rig from Westralian Diamond Drillers of Boulder. This rig proved unsatisfactory in the hard ground encountered at relatively shallow depths and a Warman RC rig was used for holes BRC25-29
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • For all FRS drilling, all percussion sample recoveries were noted in the sampling and geological logs. No significant issues were noted for sample recoveries. Moisture was also logged, but no wet samples were recorded during the program. • No known sampling bias is known to have taken place and no known relationship exists between grade and sample recovery. • No known sample bias has been noted in any WAMEX reports for the historic drilling and Ada Ann. **Historical drilling** • For all of the historic drilling at Ada Ann, recovery details are unknown, however site visits have determined that most samples appear to be consistent in size.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • All of the drilled percussion chips from the FRS RC program were geologically logged by a qualified geologist to a level of detail that could support a mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. The drilling was logged on site with every metre studied and logged and exported to the Company database. • Qualitative logging included lithology, alteration and textures; quantitative logging, including sulphide and other mineral percentages. Additionally, each holes was photographed. **Historical drilling** • Full geological logs are unavailable for the historic holes at Ada Ann and details of the logging practice is unknown. Logging data is located on historic WAMEX reports and the data transfer of these logs to the Company database has not been feasible for all holes as many of the logs are illegible. FRS geologists have entered geological data from the historic logs into the Company database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • Representative 4 m composite samples were taken throughout the programme. These samples were assayed for gold, by aqua regia. Aqua regia digestion of 25 g sample, followed by trace Au and multi-element analyses by ICP-MS and ICP-AES. Samples were sampled dry. • RC samples were split using a rig mounted cone splitter, at 1 m intervals, to obtain a sample for assay of approximately 3-5 kg. • The sampling detailed above is considered industry standard and is believed to be representative of the material collected. • CRMs (certified reference material) were used for QAQC purposes. **Historical drilling** • For the drilling completed at Ada Ann by BHP Utah, Gindalbie Gold and A Stockwell, the sample preparation (if given in historic WAMEX reports) is detailed within the JORC table. In general, composite samples were taken during most drilling programs and 1 m split samples were taken within mineralized areas, after results had been returned. This is standard industry practice. There is no mention in the historic reports of wet samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • Aqua regia is considered a partial digest and is suitable for initial composite sampling • CRMs (certified reference material) were used for QAQC purposes. Industry CRM standards were inserted every 30 samples by the Company Internal Company QAQC reviews indicate that all CRMs returned results that were within acceptable ranges. • Additionally, Nagrom insert industry blanks, standards and duplicates into their analysis. **Historical drilling** • At Ada Ann for the AA52-AA58 holes: Samples were collected every one metre by splitting a 2-3 kg sample off after passing the one metre drill volume through the rig cyclone. Four metre composites were scoop sampled from the splitter reject for all portions of the holes except for the :zones of interest, in which the individual metre

