FORRESTANIA RESOURCES

Forrestania Resources Ltd
Suite 1, 295 Rokeby Road
Subiaco WA 6008

ASX: FRS

Phone +61 8 6555 2950
info@forrestaniaresources.com.au
ACN 647 899 698

forrestaniaresources.com.au

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14 May 2026

ASX RELEASE

Johnson Range Delivers Upgraded MRE of 130,730 oz

Highlights:

- **Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Johnson Range Deposit totalling 2,041,190 tonnes @ 1.99 g/t Au for 130,730 oz at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off.**
- **Updated MRE represents a 26% increase in contained gold ounces compared to the previous resource estimate.**
- **The MRE includes a previously mined stockpile consisting of 67,700 tonnes @0.99 g/t Au for 2,150 oz at no cut off g/t Au.**
- **MRE was supported by a recent 48-hole drill program (4,344 metres)**
- **Additional resource extension drilling planned down dip, including diamond drilling for metallurgical test work.**
- **Existing approved 100-hole drill program (PoW Registration ID 208470) provides further exploration upside across the deposit.**
- **Conceptual mining studies are planned in addition to metallurgical test work**



Figure 1: Image of the Gwendolyn open pit at Johnson Range

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Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"This latest Mineral Resource update at Johnson Range has delivered encouraging results, confirming further high-grade mineralisation and providing a better understanding of the geology and the orebody within a newly acquired mining lease from Newcam Minerals.

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

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) ("FRS" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Johnson Range Deposit at the Company's Mt Dimer Hub of 2,041,190t @ 1.99 g/t Au for 130,730 oz at a 0.5g/t cut off.

About Johnson Range Project

The Johnson Range Project is located approximately 170km north of Southern Cross in Western Australia and 6km northwest of the Ramelius Resources Ltd owned historical Evanston Mine. The Johnson Range Project consists of 6km^2 of granted tenements and contains the shallowly mined Gwendolyn deposit.

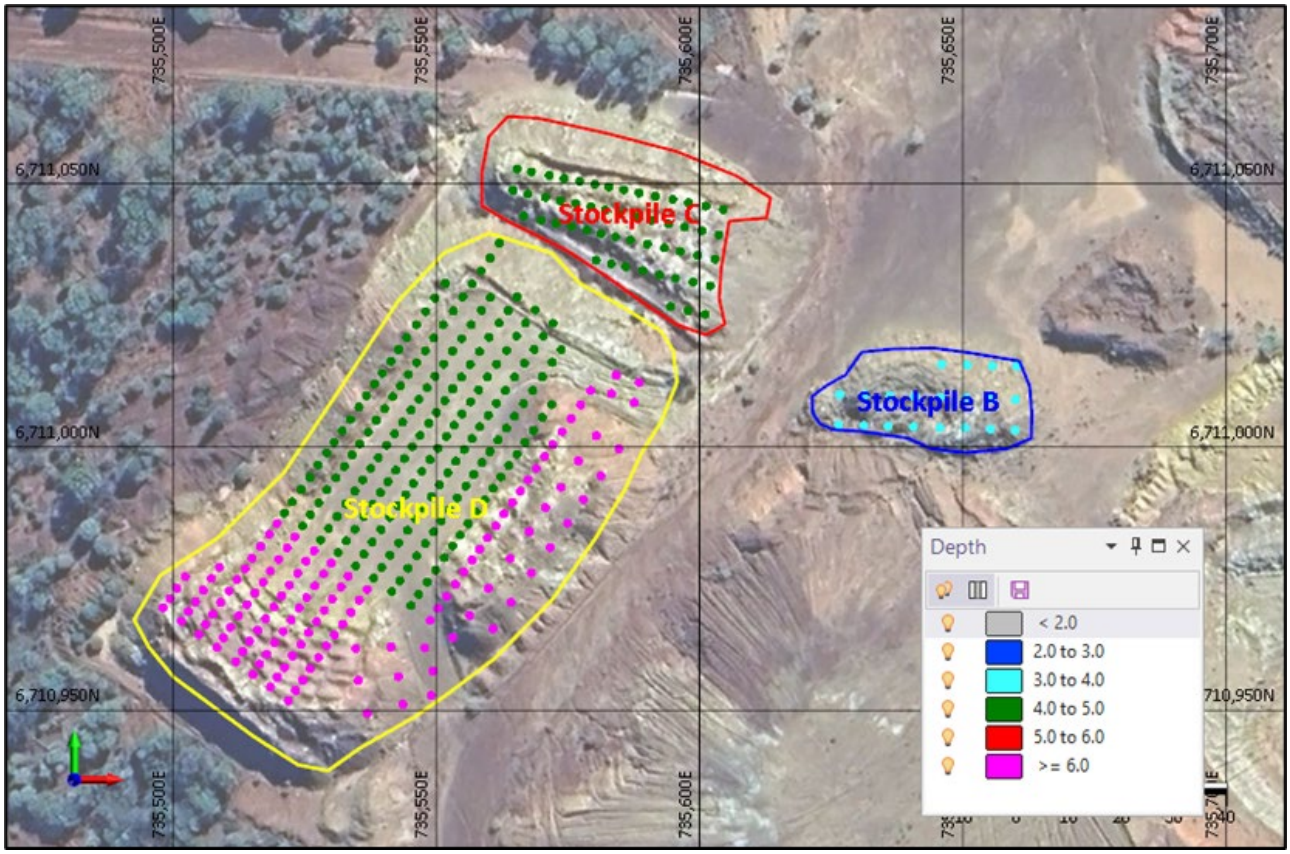


***Figure 2**: Stockpile Location and drilling collar*

A total of 400 drill holes were provided by Newcam for a total of 1,877 metres. Hole depth varied from 0.6m to 6.2m, with an average of 4.65m.

