FORRESTANIA RESOURCES

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11 June 2026

ASX RELEASE

Lady Lyla Delivers MRE of 41,700oz

Highlights:

- **Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Lady Lyla Deposit totalling 922,000 tonnes @ 1.41 g/t Au for 41,700 oz at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, representing a 2% uplift from the previous MRE and a 37% increase in the head grade**
- **Includes a maiden Indicated MRE of 478,000 tonnes @ 1.66 g/t Au for 25,500 oz representing 61% of total MRE**
- **MRE was supported by a recent 63 hole drill program (8,379 metres). This includes a diamond core tail program of 12 holes (1,317 metres)**
- **Recent significant high-grade intersection includes:**
  - **20 metres @ 2.35 g/t gold from 26 metres (26LLRC0035)**
    - **Including 1 metre @ 17.41 g/t gold from 40 metres**
  - **14 metres @ 1.16 g/t gold from 80 metres (26LLRC0036)**
- **Further work will be planned, resource extension drilling along strike, including diamond core drilling to facilitate metallurgical test work**
- **Environmental baseline studies and conceptual mining studies are planned**

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"This latest resource update at Lady Lyla has delivered a higher level of confidence in the Mineral Resource, in conjunction with a higher head grade. Forrestania remains diligent with drilling programs and will continue to further define the orebody with future programs.

Lady Lyla supports our broader strategy of building scale across the Forrestania Hub, leveraging the extensive regional infrastructure, which provides multiple potential processing options for mining operations in future."

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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 Lady Lyla deposit at the Company's Forrestania Gold Hub of 922,000 @ 1.41 g/t Au for 41,700 oz at a 0.5g/t cut off.

Lady Lyla Deposit

The Lady Lyla deposit sits within Mining Lease M77/1325, 7km south-west of the historic +1Moz Bounty Gold Mine, 120km south of Southern Cross in Western Australia. It comprises part of the Company's Forrestania Hub.

Building on regional exploration success from geochemical and historic drilling in and around the Forrestania Hub region, the recent 63-hole drilling campaign, which consists of RC and DC tail (8,379 metres) at Lady Lyla, has delivered strong results, which have supported an MRE update, with an indicated resource category and higher confidence for the resource.

The MRE update was based on the infill and 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.

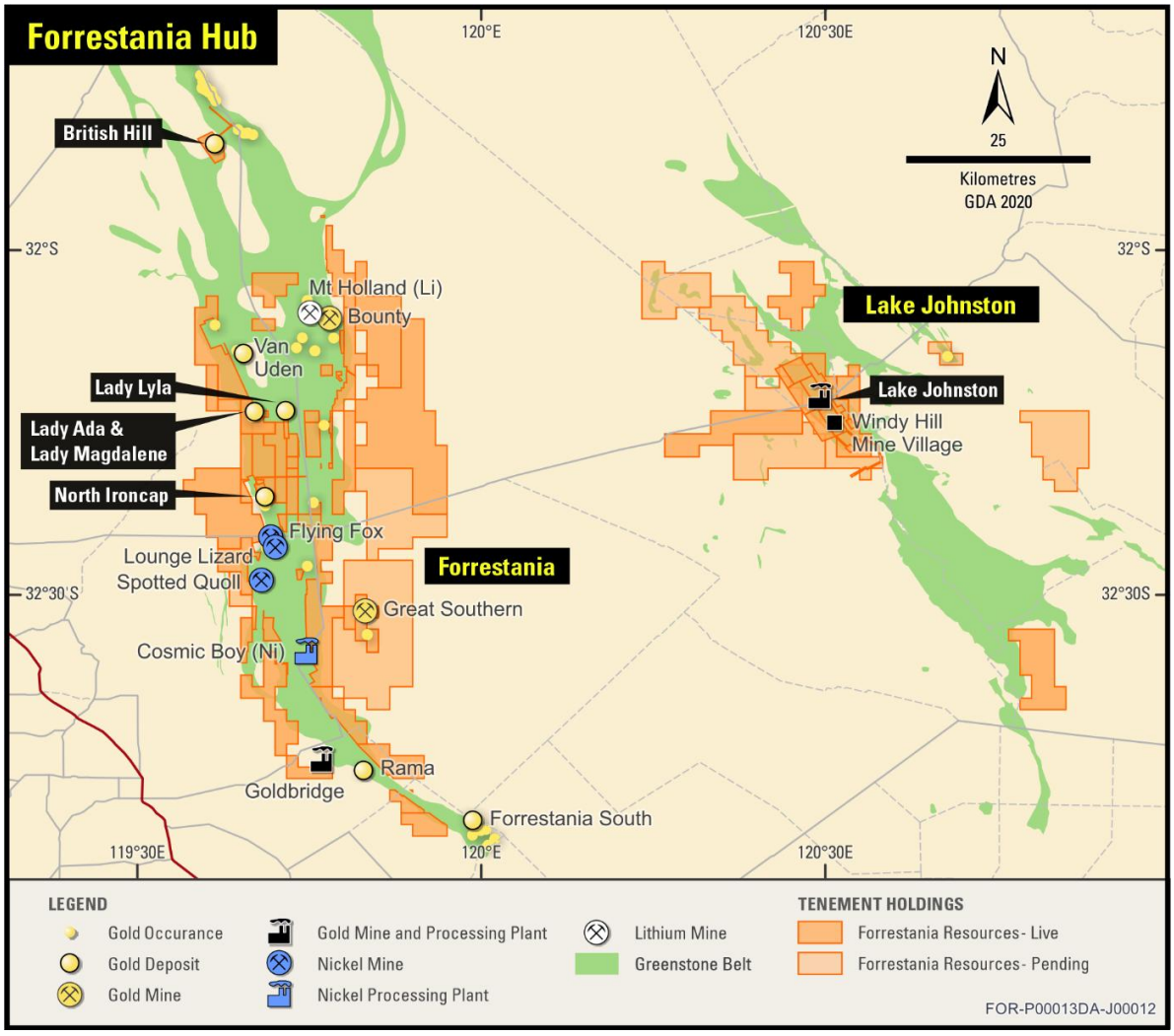


Figure 1: Forrestania Hub – Lady Lyla Deposit Location

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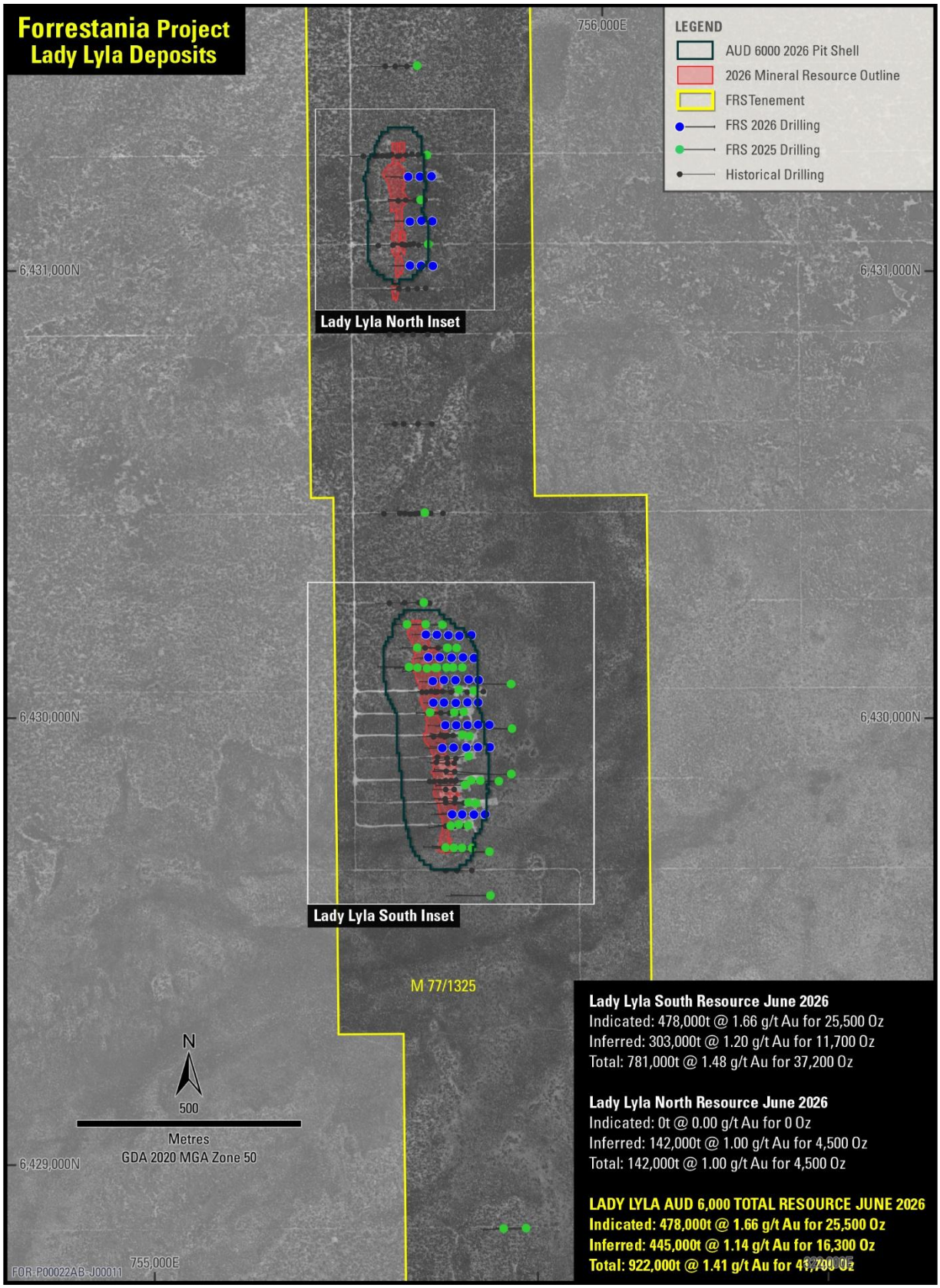


Figure 2: Lady Lyla Drill Hole Location

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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.