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	sample was submitted for assay. Samples were submitted to-Amdel Laboratories Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by Aqua Regia techniques with a LLD of 0.02 ppm Au. No details of QAQC are given. • For AA1-AA52, The 1 m sampling was performed by 'scoop sampling the bagged individual drill samples still on site, with both individual and composite samples being taken. It was not possible to riffle split the samples (as presumably would-have been the case with Stockwell's original samples) as many of the samples were cemented into hard masses, some were wet and the cost of drying pulverising and splitting the samples was not thought to be warranted. Instead as representative a sample as possible was obtained by breaking up the samples and scoop sampling throughout the sample. Some 150 samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories. No QAQC details are given for this or the original composite sampling. • For the BR holes: Drill samples over a 2 m interval were collected via a cyclone; a representative sample was taken utilising a pipe, composited: over 6 m, bagged and submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold using fire assay techniques. Any 6 m composite sample which returned an assay value greater than 0.1 ppm Au was resampled by collecting the three corresponding 2 m samples and submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold using fire assay techniques. No details of QAQC are given in the WAMEX report but industry standard is assumed.
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.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • A number of holes within the Company drilling program were designed to both test and verify the historic drilling results. These holes were designed in close proximity to existing high grade, historic intersections. • Significant intersections from the FRS drilling program have been validated by the FRS Exploration Manager. • All logging was completed on site, whilst drilling using a Toughbook on an excel based logging template. Once complete, this template was sent to the Company database administrator and entered into the Company (access) database. **Historical drilling** • Significant intersections from historic Ada Ann drilling had already been verified internally by the Company from WAMEX reports and ASX releases, but the Company believed it necessary to confirm the results with drilling. • Historic drilling data was collected via digital logging hardware and software using in-house logging methodology and codes. • Historic logging data was validated and entered into an industry standard master database maintained by the FRS database administrator. • All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included in the Company's Access database. • Assay data has not been adjusted from WAMEX report data, with the exception of coordinates which have been adjusted from historic grids.
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*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • All of the recent FRS drilling have had their collar locations recorded using a handheld GPS. All collar details are available in the supplementary data tables below. • All holes were downhole surveyed by VM drilling using an industry standard gyro tool. **Historical drilling**

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	control.	• Many of the historic holes at Ada Ann have had their collar locations originally approximated from historic WAMEX reports and associated maps. These hole locations have been verified in the field where possible and picked up by handheld GPS, with the collar locations have then been updated, if required. Many collars were missing due to the historic pits removing them. The location of these has been approximated based on known locations, holes, other reference points. • Down hole, historic surveys at Ada Ann are unknown. All images relating to drill holes at Ada Ann have the original planned or reported dip and azimuth.
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.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • The FSR drill holes have been strategically placed to test historic intersections and to test the potential extent of the mineralisation at depth and along strike. Holes have been also been designed laterally (east west) ~20-40 m apart across the strike of the mineralisation and approximately 20-50 m along the strike of the mineralisation. • Four m composite samples have been taken throughout the drill program. **Historical drilling** • The historic samples at Ada Ann were originally composited over various downhole lengths from 2-6 m; in most (but not all cases) mineralized zones were then 1 m sampled and assayed. • At this stage, the data is not being used to create a mineral resource, further drilling will be required.
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.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • The FRS drilling program was (with the exception of AARC0015) drilled to the west at -60 in order to test the mineralisation at a perpendicular angle. AARC0015 was drilled vertically due to environmentally limiting factors and the resulting inability to drill to the west at -60. • The orientation of drilling and sampling is not anticipated to have any significant biasing effects. **Historical drilling** • The majority of historic drill holes reported in this announcement at Ada Ann are generally angled to the west and are interpreted (according to WAMEX reports and previous ASX announcements) to have intersected the mineralised structures approximately perpendicular to their dip. • The relationship of the historic holes between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • All 4 m composite sample calico bags were collected in green bags which were sealed and taken by FRS geologists and shipment to Nagrom Perth. • All 1 m sample calico bags have been collected in green bags. • All samples taken by FRS were handled only by FRS geologists or contractors to FRS before they were taken to Nagrom. **Historical drilling** • It is presumed that there was adequate sample security measures undertaken for the historic drilling reported at

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Ada Ann and Bonnie Vale North.
Audits or reviews	• *The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice.*	• No audit or review has been completed on the work reported in this announcement. • The historic data that was located within WAMEX has been compiled and loaded into the Forrestania Resources' database with validations where possible, but no audits were undertaken on the historic work.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The data in this announcement relates to FRS drilling and historic drilling completed on exploration licence: E15/1632 and recently applied mining lease MLA15/1940. • E15/1632 and E15/1534 are part of an option agreement between Outback Minerals Pty Ltd and Forrestania Resources Limited. • The tenements are held securely and no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate have been identified.