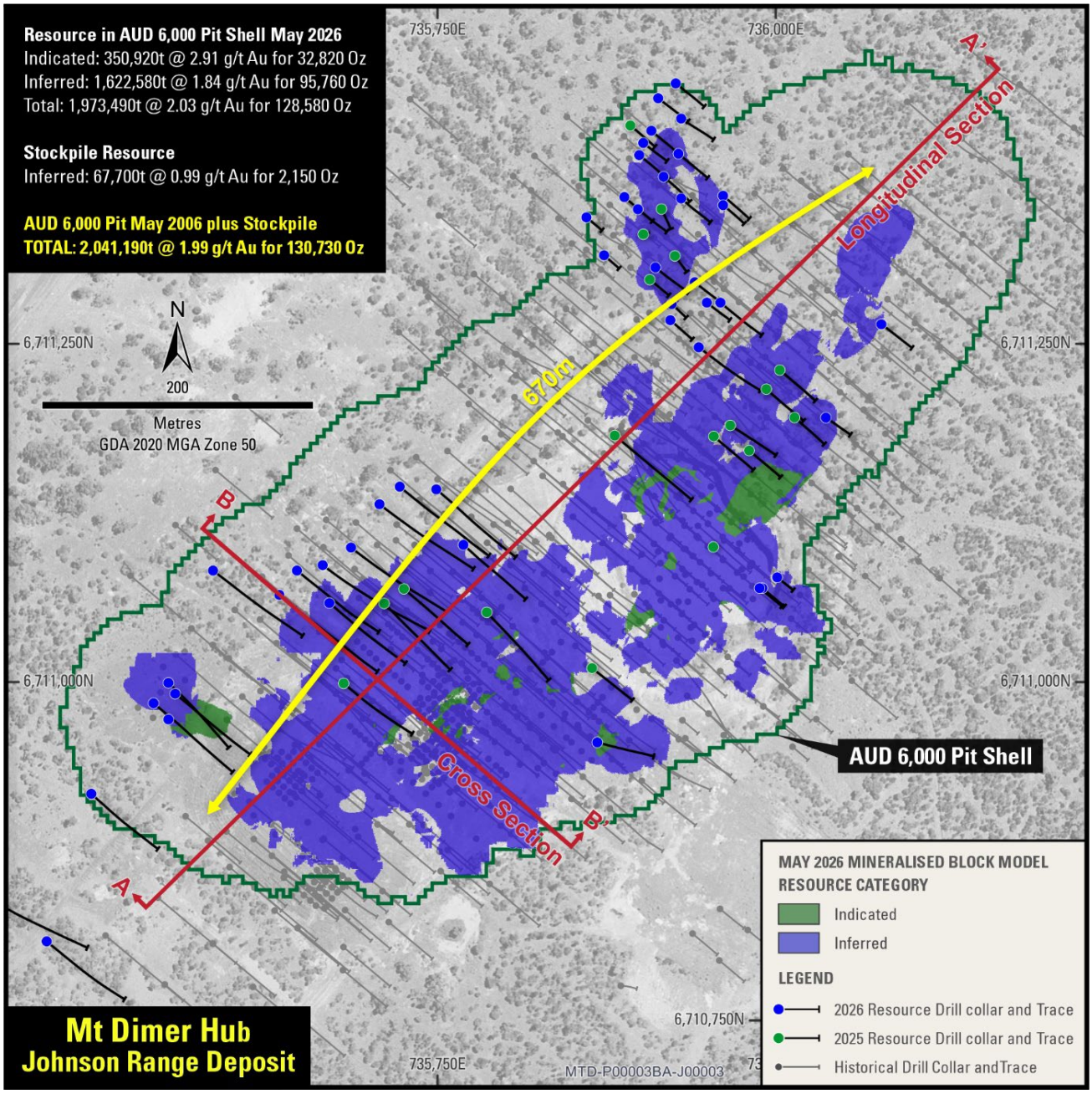


Figure 3: Johnson Range Deposit - MRE

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The Project is located in the northern area of the Marda-Diemals greenstone belt ("MDG") within the Southern Cross Domain ("SCD") of the Yilgarn Craton. The MDG is found in the central area of the SCD and occurs as a sigmoidal shape over a strike length of approximately 200km. Within the SCD, significant gold deposits occur, particularly in the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt to the southwest, e.g. Copperhead Mine (>1 Moz Au).

Three main gold mineralisation types have been identified:

- Surficial lateritic mineralisation;
- Supergene mineralisation;
- Hydrothermal mineralisation (quartz veining and breccia).

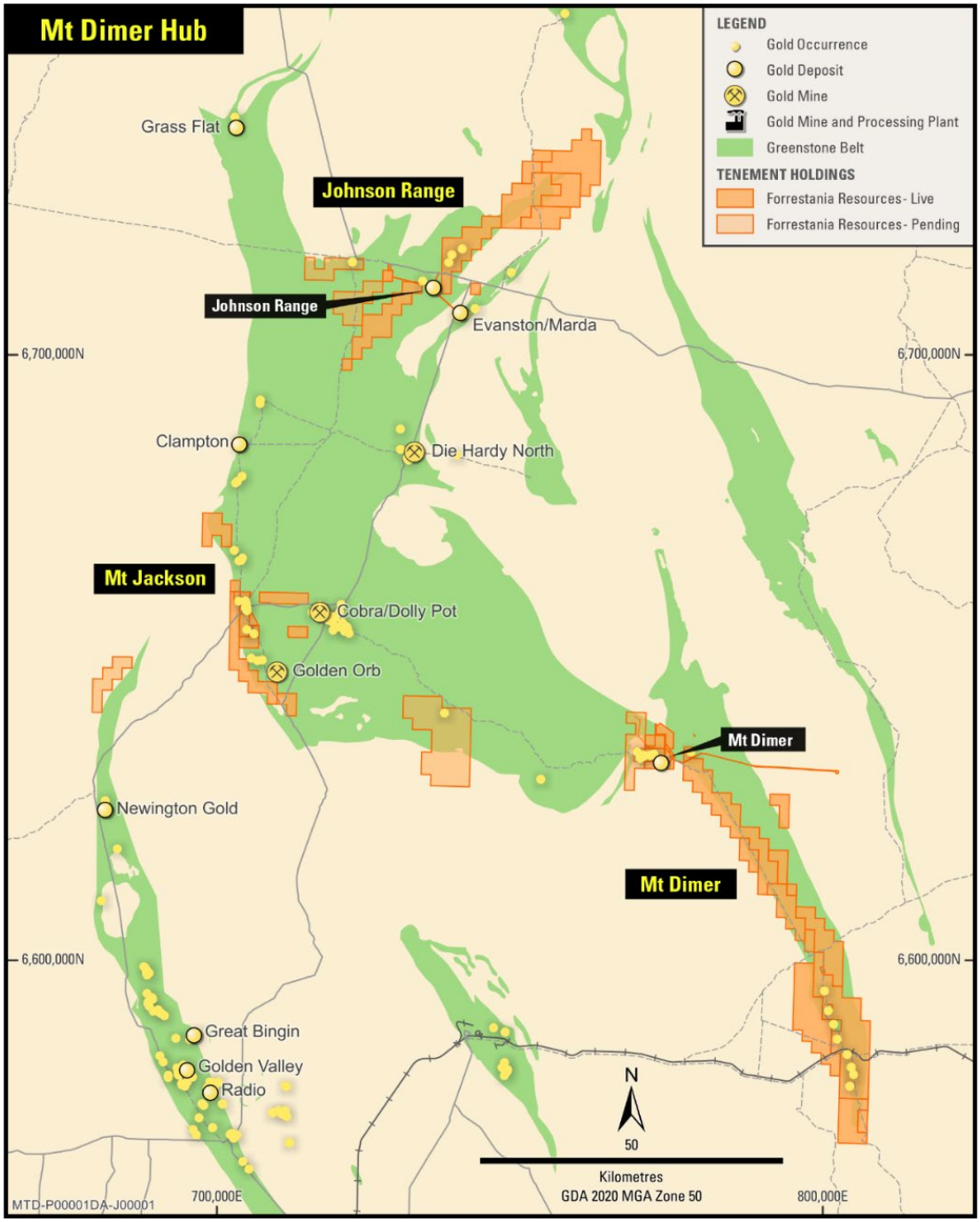


Figure 4: Johnson Range Location Map

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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.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full-time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate

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, Johnson Range contains 2.04 Mt at 1.99 g/t Au for 130,730 oz Au, this includes previously mined stockpile adjacent to the historical shallow pit consisting of 67,700 tonnes @0.99 g/t Au for 2,150 oz at no cut off g/t Au. This is shown in Table 1.

Combined JORC Mineral Resource & Stockpile May 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Combine Total	N/A	2,041,190	1.99	130,730

InSitu JORC Mineral Resource May 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.5	350,920	2.91	32,820
Inferred	0.5	1,622,580	1.84	95,760
Total	0.5	1,973,490	2.03	128,500

Stockpile - JORC Mineral Resource May 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Inferred	No Cutoff	67,700	0.99	2,150

Table 1: JORC MRE March 2026

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Regional Geology

The Project is located in the northern area of the Marda-Diemals greenstone belt ("MDG") within the Southern Cross Domain ("SCD") of the Yilgarn Craton. The MDG is found in the central area of the SCD and occurs as a sigmoidal shape over a strike length of approximately 200km. Within the SCD, significant gold deposits occur, particularly in the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt to the southwest, e.g. Copperhead Mine (>1 Moz Au).

The lower succession of the MDG has three lithostratigraphic associations; the lower association that is predominantly tholeiitic basalt with subordinate ultramafic and high-Mg basalt, the middle association that consists of BIF and chert with quartzite to a lesser extent, and the upper association that consists predominantly of basalt with lesser horizons of siltstone, shale, and mafic tuff. The upper succession of the MDG consists of the Marda Complex and Diemals Formation and lies unconformably above the lower succession. The Marda Complex consists of conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone units, and is conformably overlain by rhyolite and andesite. The Diemals Formation consists of clastic sedimentary rocks found predominantly in the north within the Johnson Range map sheet.

Granitoid rocks occur predominantly as monzogranite between the greenstone belts, however there are some internal granites within the MDG, e.g. the Butcher Bird Monzogranite, which is located approximately 30km to the northwest of the Mount Dimer mine site. The majority of the granitoid rocks are younger than the greenstones, although the Butcher Bird Monzogranite is coeval with the formation of the Marda Complex.

Multiple deformation events occur within the SCD with three principal deformational events recognised in MDGB by Chen and Wyche (2003) and summarised as:

- D1 north-south compression produced low-angle thrust faults, bedding-parallel foliation, and tight to isoclinal folds in the lower greenstone succession;
- D2 east-west compression represents a regional folding event that produced macroscopic folds with a weakly developed axial-planar foliation in greenstones, and a north-trending foliation in high-strain zones within granitoid rocks; and
- D3 progressive and inhomogeneous, east-west shortening developed the northwest-trending, sinistral Mount Dimer Shear Zone.