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, Lady Lyla contains 922,000 tonnes at 1.41 g/t Au for 41,700 oz Au as shown in Table 1.

JORC MRE – Lady Lyla - June 2026				
Class	**Cutoff Au g/t**	**Tonnes**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces**
Indicated	0.5	478,000	1.66	25,500
Inferred	0.5	445,000	1.14	16,300
Total		**922,000**	**1.41**	**41,700**

Table 1: JORC MRE June 2026

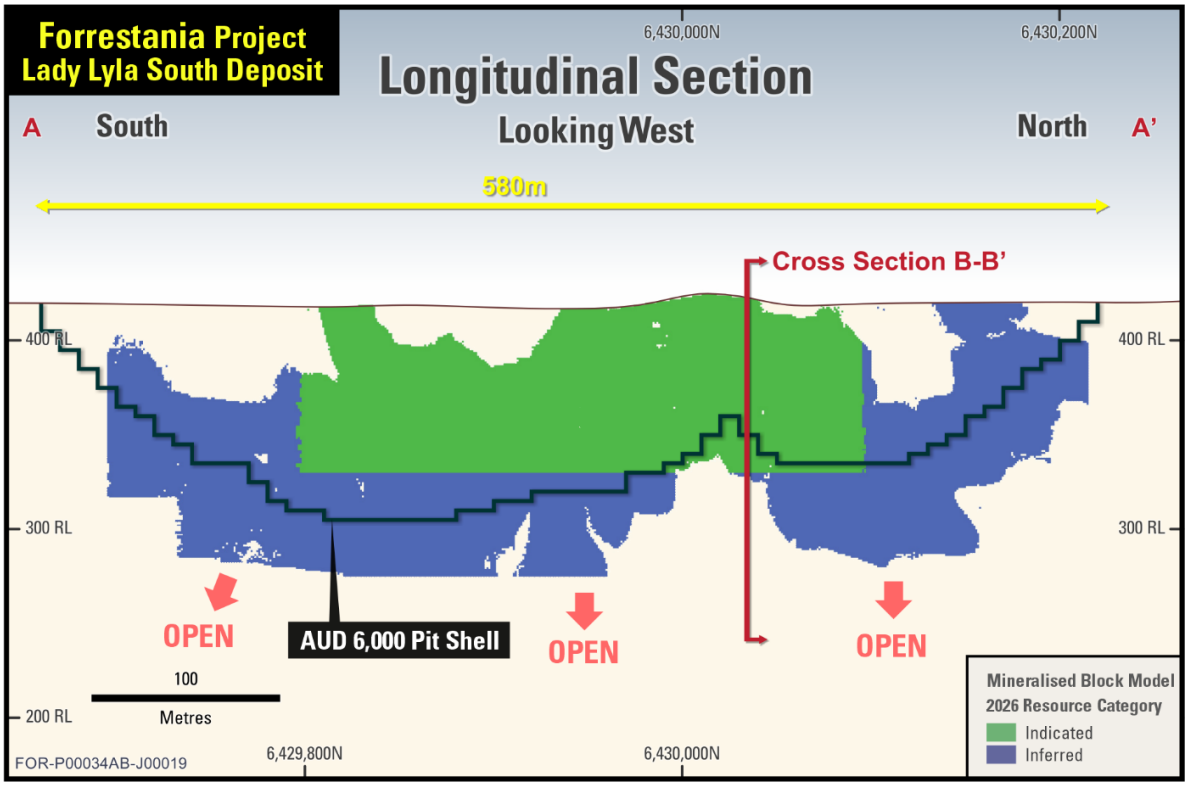


Figure 3: Lady Lyla South Deposit Long Section with resource category

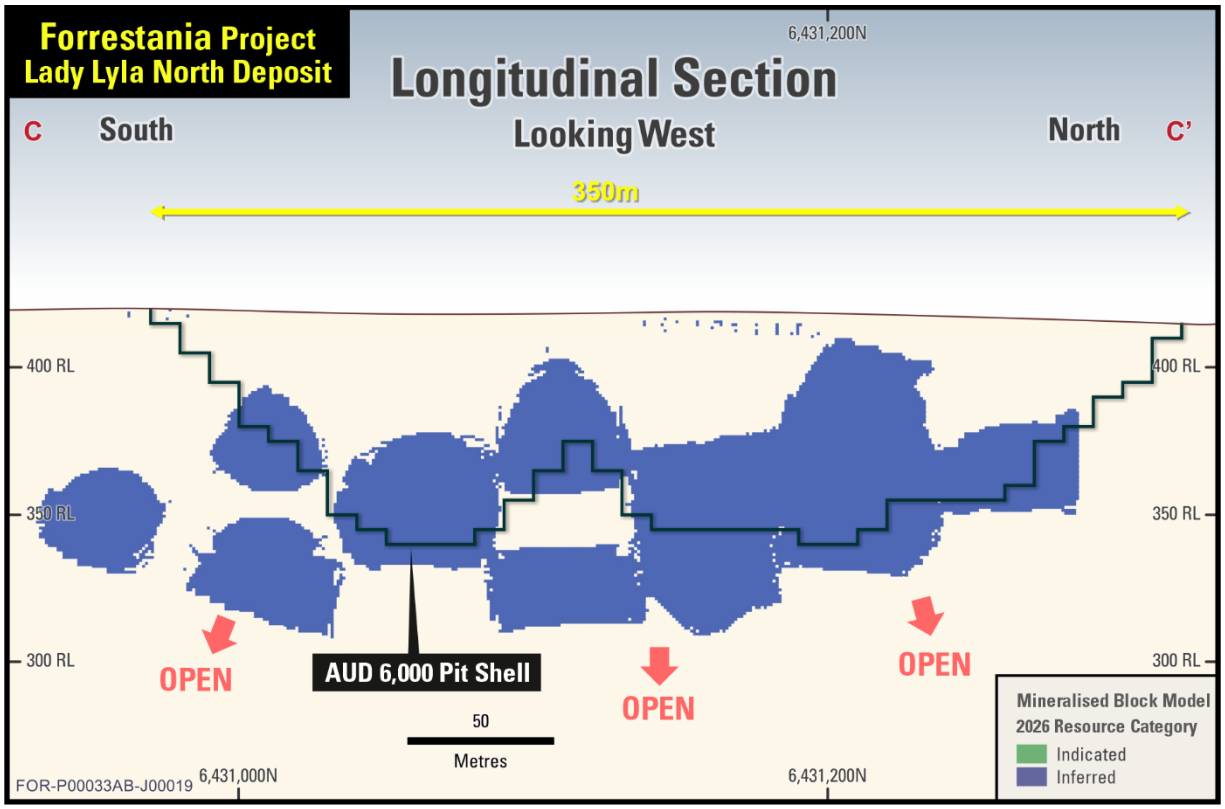


Figure 4: Lady Lyla North Deposit Long Section with resource category

Competent Person's Statement

Mr Lynn Widenbar, BSc (Hons), MSc, DIC, FAusIMM, MAIG is a geologist and a Director and Principal of Widenbar and Associates, with more than 55 years' experience in exploration and mining in Australia, Africa, North and South America, Europe and Asia. He has more than 40 years of direct experience in resource estimation of various commodities and deposits, including gold, copper, nickel, cobalt, platinum group metals, lead-zinc, iron, manganese, uranium, lithium, tin, diamonds, rare earths, coal and mineral sands. Mr Widenbar has acted as a Competent Person for JORC 2012 and a Qualified Person for NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates on numerous projects.