Exploration by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Ada Ann prospect has had the following reported via WAMEX, with known work completed listed below:
		  • Loaming operations in the late 1970's led to the sinking of a shallow vertical shaft on GML 15/6729 from which a short crosscut east intersects an auriferous quartz vein dipping ~ 60° east (Fey, 1989). The recorded gold production of 60 tonnse at 1.25 g/t Au was reported to have come from trenches and pits adjacent to the shaft.
		  • Emu Hill held Prospecting Licences P15/96 and P15/97 as part of a Prospectus. These tenements enclosed the present tenement Emu Hill conducted limited surface and underground rock chip and quartz vein sampling and then relinquished the tenements.
		  • Coolgardie Mining Associates re-pegged P15/96 and P15/97 as P15/1440 and P 15/1439 respectively as part of their Prospectus. Coolgardie Mining Associates also conducted surface and underground chip sampling. They also established a baseline some 400 metres long through the area of workings, which was used for drilling by subsequent operators. They then relinquished the tenements.
		  • During April 1988 BHP-UTAH Minerals International (BHP) under an option to purchase the tenements from a Mr D Skett, drilled 19 RAB holes (BRO1-19) for 573 metres in the vicinity of the workings using the baseline established by Coolgardie Mining Associates. The drilling was performed with a Warman drill rig operated by Westralian Diamond Drilling of Boulder WA.
		  • The drilling was undertaken along fences approximately 40 metres apart, with an average of three holes , spaced ten metres apart, completed on each fence. All holes were planned at 60° dip to 295°. Drilling targeted the flat east dipping shear zone. Drill samples over a two metre interval were collected via a cyclone; a representative sample was taken utilising a pipe, composited over six metres, bagged and submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by AAS. Any six metre composite sample returning an assay value greater than 0.1 ppm Au was resampled by collecting the three corresponding two metre samples and submitted to Genalysis for gold by fire assay. Gold mineralisation was intersected in the flat east dipping shear, with sporadic quartz veining within the shear appearing to concentrate the gold (Roche, 1988). The drilling demonstrated the possible spotty coarse gold nature of mineralisation, with specks of free gold evident when logging and also the poor