Following on from the D3 event, subsequent deformation produced northeast- and east-trending fractures and faults with some filled by quartz veins or mafic dykes that are generally east-trending.

Metamorphic grade within the region consists of greenschist facies, representing earlier widespread low-grade metamorphism, and amphibolite facies that is related to later stage felsic magmatism, i.e. occurring proximal to granitoid contacts (Nicholls, 2020).

Quaternary cover of alluvium-colluvium, calcrete and laterite largely overlays rocks of the Marda and Diemals formations.

Local Geology

The majority the project area consists of colluvium-alluvium cover overlying a developed regolith consisting of a lateritic horizon that can extend between 5m and 15m thick, a mottled zone transitioning into a bleached (clay) zone ranging in thickness between 5m and 20m. Little of the original rock type is preserved within the clay zone with predominantly hematite and goethite present (Huart, 2014).

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Archaean bedrock trends north-east and is within a north-east limb of a complex south plunging synform (Figure 4). The rocks consist mainly of komatiite metabasalt, with partial metamorphism and well preserved primary textures. Within it occur minor metapyroxenite layers and intercalated banded iron formations ("BIF") of variable width. Amphibolite rocks, intruded by serpentinised komatiitic peridotites, may contain quartz veining and fine to medium grained quartz-albite dykes and dolerite dykes.

Mineralisation

Three main gold mineralisation types have been identified:

- Surficial lateritic mineralisation;
- Supergene mineralisation; and
- Hydrothermal mineralisation (quartz veining and breccia).

The lateritic mineralisation consists of the leaching of shallow material (<5m) by the surficial processes (weathering), removing the other elements and causing a gold enrichment in the first metres of the ground. The initial mineralisation mined by Sons of Gwalia ("SOG") in the 1980s estimated the grade of the laterite to be between 1.5g/t and 2g/t Au.

Supergene mineralisation occurs within the developed regolith. High grade has been intercepted as high up as the mottled zone. Supergene enrichment forms within the oxide zone through circulating waters mobilising the gold and depleting the upper levels to enrich lower levels of the regolith. Gold grades within the supergene generally range between 2g/t and 5g/t Au, as reflected in the initial oxide zone mined by SOG in the 1980s (Kellow, 1988).

The hydrothermal mineralisation occurs from the bottom of the clay zone to the base of the saprock, sometimes extending to the fresh rock. This mineralisation is controlled by the lithology and the structures (shears, folds, faults and tension gashes). The gold is usually found within or in the vicinity of quartz-carbonates veins, running along the folded BIFs and mafic rocks. The common alteration comprises quartz-carbonate veins, silica replacement, sulphides and ex-sulphides (pseudomorphs of pyrite), sericite, hematite and goethite/limonite.

Drilling and Sampling

A total of 1,389 holes were provided in Excel spreadsheet format for the Gwendolyn deposit; 839 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 19 Diamond Drill (DD) holes were used in the estimation. Historic drillhole data predates Forrestania Minerals' involvement in the Johnson Range Gold Project. Data is sourced from past explorers' databases and historic reports, both open files and internal. Full details of drilling and sample are described in Table 1, Section 1, which is appended to this report.

Forrestania has drilled a total of 48 holes during 2026. 400 drill holes for a total of 1,877 metres were provided for the stockpile material.

Program	HoleType	Metres	Number
2026	RC	4,344	48
Historic	AC	964	56
Historic	DD	1,714	19
Historic	RAB	6,260	494
Historic	RC	60,116	772
Historic	TOTAL	73,398	1,389

Table 2: Gwendolyn Drill Holes

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Aurumin Limited completed an 18-hole 1,353m Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program in April - May 2025 with drilling designed to validate and infill the Gwendolyn deposit to increase geological confidence in existing inferred resources (803,000t @ 2.51g/t Au for 64,700 ounces Au (Inferred) cut off at 1.0 g/t) to support future upgrades to mineral resource. The drill program was the first drilling at the project since 2013.

Aurumin's drilling was focused on three main target areas within the top 80m of the resource, representing higher-value areas in the current model. Drilling has successfully improved confidence in the existing resource modelling. (Refer to the ASX announcement from Aurumin Limited (ASX: AUN) *on 26 May 2025 HIGH-GRADE DRILL RESULTS AT JOHNSON RANGE INCL 6M @ 16.5g/t Au – RESOURCE UPGRADE UNDERWAY*)

Collar Location and Survey

Drillholes completed between 2012 and present had collar information surveyed with the use of a DGPS utilising various companies. The exact nature of the survey method for each hole prior to VEC was not included in the reporting of results. These drillholes were captured in a local grid.

Aurumin (ASX:AUN) worked to recreate the local grid and ensure accurate conversion of data to MGA94. Mine Survey Plus was engaged to complete grid recreation work onsite and has provided AUN with a grid transform suitable for use for the work presented.

The majority of VEC drillholes greater than 30m depth had downhole surveys captured using either a multi-shot tool or gyro tool (Gyromax). Due to the magnetic nature of the geology the azimuth information is considered unreliable for the multi-shot work. Pre-VEC drillholes did not have downhole surveys completed.

A detailed topographic survey of the project area was completed by Southern Cross Surveys in 2012. This data was used to create a surface topography DTM of the site. Further survey work was completed in 2016 to capture current topography, post-mining phase. The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50.A plan of RC and DD holes used in estimation is shown below.