Regional /Local Geology

The Lady Lyla project is prospective for gold mineralisation associated with structures in Archaean greenstone units. M77/1325 is part of the Archaean Southern Cross - Forrestania Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt trends north to northwest and has a strike length of over 300 kilometres.

Regional mapping has identified two distinct lithostratigraphic units within the Forrestania Greenstone Belt, a mafic-ultramafic metavolcanic suite and a sequence of immature clastic sediments, which overlie the older mafic - ultramafic sequence. These units are folded into a regional northerly plunging syncline, with the sedimentary rocks forming the core of the structure (Central Domain).

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The mafic-ultramafic rocks to the east (Eastern Domain) of the sediments are steeply west-dipping, while those to the west of the sediments (Western Domain) are shallowly east-dipping. The basal rocks of the Eastern domain comprise a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalts with minor intrusive exhalative interflow sedimentary horizons, all upon a younger intrusive granitoid basement. The greenstones are predominantly altered mafic and ultramafic flows with intercalated fine banded iron formations, cherts, and, at stratigraphically higher levels, fine-grained clastic sediments.

The Forrestania Greenstone Belt (FGB) is enclosed by granitoids and folded along anticlinal and synclinal axes that trend north-south and northwest-southeast. Numerous Proterozoic dolerite dykes cut the stratigraphy in an east-west and northeast-southwest direction.

Mineralisation

Lady Lyla is part of a linear, discontinuous, 1,400 metre long, north-south trending zone. The mineralised zone dips steeply (70-80°) to the east and is hosted in narrow quartz stringers enveloped by garnetiferous, graphitic, pelitic sediments. The sediments bifurcate in places and accompany discontinuous chert beds that do not appear to be related to mineralisation. The lithology strongly correlates with a magnetic high and a coincident north-south trending geochemical Au anomaly.

The gold mineralisation at Lady Lyla is associated with a strongly weathered, steeply dipping sequence of weathered meta-pelites and BIFs. Importantly, this mineralisation is analogous to the Bounty Gold Mine, which is also hosted by a BIF.

Drilling and Sampling

Historic data is sourced from past explorers' databases and historic reports; Forrestania data is entered into the Forrestania-maintained database. Full details of drilling and sampling are described in Table 1, Section 1, which is appended to this report.

A total of 190 holes were exported from the database and provided in MS Excel format; RC, DDH and RAB holes were used for the generation of mineralisation domains; only RC and DD holes were used in the estimation.

Hole Type	Number	Depth
DDH	12	1,317
RC	123	12,619
RAB	55	2,954
Total	190	16,890

Drilled by	Number	Depth
Forrestania	90	11,136
Historic	100	5,754
Total	190	16,890

Table 2: Drill Hole Data

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Collar Location and Survey

2025-2026 RC and RC/DD collar locations were recorded using an RTK GPS with 1-2 cm accuracy by a surveyor. 2021 RC holes were surveyed every 30 m downhole with a multishot camera. All 2025 and 2026 RC and DD holes were surveyed downhole using a reflex Gyro north seeking gyroscopic instrument (or equivalent) to obtain accurate down-hole directional data where ground conditions allowed.

No information on pre-2021 historic drill hole collar location or downhole surveys has been recovered. The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50. A plan of RC and DD holes used in estimation is shown below.