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		repeatability of some of the higher grade assays. • P Fey conducted follow up drilling to the BHP drilling in October and November 1988. In the period 23-25 October 1988 five RAB holes (BR20-24) for 210 metres were drilled with a Mole Pioneer rig from Westralian Diamond Drillers of Boulder. This rig proved unsatisfactory in the hard ground encountered at relatively shallow depths and a Warman RC rig was used for holes BRC25-29 totalling 263 metres, drilled between 16-21 November 1988. For all holes except BR20-21 (2 metre samples), one metre samples were collected and then speared, composited over four metre intervals and submitted to Genalysis for gold analysis by AAS (50gm charge). Intervals returning greater than 0.25g/t gold were resampled on a one metre basis and re-assayed, using the same technique. Significant gold mineralisation was found associated with zones of epidotisation and quartz veining (Fey, 1989). The presence of coarse gold was again demonstrated by the considerable spread in the value of repeat assays and free gold was again panned. • This drilling demonstrated that the strike of the flat east dipping shear was in fact more north-south than the north-easterly direction assumed by BHP. • In 1993 A Stockwell pegged cancelled GML's 15/6729 "Ada Ann", and 15/6718 as P15/3443 . Stockwell mounted an RC drill program to follow up intersections from the BHP and Fey drilling programs. • Holes AA01-51 were completed by Stockwell for 1892 metres over the central portion of the mineralisation, delineated by previous operators. A few holes were also completed further south near old pits and costeans. None of the holes were systematically sampled, Stockwell sampling only those portions of the holes he thought would assay. Samples are believed to have been assayed by Aqua Regia techniques at Kalgoorlie assay laboratories. Laboratory documentation for all the assays is not available. This drilling highlighted the presence of steeper quartz vein hosted mineralisation in the hanging wall of the flat east dipping shear as well as intersecting mineralisation in the flat shear itself. • Following completion of the drilling Stockwell commenced a small mining operation on the steep east dipping quartz veins intersected by the drilling. A small pit was dug to a depth of six metres from which 150 tonnes averaging 7 g/t Au was treated at the Kintore mill of M Pavlinovich (pers. comm. A Stockwell). • Gindalbie completed 7 RC holes for 451m in 1996: AA52-AA58. • Amex Resources completed further drilling in 2000, 18 RC holes were completed but AMEX did not confirm the metres drilled and not all details were reported to the ASX. • Outback Minerals Pty Ltd completed 3 holes at Bonnie Vale North (E15/1534) in 2022.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bonnie Vale project area is located approximately 12k m north of Coolgardie within the Eastern Goldfields Super Terrane of Western Australia's Yilgarn Craton. The project area is made up predominantly of the felsic volcanics of the Black Flag Group, ultramafics of the Hampton Hill Formation which forms part of the Kalgoorlie Group and the Powder Sill Gabbro. • Ada Ann is thought to be composed of an ultramafic and shear zone hosted by a basalt. It sits within the Hampton Hill Formation, in close proximity to a geological contact with the Black Flag Group. • Additionally, the Kunanalling Shear runs approximately north-west through E15/1534.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The drilling results suggest a shear hosted gold system with contact mineralisation on the footwall and hanging wall basalts and schists (respectively).
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 dept, hole length* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material information is summarised in the Tables and Figures included in the body of the announcement and/or within the supplementary data. The supplementary information is available at the end of this announcement, following the JORC table. • Historical drilling WAMEX reports: A49504, A2523, A25113, A28449, A109745, A58256 and A54843 were used to confirm data for this report; data includes areas that were previously mapped during historic activities. ASX (Amex Resources) Gold drill intercepts at Ada Ann 8th April 2008. Additional information was found in the AMEX Resources quarterly report for June 2008 and the Aurelia Resources IPO prospectus 2012. • The location of historic drilling is based on historical reports and their underlying data. • Data for some drill holes, including assay information, hole depth and collar details are missing from some of the historic WAMEX reports. Composite assay grades for AXRC holes have been included, even when the collar locations are unknown as they have previously been released to the ASX: None of the AXRC holes have been used in the cross sections within this announcement. • The historic Amex Resources announcement can be found here: https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080408/pdf/318gn138jg5j59.pdf • Several holes at Ada Ann, with AA and BR as a prefix have had their coordinates and collar locations estimated based on historic maps within WAMEX reports and the historic collars located at the Ada Ann prospect that correspond and correlate with the collar position on the maps. These have been recorded on a GPS and entered into the FRS database.
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.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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*	• Historic reports suggest mineralisation dips at -60 to the east and all holes (with the exception of AARC0015) were drilled to the west at -60 in order to test the mineralisation at a perpendicular angle. • Down hole lengths are reported in this announcement, true width is not reported in this announcement but given the angle of mineralisation (historically reported) and the angle of drilling, the down hole width

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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').	and true width are potentially similar lengths. • Further drilling is required to determine the true geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle. •
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.*	• Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document. • Geological sections have been created from the Company's geological logs of both recent and historic drilling. • Other geological maps are courtesy of DMIRS, 1:500000 interpreted bedrock geology of WA. •
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.*	• Representative reporting has been made in the body of the announcement, and all assay results are available within the supplementary data. • All of the available assay intersections for the historic holes with prefix AA, BR, KSRC, CCRC and AXRC holes have previously been reported in ASX announcements, made by FRS: • https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02793925-6A1202059 • https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02805177-6A1206868 • https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02667890-6A1150921 • Due to historic, selective sampling, not every metre has been assayed or sampled from the historic holes. • Representative reporting of significant intersections is also included in the body of the announcement and in the supplementary data.
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.*	• WAMEX reports: A49504, A2523, A25113, A28449, A109745, A58256 and A54843 were used to confirm data for this report. An additional WAMEX report by Outback Minerals was also used for the KSRC holes (the WAMEX report number is unknown as it has only recently been submitted). Also used as reference material and for data: ASX (Amex Resources) Gold drill intercepts at Ada Ann 8th April 2008. •
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout 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.*	• The company is hopeful of completing further exploration drilling in the near future to confirm the extent of the mineralisation. • Further exploration work is also planned across the tenement and the Bonnie Vale project area.