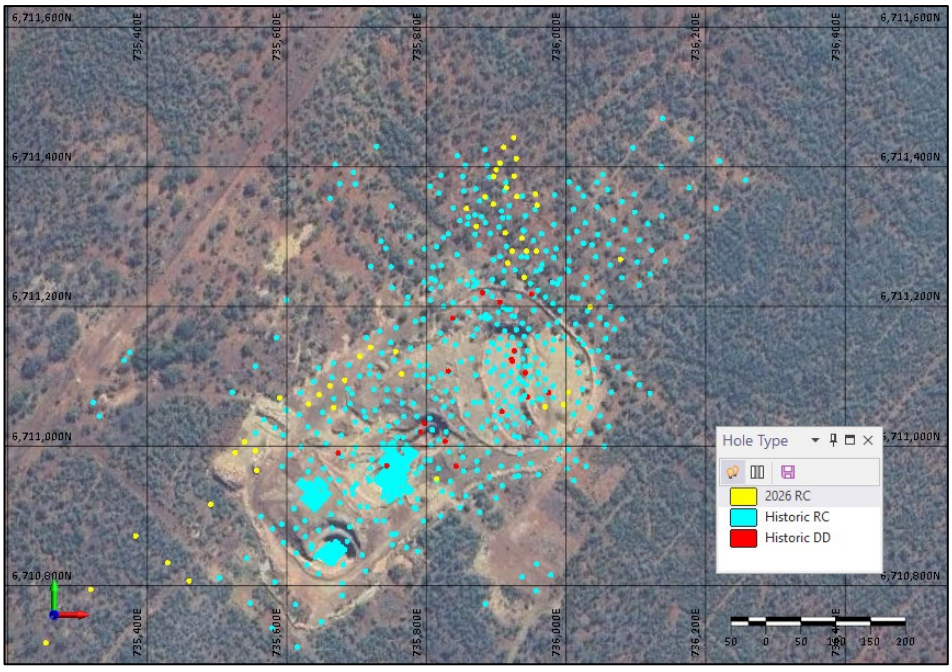


Figure 5: *Drill Hole Location Plan*

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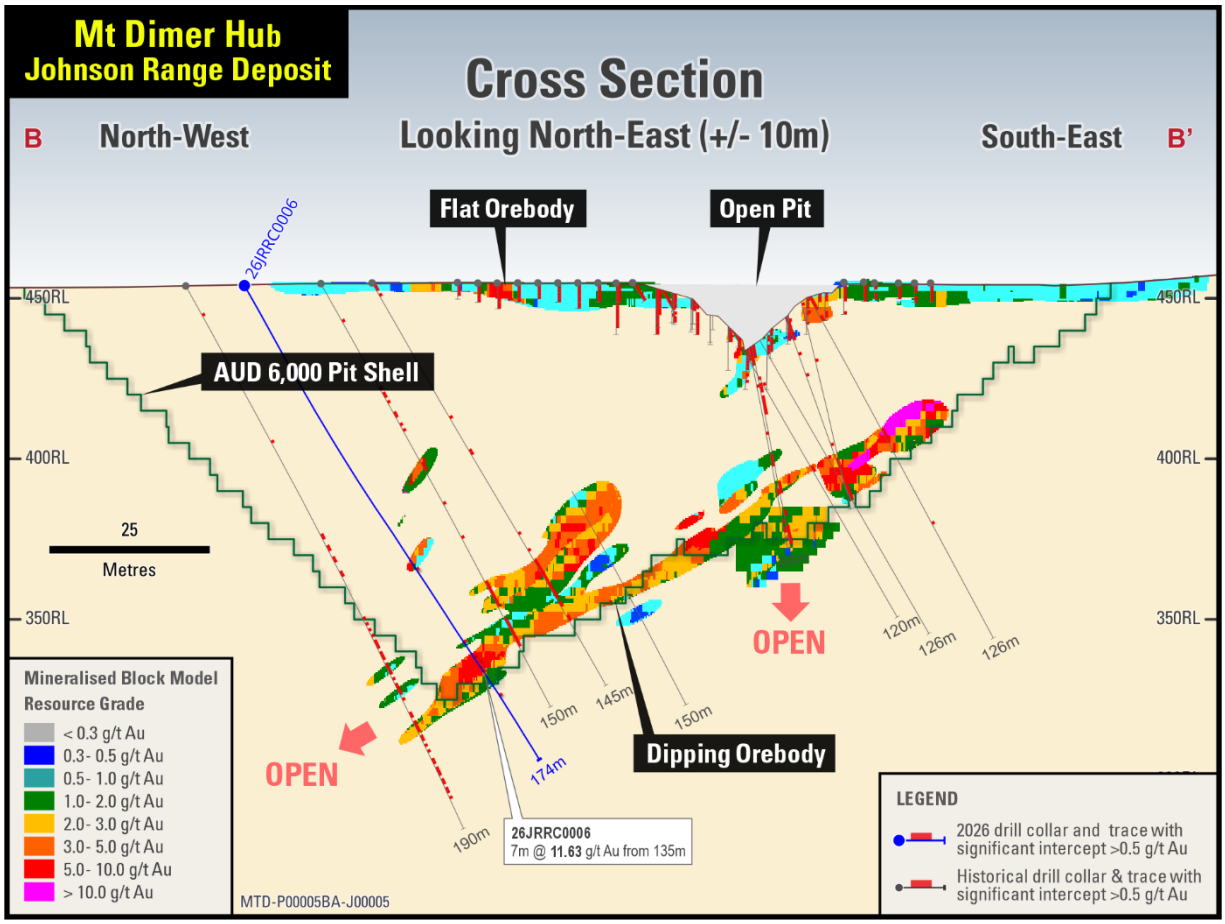


***Figure 6**: Johnson Range Deposit – Cross-section*

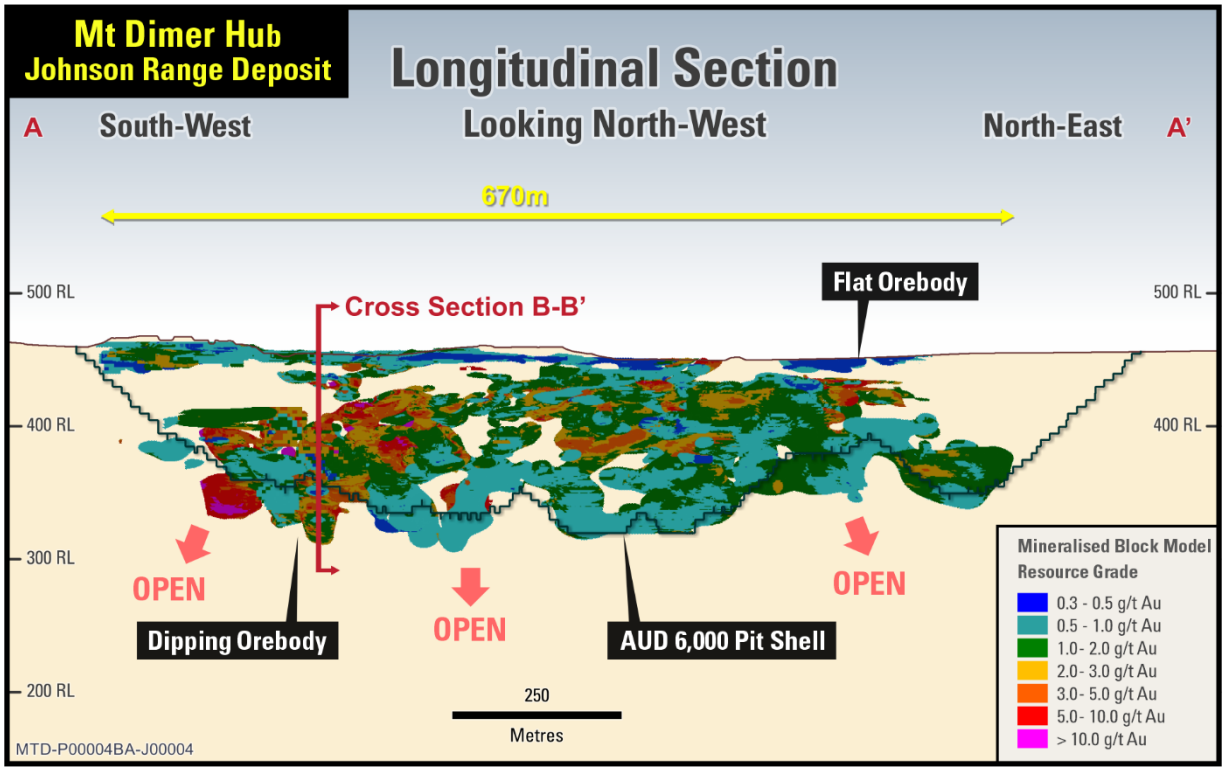


***Figure 7**: Johnson Range Deposit – Long section*

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QAQC
QAQC procedures were reviewed by qualified staff at SRK, Ravensgate, Baltica and Mining Plus at various times up to mid-2025. These analyses covered drilling carried out by Vector Resources Ltd (VEC). Numerous reports have been reviewed by Widenbar and are considered to be in line with industry standards and Widenbar considers the database sufficient to be used in resource estimation and classified in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria used for classification
The 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 the kriging algorithms in combination with drill hole spacing and continuity and 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 25m by 25m or less. Material outside this area is classified as Inferred.

Modelling Technique
The resource model was generated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with a multi-pass search approach. The first search ellipsoid had dimensions of 25x25x5 with a minimum of samples and a maximum of. The second search, used where not enough data was found in the first search, had dimensions 50x50x5.

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.

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

Bulk Density

Bulk densities were adopted from the 2013 Ravensgate Gwendolyn resource model (conducted for Vector Resources Limited); these have been reviewed by Widenbar and are considered appropriate for this type of mineralisation.

Domain	Density (t/m^3)
Laterite	2.00
Oxide	2.50
Transition	2.70
Fresh	3.00

Table 3: Bulk Density

A bulk density of 2.00 t/m3 has been used for stockpile material.

Sample Length and Compositing

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

Distribution Statistics

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

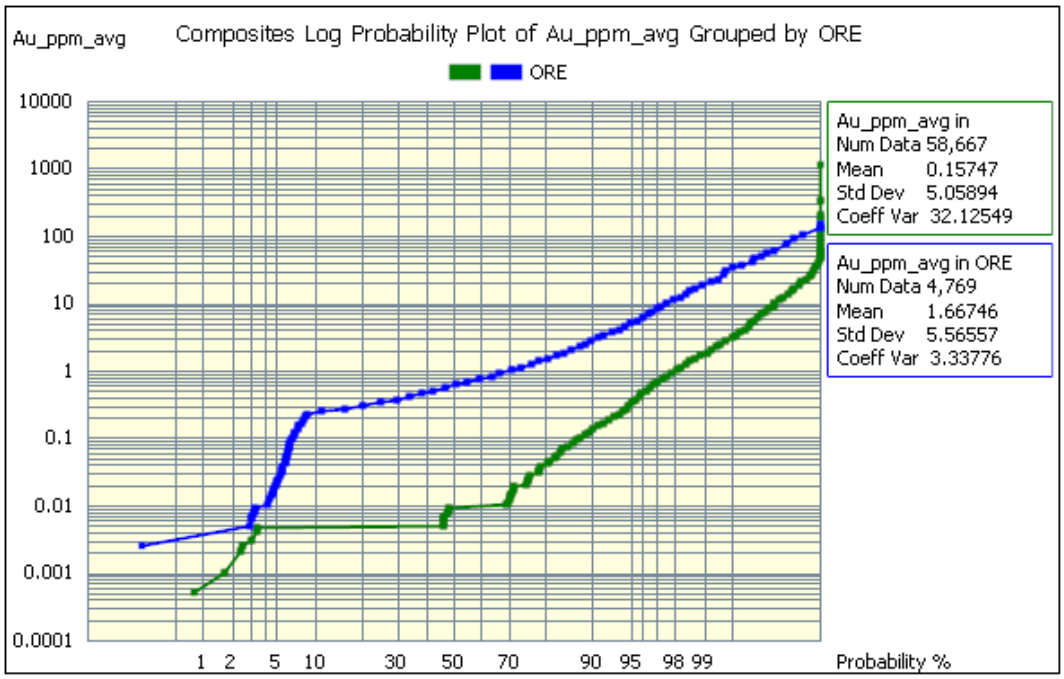


Figure 8: Au Log Probability Plot by Domain

Top Cut

A top cut analysis was carried out for each mineralised domain. And the following top cuts were applied:

- Flat-lying zones 30 g/t Au
- Dipping Zones 40 g/t Au

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Details of the top cuts are presented below.