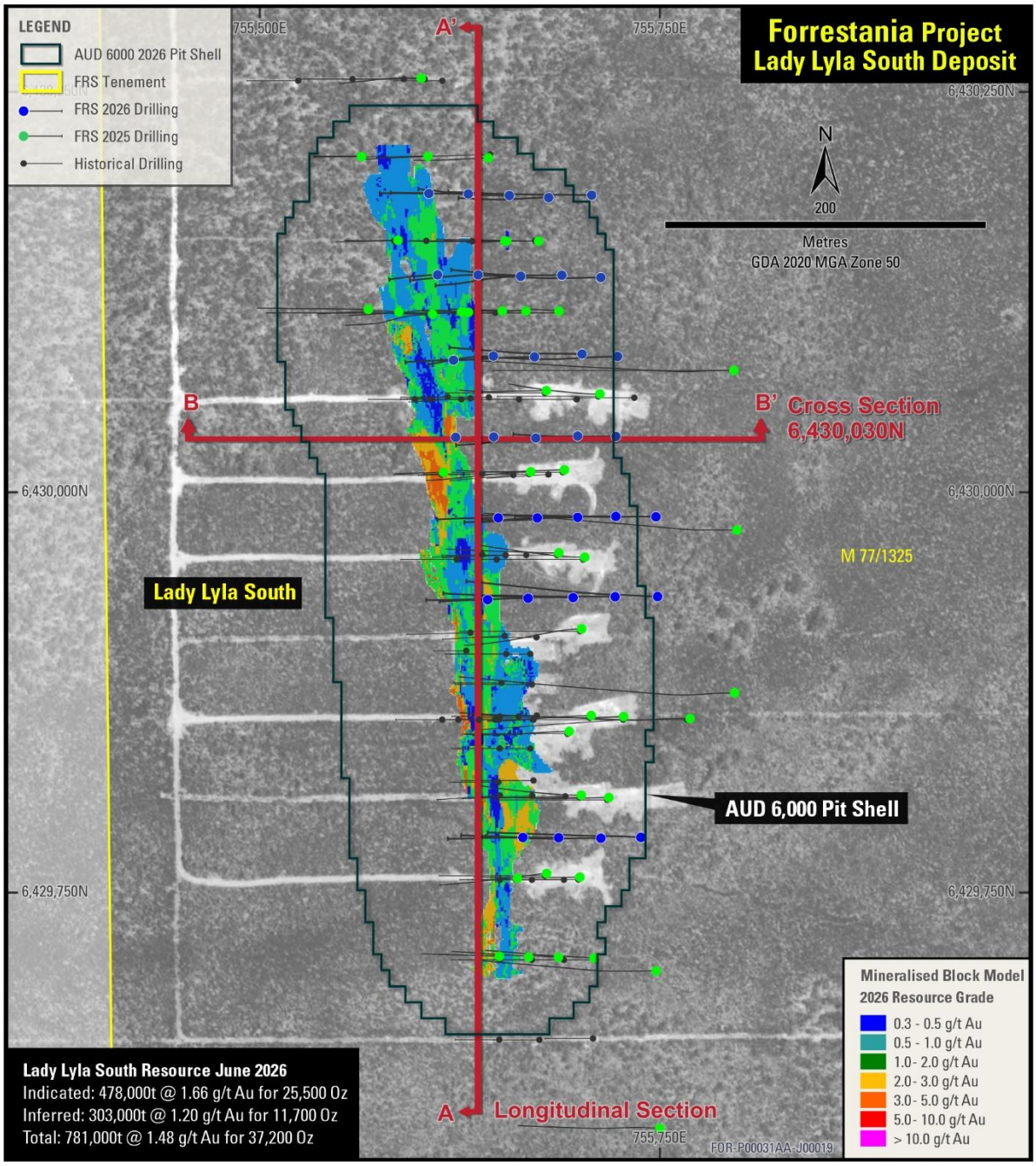


Figure 5: Drill Hole Location Plan – Southern Zone

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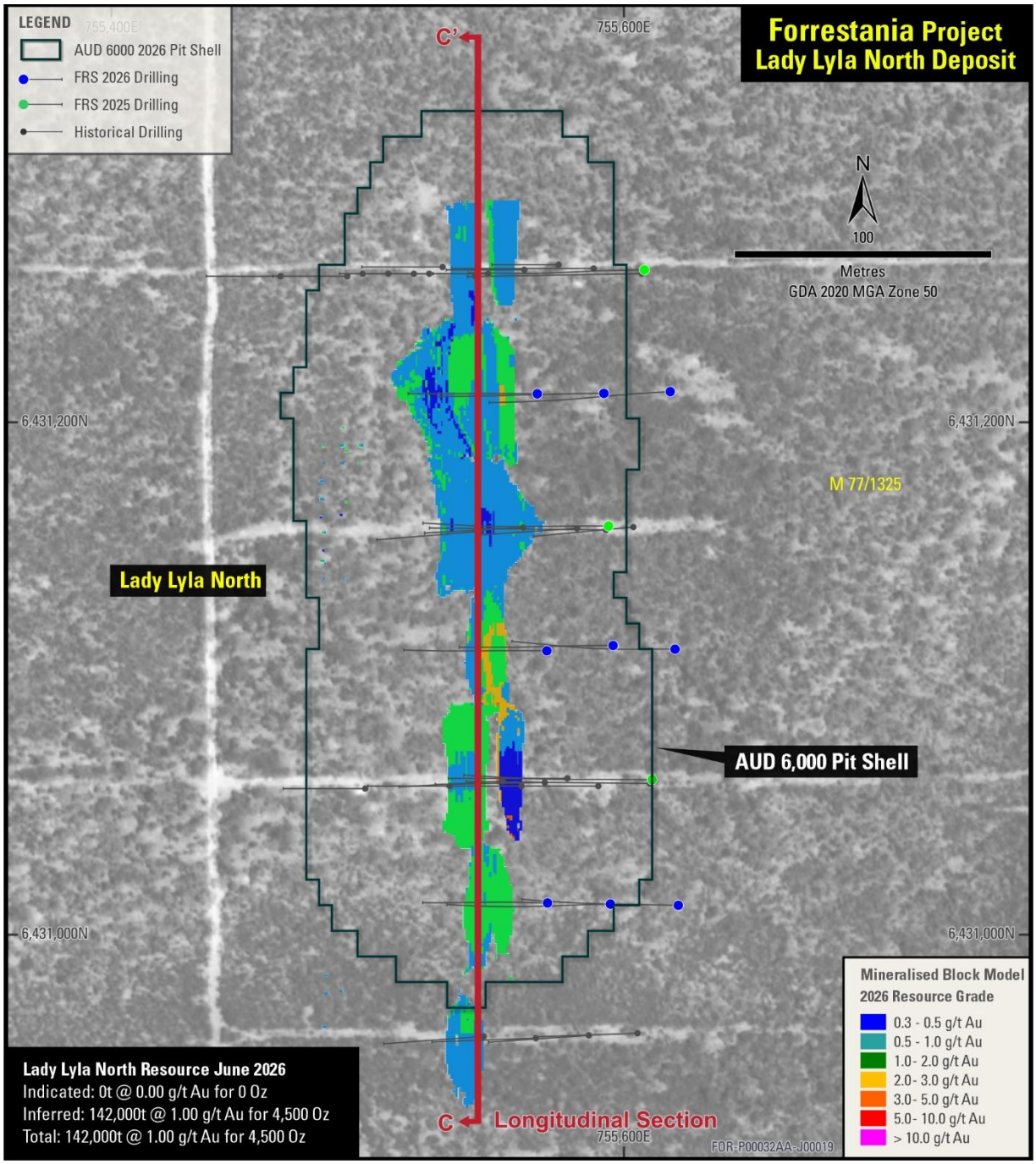


Figure 6: Drill Hole Location Plan – Northern Zone

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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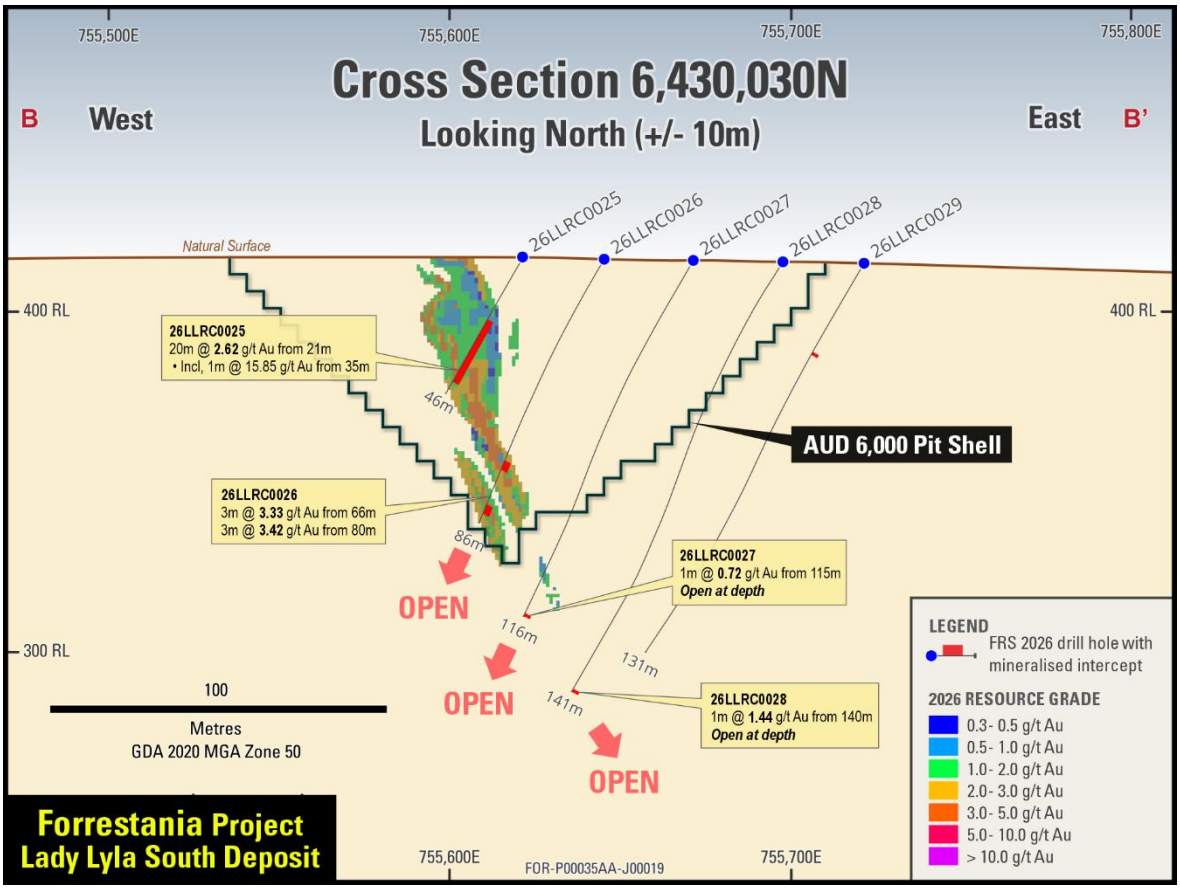


Figure 7: Lady Lyla Deposit – Cross section

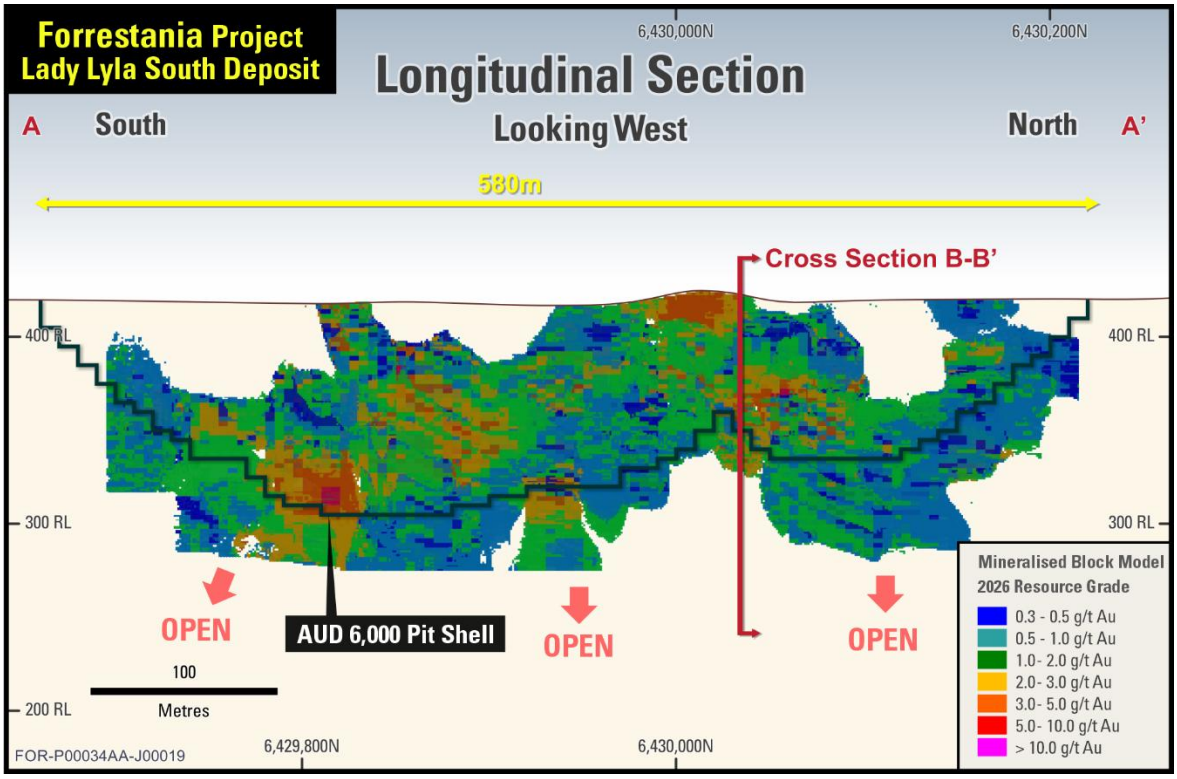


Figure 8: Lady Lyla Deposit – Long section

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QAQC

QAQC procedures were reviewed as part of previous MRE studies. 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, 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. The second search, used when not enough data was found in the first search, had dimensions 60x60x5. A third pass, used to ensure complete population of the mineralised domain, had search dimensions of 100x100x7.
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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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.