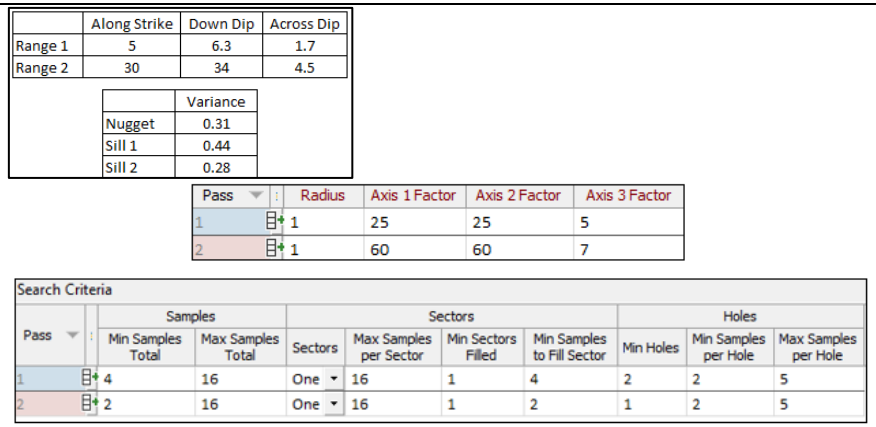
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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
• ***Database Integrity***	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• A total of 213 holes were provided in Excel spreadsheet format; only Reverse Circulation (RC) and 4 RAB 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.*	• A site visit has not yet been carried out by the Competent person; one is planned for later in May 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. • A variable dip and strike has been used to follow the changes of orientation in the mineralisation. • Orientations determined in the 2025 MRE have been used to geologically guide the generation of Indicator Modelled mineralisation wireframes.
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 290m extends down dip for 190m and reaches a depth of 95m below surface. Thickness of lodes varies from approximately 2m to 10m.
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).*	• Assay data was composited to 1m prior to estimation • A top cut of 20 g/t Au was applied to all mineralised lodes. • A parent size of 5m x 5m x 2.5 has been used, with sub-celling to follow geological and lode boundaries. Sample spacing varies from less than 10m by 10m to 50m x 25m. • Ordinary Kriging using Micromine 2026.3 software has been used for interpolation. • Variogram and search parameters are summarised below:

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	• *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.*	•  • Validation was carried out by swathe plots, visual inspection 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 cutoff of 0.3 g/t Au was initially used to define mineralised domains; a cutoff of 0.5 g/t has been used for reporting, based on typical WA mining and processing costs and a gold price of AUD 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 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.*	• 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.
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*	• No metallurgical data is currently available. • Standard metallurgical performance for a non-refractory ore body, amenable to conventional CIL treatment has been assumed.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Environmental factors have not been considered at this stage.
• The deposit has been mined previously by historic shafts, and there is some disturbance to the general surface area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Bulk density has been reviewed and determined as part of previous resource estimations; for consistency and comparison, the same densities have been applied in the 2026 estimate.
•
• <table><tr><td>Weathering</td><td>Density t/m^3</td></tr><tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2.00</td></tr><tr><td>Transition</td><td>2.20</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.70</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</td><td>• The resource has not been externally audited, but has been internally reviewed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</td><td>• 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</td><td>• The resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection of both the geological interpretation and tenor of mineralisation within the deposit.</td></tr>
</table>

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	Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The mineral resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model.

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