Percentile	Top Cut Value	Cut Mean	Number Cut	% Cut	CV
Uncut		0.27	0 of 63,436		18.872
95.00	0.85	0.10	3172	5.00%	2.203
97.50	1.62	0.13	1581	2.50%	2.579
98.00	1.93	0.13	1267	2.00%	2.693
99.00	3.50	0.16	634	1.00%	3.144
99.91	30.00	0.22	55	0.09%	5.967
99.95	45.00	0.23	33	0.05%	6.795

Table 4: Top Cut Analysis

Block Model Validation - Drill Hole Section Comparison

Visual inspection of sections of drill hole versus block model grades confirms that Au values in the block model correspond well to Au in drill holes. An overview and detailed example are shown below.

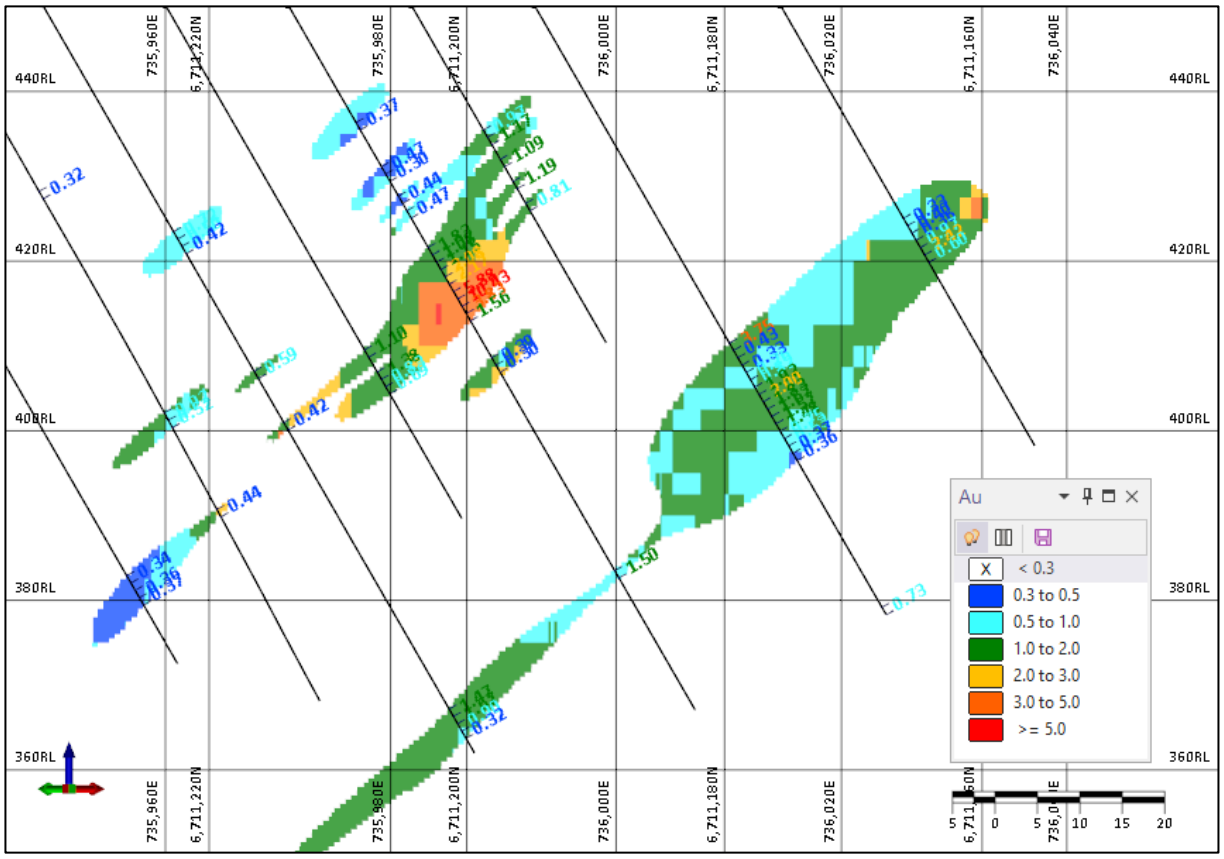


Figure 9: Typical Ordinary Kriging Model vs Drill Holes

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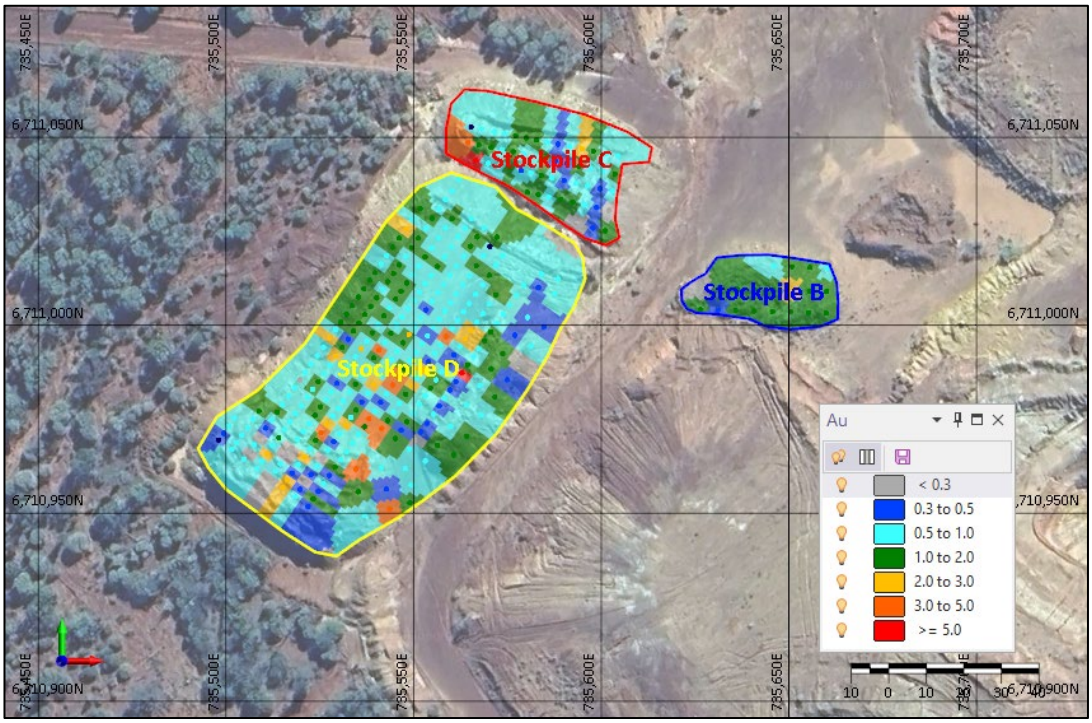


***Figure 10**: Gold Distribution in Stockpile Block Model*

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 AUD 6,000 has been used. A base mining cost of AUD10 per BCM has been used, with a processing cost of AUD 50 per tonne. Following bottle roll tests carried out at Nagrom Laboratories in July 2025, a metallurgical recovery of 93.5% has been used.

A summary of the current resource estimate is shown below.