Weathering	Density
Oxide	2.00
Transition	2.30
Fresh	2.70

Table 3: 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.

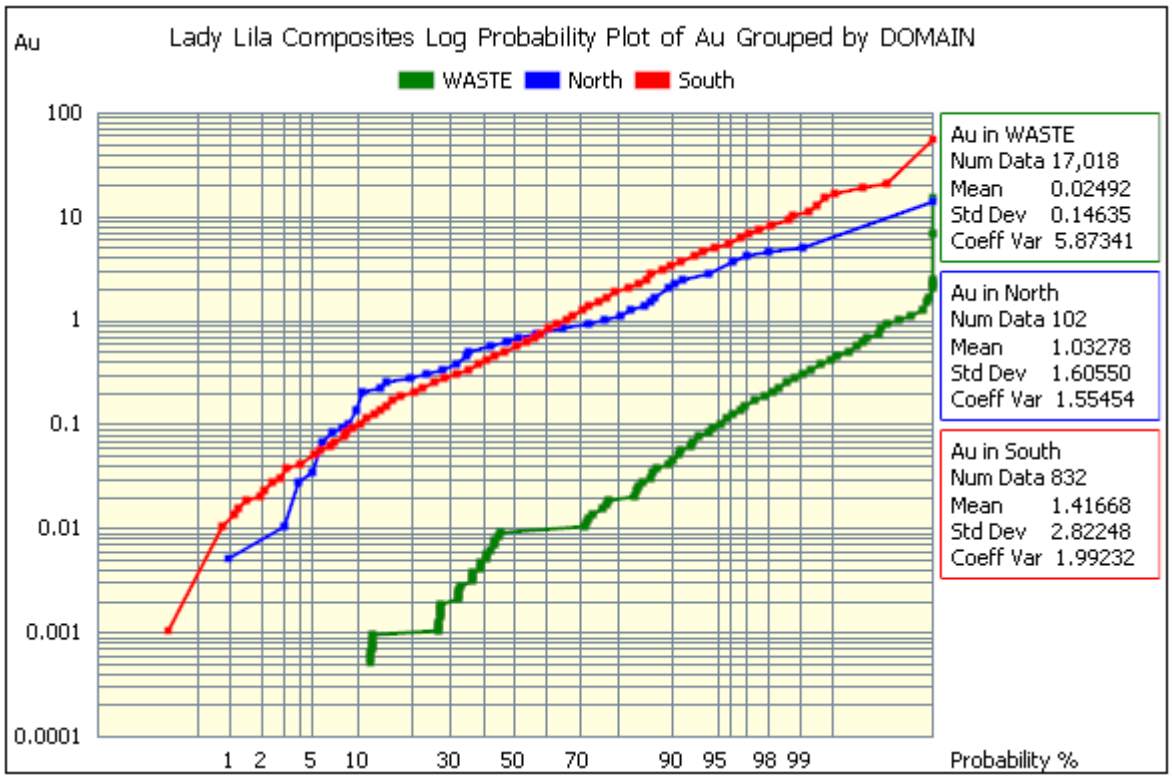


Figure 9: Au Log Probability Plot by Domain

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Top Cut

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

- South Zones 15 g/t Au
- North Zones 10 g/t Au

Details of the top cuts are presented on the following page.

Lady Lyla South					
Percentile	**Top Cut Value**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		1.42	0 of 832		1.99
95.00	5.46	1.20	42	5%	1.21
97.50	7.50	1.27	21	3%	1.32
98.00	8.26	1.29	17	2%	1.36
99.00	10.81	1.32	9	1%	1.44
99.28	**15.00**	**1.35**	**6**	**1%**	**1.54**
Lady Lyla North					
Percentile	**Top Cut Value**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		1.03	0 of 102		1.55
95.00	3.43	0.89	6	5%	0.97
97.50	4.36	0.92	3	3%	1.06
98.00	4.59	0.93	3	2%	1.08
99.00	4.93	0.94	2	1%	1.10
99.02	**10.00**	**0.99**	**1**	**1%**	**1.33**

Table 4: Top Cut Analysis

Block Model Validation - Drill Hole Section Comparison

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

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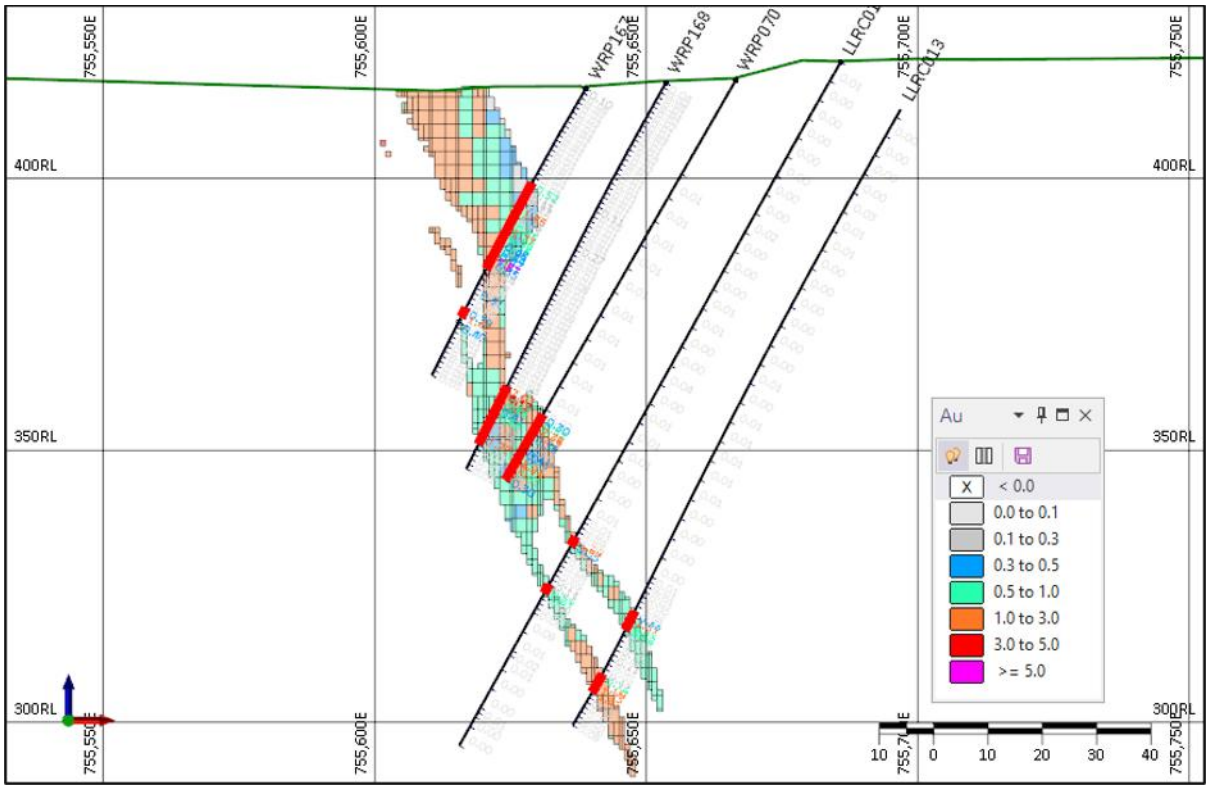