Class	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Total	2,041,190	1.99	130,730

Table 5: Johson Range Global Mineral Resource May 2026

Resource in AUD 6,000 Pit Shell May 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.5	350,920	2.91	32,820
Inferred	0.5	1,622,580	1.84	95,760
Total	0.5	1,973,490	2.03	128,580

***Table 6*:** Johson Range Mineral Resource May 2026

Stockpile Resource May 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Inferred	0.0	67,700	0.99	2,150

Table 7: Stockpile Mineral Resource May 2026

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For the stockpiles when considering Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE), it has been assumed that as the stockpiles are already at surface, there would essentially be no selectivity but the three stockpiles would be mined for further processing.

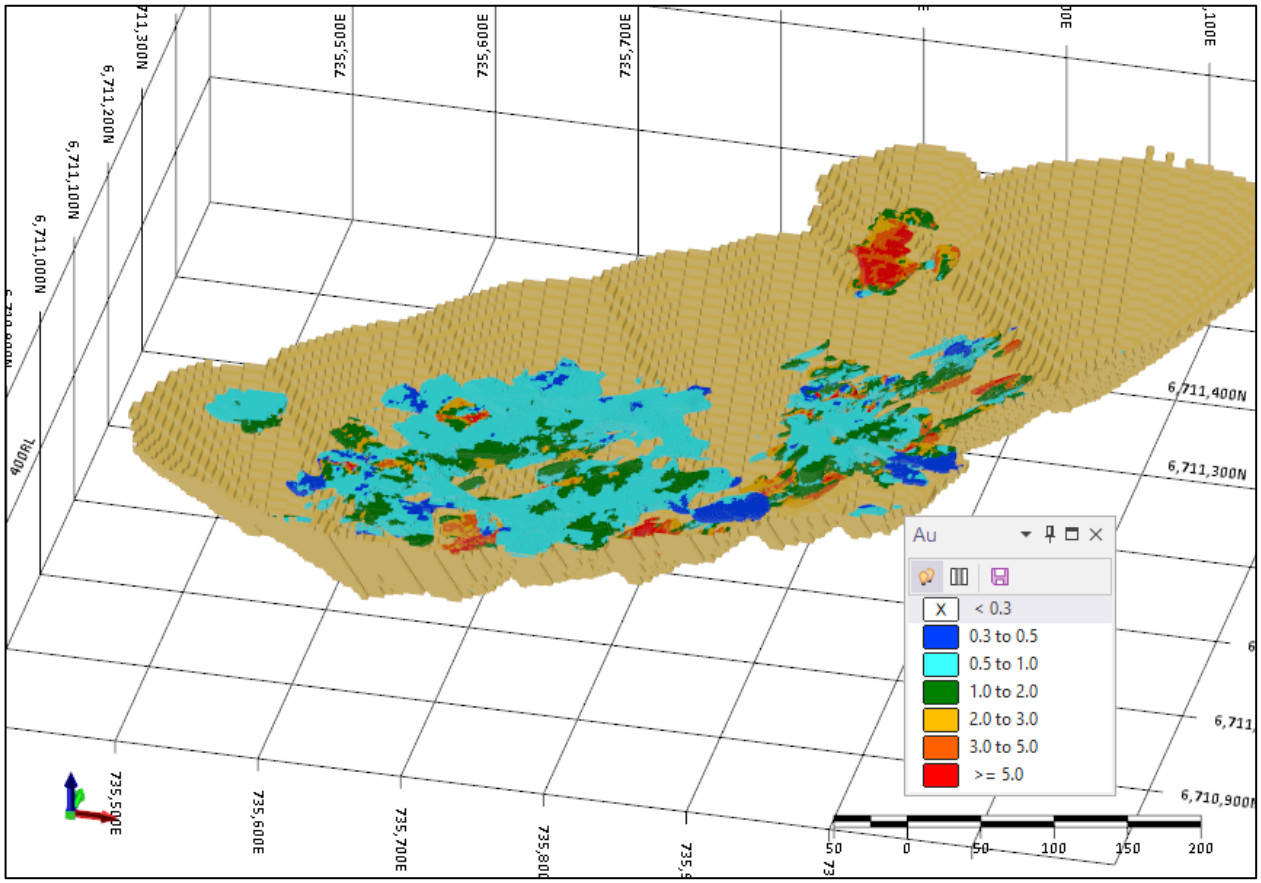


Figure 11: AUD 6,000 Optimal Pit Shell and Mineralised Block Model

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

For further information, please contact:

David Geraghty
Executive Chairman
Phone +61 8 6555 2950
info@forrestania.com.au

Investor Relations
Lucas Robinson
Investor Relations
Phone +61(0) 408 228 889
lucas@corporatestorytime.com

Paul Berson
Investor Relations
Phone +61(0) 421 647 445
paul@corporatestorytime.com

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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.

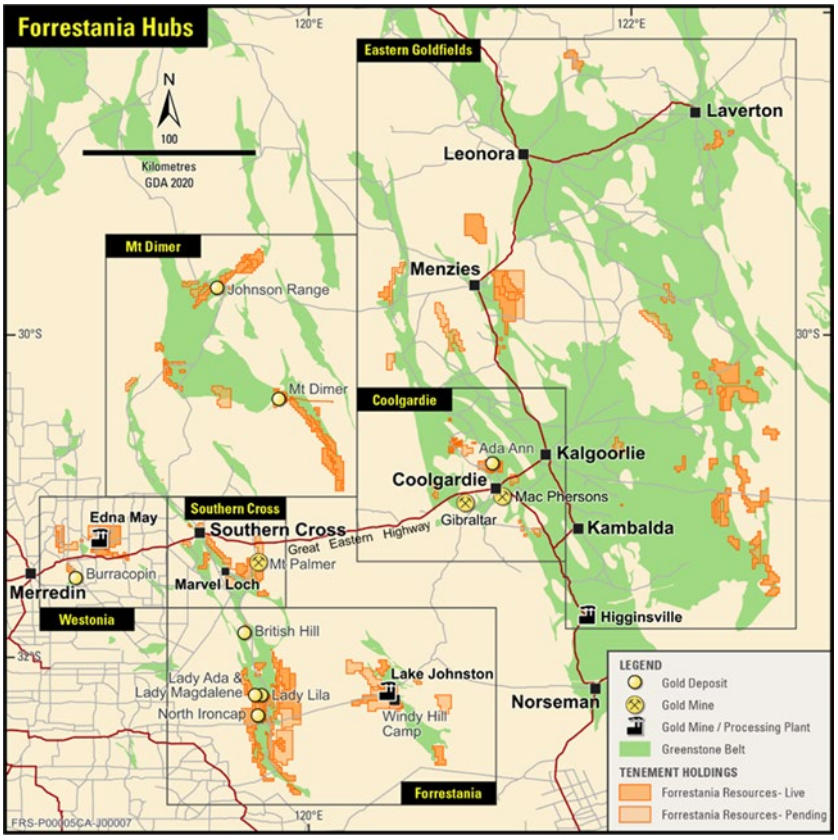


Figure 12. Forrestania Regional Hub locations

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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 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: Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Johnson Range

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

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Forrestania Resources (FRS) • All recent drilling (26JRRC001 to 26JRRC048) was completed by RC drilling. Drilling was the JDC drilling contractor and utilised HYDC0450. • 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-sized 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, a 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 • All downhole drillhole data presented predates Newcam Minerals' involvement in the Johnson Range Gold Project. Data is sourced from past explorers' databases and historic reports, both open files and internal. • Sampling methods used during exploration at the Johnson Range Gold Project were various forms of drilling. Throughout the history of the project diamond (DD), Reverse circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling have been completed. Samples collected from these drilling methods included core samples and drill cuttings. AC and RAB have not been used in the estimation process. • Specific procedures for sampling of historic samples were not uniformly recorded in the database acquired by (Newcam);