Figure 10: Ordinary Kriging Model vs Drill Holes – Section 6 429 960 North

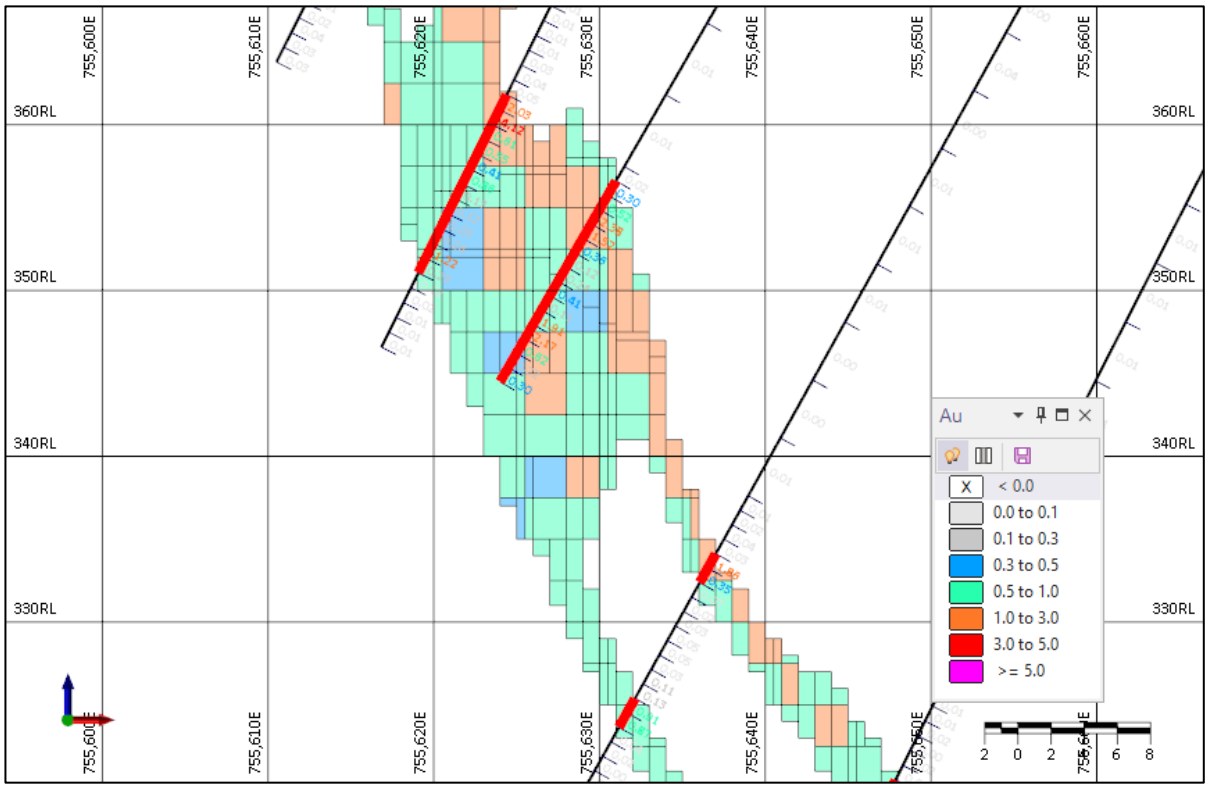


Figure 11: Ordinary Kriging Model vs Drill Holes – Section 6 429 960 North

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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 AUD 10 per BCM has been used, with a processing cost of AUD 40 per tonne. A metallurgical recovery of 95% has been assumed. 5% dilution and 95% mining recovery have been assumed.

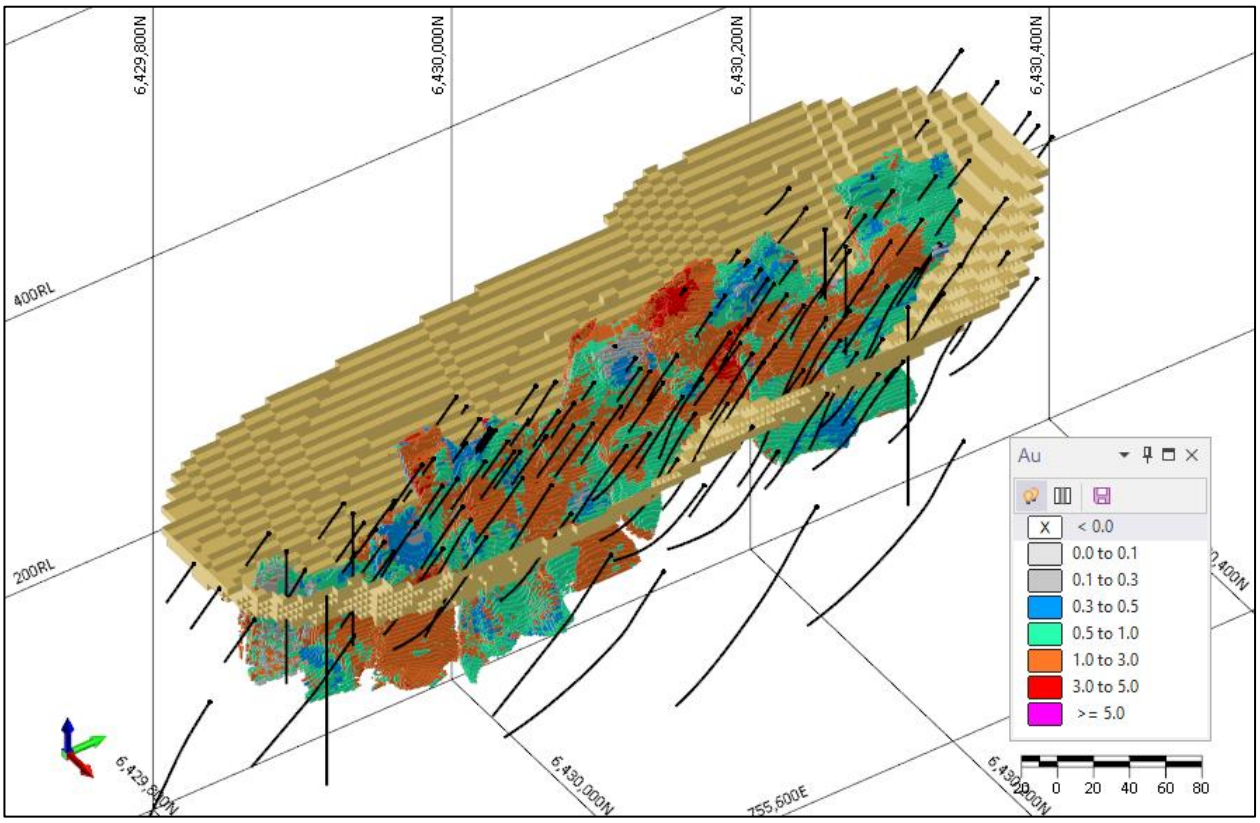


Figure 12: $A6,000 Optimal Pit Shell and Mineralised Block Model

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.

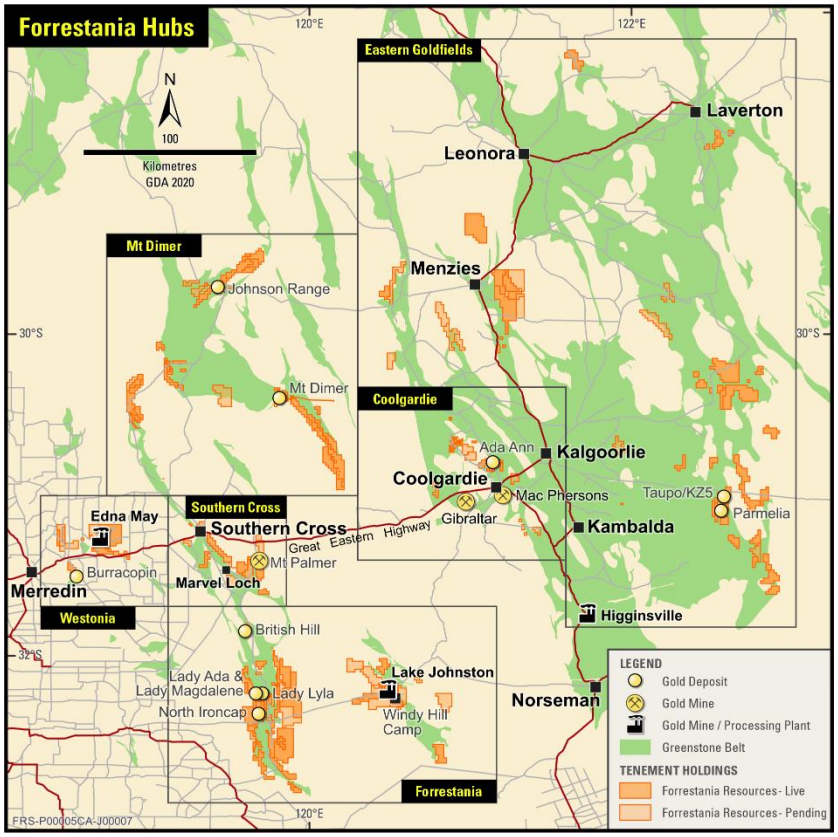


Figure 13: Forrestania Regional Hub locations

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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, which is available from https://www2.asx.com.au/.

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

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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.

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Appendix 1: Lady Lyla Collar Data for Drillholes Included in this ASX Release

All Holes located on Tenement M77/1325.