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		however, much work has gone into detailing sampling methodology through reference to historic documentation. Assay and lithology data are consistent with results from more recent Aurumin (AUN) work, and all data used for estimation is considered representative and equivalent. • VEC 2011-2012 samples were taken from a cyclone and cone splitter and deposited directly into plastic bags for storage and reference. 4m composite samples were then taken for analysis using a 5-inch stainless scoop; a standard spearing method was consistently used throughout the profile to obtain the sample. These samples were later resampled at 1m intervals using the same standard spearing method where mineralisation (above 0.08ppm) was encountered. Some samples in areas of expected mineralisation were sampled directly at 1m intervals. The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned after every 6m rod. • VEC 2014 samples were split at the rig using a rotary cone splitter. The sample was split into 2 calico bags at the drill rig, each one receiving 12.5% (2-3kg) of the entire sample. The rest of the sample was stored in a green plastic reject bag and kept on site. The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned after every metre. • Sons of Gwalia (SOG) and St Joe Bornite Pty Ltd (SJB) routinely split and bagged samples into 2m composites on site; these were assayed, and intervals returning greater than 0.2ppm were resampled and assayed at 1m intervals. • AUN 2025 RC samples were collected as 1m samples and 4m composites. Samples were taken from a cone splitter via a cyclone into prenumbered bags, weighing approximately 2.5 kg per sample. • The 4m composite samples were collected from the 1m sample interval sample piles using a PVC spear to create a sample of approximately 1.5-3.5kg. • The composite samples were collected to provide assay coverage over an entire hole length and to help identify mineralized zones where the original 1m samples were not selected to be submitted for analysis. Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for drying and pulverizing to produce a nominal 50g charge for gold fire assay analysis. Diamond Drilling • VEC core samples were cut into half and quarter core samples. The quarter core samples were sent for standard fire assay analysis. Samples were taken every metre. The half-core samples were used for metallurgical study by METS Engineering. • Core Samples from SOG's 1987 drilling programme were half-cut and sent for analysis; sample intervals were of variable length, with length determined according to logged geology. • SOG's 1989 diamond drilling programme assayed whole core samples with sample intervals of varying length and defined according to geology. • All geological logging was completed using the 1m interval samples
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling has occurred using a variety of drill rigs over the project life; DD, RC, AC and RAB techniques have been used. Not all specifics of the drilling before the work conducted by Vector Resources Limited (VEC) are known. Forrestania Resources (FRS) • All Recent drilling (26JRRC001 to 26JRRC048) were completed by RC drilling; RC drilling was typically undertaken using a 5 ¼" hammer bit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Drilling • AUN used an RC Drilling using a KWL 380 mounted on an 8x8 MAN truck with onboard 1100/350 air and supported by a 1000cfm auxiliary, Hurricane 2400 CFM 1000psi booster. Drilling was conducted using a 5 ¼ inch face sampling hammer. RC holes were surveyed downhole using an Axis Champ Gyro north-seeking survey tool at 30m intervals. • SJB used the Schram T66 rig, with BP Minerals Australia as the drilling company for the 1985 programme and an Ingersoll Rand TH60 rig, with DrillCorp as the drill company for their 1986 programme. • SOG used both a Schram T66 rig and an Ingersoll Rand TH60 rig provided by DrillCorp for their 1987 programme and a Gemcodrill H22A rig from and Billon Pty Ltd for the 1988 and 1989 programmes. • VEC completed drilling in 2011 with JSW drilling Australia of Perth using a Miller Mining 450 drill rig with an onboard compressor with 1050cfm @ 350psi and an onboard booster with 500psi capacity. • VEC drilling in 2012 was completed by Orbit drilling using several Schramm rig booster-compressor setups. • VEC drilling in 2014 was completed by SBD Drilling using an Atlas Copco Explorac E220RC with an onboard Atlas Copco XRX compressor 1050cfm @ 450psi. This was accompanied by a Hurricane 6T Booster and Atlas Copco XRVS 466 Auxiliary Compressors. <u>*Diamond Drilling*</u> • SOG contracted WDD to complete the 1987 diamond drilling programme using a using a JACRO 1000 rig. After precollars of varying depths, HQ core was drilled for the remainder of the hole. • SOG's 1989 diamond drilling programme was completed using a Gemcodrill H22A drill rig from drilling contractor Billion Pty Ltd. After precollars of varying depths PQ3 core was drilled for the remainder of the hole. • VEC completed diamond drilling in 2012 with Orbit Drilling as the contractor, a Hydco - 8 x 4 Fuso drill rig. Drilling was PQ3 from surface.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the 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 Johnson Range. Historical Drilling • Before the 2025 drilling campaign, the recording of recoveries from RC drilling is poorly recorded. • VEC drill campaigns have not reported recoveries but generally reported recoveries as generally nearing 100%, with recovery rates generally poorer at shallow depths. • The 2025 AUN was monitored, and samples were recorded as adequate. • No relationship between sampling and grade. <u>*Diamond Drilling*</u> • VEC logged core recovery systematically and reported the recovery to generally be good. • SOJ's 1987 programme often reported friable and broken core, with recoveries averaging an estimated 68% over the five holes. • SOJ's 1989 programme reported good core recovery in all holes, with recoveries provided by the PQ3 core proving much better than the previous drilling programme. Recoveries reported around 90-95%.

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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.*	• All RC drilling was geologically logged by a qualified geologist at the time of drilling. • Logged geology variation between different project operators is considered to be within acceptable limits • Logging was largely qualitative in nature. Percussion drilling was logged on a 1m basis, and DD was logged by observed geological boundaries. • Structural and geotechnical logging was undertaken by SRK Consulting on core from the 8 VEC diamond drill holes. • Photos of the VEC diamond core were taken before sampling, firstly dry sample then a wet. Newcam has access to this data. • Newcam considers the geological logging to be at a standard appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	*RC Drilling* • FRS 2026 Representative 1m samples were taken throughout the programme. These samples were assayed for gold by aqua regia. Aqua regia digestion of a 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 materials) were used for QAQC purposes. • AUN 2025 samples were collected from a cone splitter via a cyclone directly into prenumbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5 kg sample. Composites were created using a PVC spear from the 1m spoil samples from the rig. Samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, where standard drying procedures were utilised. Field duplicates were taken at a 1:20 ratio. Samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sub-sample was then taken for gold assay by fire assay. Field QAQC samples (Standards and Blanks) were inserted in the field as per the AUN standard policy. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material. • VEC 2011-2012 samples, where sampled initially as 1m intervals, were taken directly from the cone splitter at the rig. Where composites were taken, samples were speared/scooped using a 5-inch stainless steel scoop; a standardised method of spearing through the sample profile was used to provide consistency of sampling. • Anomalous samples (above 0.08ppm) were later resampled at 1m intervals using the same standard spearing method. The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned after every 6m rod. • VEC 2014 samples were split at the rig using a rotary cone splitter. The sample was split into 2 calico bags at the drill rig, each one receiving 12.5% (2-3kg) of the entire sample. The rest of the sample was stored in a green plastic reject bag and kept on site. The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned after every metre. • VEC took two field duplicate samples for every 100 samples taken. Samples were taken in the same manner as those taken for regular analysis. • Sub-sampling techniques are still being compiled from historic sources. • SOG and SJB routinely split and bagged samples into 2m composites on site; these were assayed, and intervals returning greater than 0.2ppm were resampled and assayed at 1m intervals. *Diamond Drilling* • VEC DD samples were taken every metre and were cut into half and quarter core. The quarter core samples were sent to the lab for 50g fire assays, and the half • Core samples were used for a geotechnical study at METS Engineering for the characterisation of the rocks. • SOG 1987 DD samples were half cut and sent for analysis; intervals of variable length were determined according to logged geology. • SOG 1989 DD samples were whole core; intervals of variable length were determined according to logged geology.
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.*	• FRS - Aqua regia is considered a partial digest and is suitable for initial composite sampling. CRMs (certified reference materials) 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,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis, including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration 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.*	Nagrom insert industry blanks, standards and duplicates into their analysis. • AUN utilised a 50g sample by fire assay. Fire assay techniques are considered to be a total analysis method. AUN's QAQC policy included the insertion of field duplicates and certified reference materials (CRM's) with standards inserted at a 1:20 rate, whilst blanks were inserted at 1:50 and field duplicated 1:20 • VEC routinely assayed for gold using a 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish at Aurum Laboratories. • Early analyses were completed by a mixture of fire assay and acid digestions with AAS finish. • Reputable laboratories have been used for analyses throughout the project's life. • VEC had a standardised quality control quality assurance (QAQC) procedure by which certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and field duplicates were inserted according to the last two digits of the Sample ID. For drilling before 2014, three CRMs, two field duplicates and one blank sample per 100 samples were inserted. SRK notified the company that the number of CRMs should be increased to a ratio of at least 10%. This ratio was applied from 2014 onwards. • For VEC's grade control drilling phase, field duplicates were taken at the rig and sent to two umpire laboratories (Intertek and ALS). Repeatability between labs was good. • QAQC procedures were reviewed by qualified staff at SRK, Ravensgate, Baltica and Mining Plus at points throughout VEC's tenure and were considered to be in line with industry standards • Specific details of QAQC protocols for pre-VEC work is largely not available. • Repeat assays have been assessed, and a good degree of reproducibility is seen in both VEC and pre-VEC work. • No geophysical/spectrometers, etc., have been used in the estimation process.
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.*	• Significant intersections are part of a data set that includes multiple holes and drilling from multiple previous operators. There is no indication that any single data set is not in line with other datasets. • VEC logged all data onto paper; subsequently, data was entered into spreadsheets and imported into the Microsoft Access database. AUN has transferred this data to an MS SQL Server database. • Original documentation has been referenced to current data within the database, and the company is confident in the accuracy of the data. • Pre-VEC data was logged on paper and subsequently reported. AUN has captured this data from primary logging and sampling documentation. This data has been entered by hand and validated before database import. • All data is stored by AUN and backed up to a cloud-based storage system. The database is tended by a single database administrator. • No adjustments were introduced to the analytical data.
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.*	• Drillholes completed between 2012 and the present had collar information surveyed with the use of a DGPS utilising various companies. • The exact nature of the survey method for each hole prior to VEC was not included in the reporting of results. These drill holes were captured in a local grid. • AUN has worked to recreate the local grid and ensure accurate conversion of data to MGA94. Mine Survey Plus was engaged to complete grid recreation work onsite and has provided AUN with a grid transform suitable for use for the work presented. • The majority of VEC drillholes greater than 30m depth had downhole surveys captured using either a multi-shot tool or gyro tool (Gyromax). Due to the magnetic nature of the geology, the azimuth information is considered unreliable for the multi-shot work. • Pre-VEC drillholes did not have downhole surveys completed. • A detailed topographic survey of the project area was completed by Southern Cross Surveys in 2012. This data was used to create a surface topography DTM of the site. • Further survey work was completed in 2016 to capture the current topography, post-mining phase. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The drilling density is sufficient for an Inferred & Indicated Mineral Resource estimation. • Samples were composited to 1m before estimation.
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.*	• Mineralisation largely strikes in a north-easterly direction with a shallow to moderate dip to the west. • To accurately sample this, the majority of drilling profiles were oriented across the mineralised bodies' strike at a bearing of 130°, with a dip of -60° • Several of the earlier exploration holes are oriented at different orientations to the normal grid. Early RAB holes (not included in estimation work) and later grade control holes have been drilled vertically. • Several diamond holes have been orientated according to the varying targets of the holes • Overall, there is considered to be no sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples reported were collected on site, transported securely to secure locations at various laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review has been completed on the work reported in this announcement. • VEC sampling techniques and data have been reviewed several times by different independent consultancies such as SRK, Ravensgate, Baltica, Geobase and Mining Plus. SRK provided advice to improve the quality of the sampling after the first phase of VEC drilling. This was implemented. • AUN has reviewed sampling procedures and associated QAQC data as part of the mineral estimation process. No fatal flaws were noted, and it is believed that industry standard practices have been adhered to throughout the project life.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results for Johnson Range

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Johnson Range Gold project is located on granted tenements M77/1263, E77/2595, G77/119, L77/245, L77/247, L47/248. • These tenements are wholly owned by Aurumin Johnson Range Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Pty Ltd. • The project is in the Yilgarn Shire, approximately 170 kilometres north of Southern Cross in Western Australia. • No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Johnson Range Gold Project area was first actively explored by SJB in the mid-1980s. SOG took over the project in 1987 and started mining the Gwendolyn mine via a shallow open pit in the early 1990s. In the mid-1990s, Herbert Mining acquired the project and set up a CIP plant onsite. Tailings from the nearby Evanston Mine were also disposed of in the pits onsite at this time. Little further work was completed until Golden Iron Resources (GIR) and VEC took over the project in 2009, whereby VEC completed drilling, resource definition and bulk sampling work. • GIR/AUN has been the sole operator of the Project from 2016 to 2025. Since then, Newcam has taken over all exploration activities and now its owned by Forrestania Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Johnson Range Gold Project is located within the northern area of the Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt within the Southern Cross Domain of the Yilgarn Craton. Within this project area is the Gwendolyn Mine, which is the basis of this resource model • The primary mineralisation within the Mineral Resource area is hosted by quartz veins and breccias within mafic/ultramafic and BIF lithologies. The lithologies are shallowly (30-40 degrees) dipping to the North-West. • The alteration in the orebody includes quartz-silica-carbonate veins, pyrite (or pseudomorphs of pyrite), hematite and goethite, rare fuchsite, ankerite and sericite. • The area has been shared, and the metamorphism commonly reaches greenschist to upper greenschist facies. • Lateritic and supergene mineralisation is also present at shallow depths. • Outcrop is limited within the area.

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.*
		• A drill hole information summary for drilling associated is within the FRS ASX announcement dated 27 April 2026. “Drilling Returns High Grade Intercepts at British Hill, Mt Palmer and Johnson Range”.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Lithology is aggregated based on the primary lithological unit logged. • Reported mineralisation intervals are reported as downhole weighted averages. No grade transactions or lower cut-offs are reported. • Where available duplicate and or repeats are used to calculate the average grade of the point sample • Reported mineralisation intervals may contain both 1m samples (preferred where available) and 4m composite samples. The 4m composite samples are flagged in the drill hole sample table. • No top cut has been applied to assaying when compiling composites
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are primarily designed to be as perpendicular to the interpreted primary mineralised controls as possible. • Mineralisation is modelled to strike to the northwest and dip gently to the west. • Downhole lengths are reported. No estimation of the true width of mineralisation has been completed at this stage. • Vertical holes were designed to test cover depth and grade.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in the body for the spatial context of the drilling. A plan view and a sectional view are provided. • Significant results are tabulated in the FRS ASX announcement dated 27 April 2026, "Drilling Returns High Grade Intercepts at British Hill, Mt Palmer and Johnson Range".
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 relevant data to targets is discussed and included in the plan, section and tables.
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.*	• No information is considered material for this announcement.
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.*	• Infill and extension drilling will be planned.

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Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• A total of 1,341 holes were provided in MS Access database format; only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill (DD) 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.
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 750m, extends down dip for 290m and reaches a depth of 150m below surface. The 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*	• Assay data was composited to 1m before estimation. • A top cut of 45g/t Au was applied in mineralised lodes. • A parent size of 5m x 10m x 2.5 has been used, with sub-celling to follow geological and lode boundaries. Sample spacing varies from 10m by 10m to 50m x 25m. • Ordinary Kriging using Micromine 2026.4 software has been used. • Variogram parameters are summarised below:

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Along Strike</td><td>Down Dip</td><td>Across Dip</td></tr>
<tr><td>Range 1</td><td>13.00</td><td>79.00</td><td>2.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Range 2</td><td>14.00</td><td>56.00</td><td>4.00</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Variance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nugget</td><td>0.23</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sill 1</td><td>0.32</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sill 2</td><td>0.44</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Along Strike</td><td>Down Dip</td><td>Across Dip</td><td>Samples Min</td><td>Samples Max</td><td>Holes Min</td><td>Per Hole Max</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 1</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>5</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 2</td><td>50</td><td>50</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>16</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pass 3</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>16</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>
• Estimation of the stockpile resource was carried by nearest neighbour interpolation using Micromine 2026.3 software.
• Validation was carried out by swathe plots, visual inspection of block model vs drill hole values in section, and statistical comparisons by domain. All methods produced satisfactory results.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• A cutoff of 0.3 g/t Au was initially used to define mineralised domains; a cutoff of 0.5 g/t has been used for reporting, based on typical WA mining and processing costs and a gold price of AUD 6,000/oz.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>• Mining is assumed to be by conventional open pit methods.
• Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries typical for West Australian gold deposits. A gold price of AUD 6,000 has been used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or</td><td>• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of</td><td>• Bottle roll tests carried out at Nagrom Laboratories in July 2025, determined that an average metallurgical recovery of 93.5% sis appropriate for this early stage of development of the project.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*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.*	
Environmen-tal 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.*	• Environmental factors have not been considered at this stage. • The deposit has been mined previously and there is considerable disturbance to the general surface area.
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 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. Domain / Density (t/m^3): Laterite 2.00; Oxide 2.50; Transition 2.70; Fresh 3.00
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*	• 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;

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

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