All Collar locations are from survey pickups, planned dip and azimuth are currently provided; however, Forrestania has access to, and is validating all survey files.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Maximum Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26LLRC0001	755617.1	6431210.5	410.1	131	-60	270
26LLRC0002	755591.2	6431209.8	410.3	116	-60	270
26LLRC0003	755565.2	6431209.6	410.6	96	-60	270
26LLRC0004	755568.9	6431109.3	411.9	106	-60	270
26LLRC0005	755594.8	6431111.4	411.5	121	-60	270
26LLRC0006	755619.0	6431109.9	411.3	131	-60	270
26LLRC0007	755569.2	6431010.9	412.8	96	-60	270
26LLRC0008	755593.7	6431010.5	412.3	121	-60	270
26LLRC0009	755620.2	6431010.0	412.2	116	-60	270
26LLRC0010	755604.7	6430185.1	418.8	61	-60	270
26LLRC0011	755629.3	6430184.8	418.4	96	-60	270
26LLRC0012	755654.9	6430183.8	417.3	126	-60	270
26LLRC0013	755679.5	6430182.6	416.7	126	-60	270
26LLRC0014	755706.4	6430184.1	416.0	161	-60	270
26LLRC0015	755610.0	6430134.3	417.8	61	-60	270
26LLRC0016	755635.4	6430134.2	417.0	96	-60	270
26LLRC0017	755662.0	6430133.4	416.3	127	-60	270
26LLRC0018	755687.7	6430134.1	415.7	136	-60	270
26LLRC0019	755712.1	6430132.6	415.2	166	-60	270
26LLRC0020	755620.1	6430081.0	416.9	61	-60	270
26LLRC0021	755645.0	6430083.6	416.1	96	-60	270
26LLRC0022	755670.7	6430083.1	415.5	126	-60	270
26LLRC0023	755700.3	6430084.8	414.9	156	-60	270
26LLRC0024	755722.6	6430083.4	414.4	166	-60	270
26LLRC0025	755621.4	6430032.8	415.9	46	-60	270
26LLRC0026	755645.2	6430033.1	415.3	86	-60	270
26LLRC0027	755671.5	6430032.3	414.9	116	-60	270
26LLRC0028	755697.6	6430033.6	414.6	141	-60	270
26LLRC0029	755721.5	6430033.4	414.0	131	-60	270
26LLRC0030	755648.0	6429982.5	415.0	81	-60	270
26LLRC0031	755672.4	6429982.5	414.6	111	-60	270
26LLRC0032	755697.6	6429982.9	414.3	136	-60	270
26LLRC0033	755721.4	6429983.4	413.8	126	-60	270
26LLRC0034	755746.5	6429983.2	413.4	186	-60	270
26LLRC0035	755641.4	6429931.5	414.8	81	-60	270
26LLRC0036	755666.6	6429932.3	414.4	111	-60	270
26LLRC0037	755694.7	6429932.8	414.0	141	-60	270
26LLRC0038	755721.0	6429933.3	413.5	151	-60	270

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Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Maximum Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26LLRC0039	755747.6	6429933.4	413.3	189	-60	270
26LLRC0040	755663.4	6429782.9	414.4	91	-60	270
26LLRC0041	755685.7	6429782.8	414.2	121	-60	270
26LLRC0042	755712.1	6429782.5	414.0	141	-60	270
26LLRC0043	755737.1	6429783.1	413.7	161	-60	270
LLRCD031	755566.8	6430112.7	418.0	132	-60	270
LLRC032	755585.9	6430111.1	417.8	96	-60	270
LLRCD033	755606.9	6430109.7	417.6	123	-60	270
LLRCD034	755625.1	6430111.2	417.0	150	-60	270
LLRC035	755665.3	6430111.6	415.9	96	-60	270
LLRCD036	755686.0	6430111.6	415.4	144	-60	270
LLRCD037	755795.2	6430074.6	411.8	298	-60	270
LLRCD038	755797.1	6429974.9	413.0	306	-60	270
LLRCD039	755767.8	6429857.2	413.0	249	-60	270
LLRCD040	755795.7	6429873.3	412.6	300	-60	270
LLRC041	755648.7	6429708.8	415.7	96	-60	270
LLRC042	755667.0	6429708.2	415.5	96	-60	270
LLRCD043	755685.6	6429708.1	415.1	135	-60	270
LLRCD044	755707.8	6429707.6	414.6	141	-60	270
LLRCD045	755746.6	6429699.6	413.9	200	-60	270
LLRC046	755664.0	6429754.0	404.0	96	-60	270
LLRCD047	755749.0	6429601.4	414.2	201	-60	270
LLRC048	755779.0	6428857.0	409.0	96	-60	270
LLRCD049	755828.7	6428857.2	420.8	141	-60	270
LLRCD050	756027.6	6428855.8	415.3	141	-60	270

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Appendix 2: Significant Intercepts Table for the Lady Lyla Drill program

All intervals of greater than 0.3 g/t gold with intervals less than 2m, samples of internal dilution only shown. Drilling intercept widths are down-hole widths and not true widths.

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26LLRC0032	120	121	1	0.32
26LLRC0032	124	125	1	0.82
26LLRC0032	131	132	1	0.5
26LLRC0032	132	133	1	0.34
26LLRC0032	133	134	1	0.62
26LLRC0033	NSI			
26LLRC0034	170	171	1	0.39
26LLRC0035	26	27	1	2.02
26LLRC0035	27	28	1	0.78
26LLRC0035	28	29	1	0.64
26LLRC0035	29	30	1	0.33
26LLRC0035	30	31	1	0.57
26LLRC0035	32	33	1	0.36
26LLRC0035	33	34	1	6.44
26LLRC0035	34	35	1	0.78
26LLRC0035	35	36	1	0.53
26LLRC0035	38	39	1	2.32
26LLRC0035	39	40	1	5.51
26LLRC0035	40	41	1	17.41
26LLRC0035	43	44	1	1.44
26LLRC0035	44	45	1	7.47
26LLRC0035	45	46	1	2.03
26LLRC0035	54	55	1	0.34
26LLRC0036	79	80	1	0.48
26LLRC0036	80	81	1	2.63
26LLRC0036	81	82	1	0.55
26LLRC0036	83	84	1	2.55
26LLRC0036	84	85	1	0.34
26LLRC0036	85	86	1	0.61
26LLRC0036	89	90	1	5.89
26LLRC0036	90	91	1	1.07
26LLRC0036	93	94	1	1.66
26LLRC0037	113	114	1	1.01
26LLRC0037	114	115	1	9.05
26LLRC0037	115	116	1	2.56
26LLRC0037	116	117	1	0.79
26LLRC0038	128	129	1	0.5
26LLRC0038	129	130	1	0.54

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Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26LLRC0038	130	131	1	0.4
26LLRC0038	140	141	1	4.2
26LLRC0038	141	142	1	0.48
26LLRC0038	142	143	1	0.5
26LLRC0039	165	166	1	0.31
26LLRC0039	166	167	1	0.81
26LLRC0039	167	168	1	0.59
26LLRC0039	168	169	1	0.41
26LLRC0040	45	46	1	0.46
26LLRC0040	46	47	1	0.59
26LLRC0040	49	50	1	1.23
26LLRC0040	50	51	1	2.01
26LLRC0040	51	52	1	0.54
26LLRC0040	52	53	1	0.56
26LLRC0040	57	58	1	0.53
26LLRC0041	83	84	1	3.05
26LLRC0041	85	86	1	0.39
26LLRC0041	86	87	1	0.31
26LLRC0041	87	88	1	0.49
26LLRC0041	88	89	1	0.9
26LLRC0041	89	90	1	0.33
26LLRC0041	90	91	1	0.49
26LLRC0042	115	116	1	0.35
26LLRC0042	119	120	1	0.34
26LLRC0042	120	121	1	1.79
26LLRC0042	121	122	1	1.18
26LLRC0042	124	125	1	1.62
26LLRC0043	134	135	1	0.63
26LLRC0043	135	136	1	0.48
26LLRC0043	137	138	1	0.33
26LLRC0043	138	139	1	1.12
26LLRC0043	141	142	1	0.4
LLRCD031	NSI			
LLRC0032	NSI			
LLRCD033	32	33	1	2.36
LLRCD033	55	56	1	1.4
LLRCD033	56	57	1	5.43
LLRCD033	58	59	1	0.58
LLRCD034	35	36	1	0.89
LLRCD034	36	37	1	0.79
LLRCD034	39	40	1	0.38
LLRCD034	53	54	1	0.72
LLRCD034	55	56	1	4.77
LLRCD034	55	56	1	4.77
LLRCD034	56	57	1	4.85

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Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
LLRCD034	57	58	1	0.34
LLRCD034	58	59	1	0.33
LLRCD034	59	60	1	0.32
LLRCD034	82	83	1	0.31
LLRCD034	83	84	1	0.65
LLRCD034	84	85	1	2.31
LLRCD034	85	86	1	0.87
LLRC035	NSI			
LLRCD036	126	127	1	0.99
LLRCD036	134	135	1	2.18
LLRCD036	135	136	1	2.08
LLRCD036	136	137	1	2.73
LLRCD037	241	242	1	0.3
LLRCD038	232.66	232.98	0.32	2.14
LLRCD038	251	251.82	0.82	1.18
LLRCD039	182	183.1	1.1	0.34
LLRCD039	184.2	184.9	0.7	0.4
LLRCD039	184.9	186	1.1	6.06
LLRCD040	212	213	1	2.12
LLRCD040	213	214	1	0.73
LLRCD040	214	215	1	0.39
LLRC041	NSI			
LLRC042	NSI			
LLRCD043	56	57	1	1.13
LLRCD043	57	58	1	0.44
LLRCD043	65	66	1	0.51
LLRCD043	68	69	1	2.26
LLRCD043	69	70	1	2.15
LLRCD043	70	71	1	8.27
LLRCD043	73	74	1	1.3
LLRCD043	75	76	1	0.67
LLRCD044	96.6	97	0.4	0.75
LLRCD044	97	98	1	0.33
LLRCD044	98	99	1	0.32
LLRCD044	99	100	1	0.7
LLRCD044	100	101	1	1.57
LLRCD044	101	102	1	1.03
LLRCD044	102	103	1	0.41
LLRCD045	141.1	142.2	1.1	0.46
LLRC046	NSI			
LLRCD047	NSI			
LLRC048	NSI			
LLRCD049	NSI			
LLRCD050	NSI			

Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Forrestania Resources (FRS)** • Samples were collected by Reverse Circulation (RC) and RC with Diamond drilling tail (RC/DD). • RC drilling included 1 m samples of approximately 1.5 kg collected via a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. • Industry standard practices were applied to the drilling and sampling. Representative 4 m composite samples were taken from spoil piles with a hand size aluminium scoop. These samples were collected in a numbered calico bag, recorded by FRS staff and submitted to ALS Kalgoorlie (sample sizes were approximately 1.5 kg up to 2.5 kg were collected). These samples were then trucked to ALS Perth. • One metre splits were taken from the rig (in numbered calico bags) from the cone splitter were collected and stored. Intervals which returned anomalous results from 4 m composites had corresponding one metre samples submitted to the laboratory. The details of these samples were recorded by FRS geologists. • Regular air and manual cleaning of the rig cyclone was undertaken to remove potential contaminants. • RC/DD diamond tails were drilled in 2026 was NQ standard with half core samples. • RC/DD samples were submitted to SGS and Nagrom laboratories for 50 g charge fire assay and AAS finish. • RC samples from 2026 in-fill campaign were submitted to Nagrom laboratories for 50 g charge fusion digestion with ICP-OES finish • All samples from 2025 RC drilling (4 m composites and 1 m samples) were submitted for Au analysis at ALS using Au-AA25 methodology which uses a fire assay fusion (FAFUS03) with AAS finish • Four metre composite samples from 2021 RC drilling were submitted to ALS for Au analysis using AuMe-TL43, a 25 g aqua regia digest followed by trace Au and multi-element analyses by ICP-MS and ICP-AES. One metre samples were submitted for Au analysis using FA50AAS, a 50 g charge fire assay with AAS finish • All sampling was conducted using Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and field duplicates for qualitative analysis, inserted at an average rate of 4%. • All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Drilling • Aztec Mining Co (AZM) undertook a number of rotary air blast (RAB) and RC programs between 1989 – 1991. Five metre composite samples were collected and any intervals with results > 0.10 ppm Au had corresponding 1 m splits sampled. • Aztec samples were submitted to Analabs (now ALS) for analysis by aqua regia and AAS finish (code M329/PM202 AR_AAS) and Cu by mixed acid digest and ICP-OES finish (code M101) and Arsenic by HG-AAS finish (code M114 • No specific details are given in the WAMEX reports but conventional, industry standards are presumed to have been applied • Forrestania Gold NL (FG) undertook a RAB drill program consisting of 16 holes in 1999. Four metre composite samples were taken, and any mineralised intervals had 1 m samples submitted for assay. Analysis was completed at Genalysis by aqua regia digest. Presumably for 4 m composites but full information is not provided in WAMEX reports • Classic Resources Limited (CLZ) completed 10 RC holes in 2018. Samples were submitted for fire assay by method FA50_AAS. No details of the laboratory are given, and all samples were at 1 m intervals.
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).*	**FRS Drilling** • RC/DD collars were drilled in 2025 by Westside Drilling and extended to a depth of 96 m. Diamond tails were completed by Terra Drilling jn 2026, to variable depths based on targeted mineralised horizon. DD core was NQ diameter with standard barrel configuration. Core was oriented • 2026 infill RC drilling was completed by VM Drilling with a Austex 325 rig and 5 3/8th inch face sampling hammer. • Two RC drill campaigns were completed in 2025, by Topdrill (LLRC015-29) and Westside Drilling (LLRC030-048), utilising Schramm C685 rig and 5.5'' face sampling hammer. • 2021 RC drilling was completed by KTE Drilling using a 4.5 to 5 inch face sampling hammer bit **Historic Drilling** • The deposit has been drilled using a combination of RAB and RC drilling • All RC drill samples for assaying were generated via an RC hammer, but for early holes it is not known whether this was a face-sampling or conventional hammer. Samples are presumed to have passed through a cyclone on the drill rig and a riffle splitter to provide a sample for analysis. • CLZ drilling was completed using reverse circulation method, using a Hydco

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		350 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. The bit size was 5 5/8.
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.*	**FRS Drilling** • Each individual RC sample is visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Wet RC samples aren't utilised • Diamond core recovery was measured. • Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded and captured within the project database. Loss is noted where it occurs • The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain **Historic Drilling** • Recoveries for historic drilling are not known • CLZ recoveries from drilling are not known as sample weights were not routinely recorded in early-stage exploration. Visual inspection of samples in the field by CLZ staff indicated recoveries were sufficient. RC drilling included the use of an auxiliary booster to keep samples dry and mist injection to control loss of fines
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.*	**FRS Drilling** • RC chips and DD core were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristic (colour, weathering, etc) logging codes • Logging was predominantly qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. • All holes are logged in full • All new core has been photographed wet and dry **Historic Drilling** • Limited information on historic logging practices is available however it is presumed that the practices employed were of industry standard at the time
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.*	**FRS Drilling** • RC sampling is in 1 m intervals. Samples are split using a cone splitter which is cleaned regularly to mitigate contamination. • Diamond sampling was guided by geological boundaries (minimum length 0.2 m) or to a maximum of 1 m • Diamond core was cut down its longitudinal axis with the half core selected

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	for assay in line with geological boundaries, and the remainder retained in the core tray. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the geological model and the style of mineralisation **Historic Drilling** • Details of the splitter and drill rig configuration for majority of historic RC drilling is not documented. • There is limited documentation of QAQC measures for historic drilling • CLZ RC drilling utilised a standard cyclone and splitter configuration. Most samples were dry; however, some wet samples were recorded. QAQC measures included the use of standards, blanks and field duplicates split at the rig. • The quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques cannot be determined for the historical drilling. It is assumed that sampling practices employed during the respective drill programs followed standard industry practice in effect at the time
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**FRS Drilling** • Fire assay and fusion digest with AAS/OES finish are considered total digests. Aqua regia is considered a partial digest (utilised for 4 m composite samples only). • QAQC protocols utilised CRMs (standards and blanks) inserted at a rate of 4% and field duplicates inserted on average at 3-4%. All checks passed quality test thresholds • All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC. **Historic Drilling** • Assays presented in the historic database consist of aqua regia and fire assay • Details of analytical procedures employed are limited meaning the quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used could not be determined. • No information on QC procedures is available for historic drilling
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.*	**FRS Drilling** • Data collected in the field on paper or digital logs within tough-books computers, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. • Where holes have been drilled near legacy holes, as proxy twins, results

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mirror each other within acceptable limits. • All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a Microsoft Access database. • Independent verification of significant intersections has not been completed • No adjustments to assay data have been made **Historic Drilling** • No comments are available in any reports on the verification of significant intersections • Procedures on data entry were not available, but majority of historic data exists as digital files via WAMEX • Assay data has not been adjusted
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.*	**FRS Drilling** • Drillholes were located in the field with a handheld GPS in the field (estimated 3-10 m accuracy). • 2025-2026 RC and RC/DD collar locations were recorded using a RTK GPS with 1-2 cm accuracy by a surveyor • The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA94 Zone 50. RL's referenced are AHDRL. • 2021 RC holes were surveyed every 30 m down hole with a multishot camera • All 2025 and 2026 RC holes were surveyed downhole using a reflex Gyro north seeking gyroscopic instrument (or equivalent) to obtain accurate down-hole directional data where ground conditions allowed. **Historic Drilling** • No information on historic drill hole collar location or downhole surveys has been recovered
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.*	• Drilling has been completed on a grid drilled orthogonal to the N/S mineralisation, generally toward 090 and typically on nominal 12.5 and 25 m spaced drill lines. The main deposit is drilled to notional grade control spacing and is therefore considered to be estimated to a high confidence level. • Data spacing and distribution is believed to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. A conservative approach has been taken on resource classification. • Raw samples have been composited to two metres for use in resource estimation, so as to affect the histogram in a manner that benefits the calculation of variance relationships in space.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• FRS drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees towards 270, orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. • Historical drillholes are noted in the database as being drilled at -60 degrees towards 270. • The relationship 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.*	**FRS Drilling** • Chain of custody protocols used for the FRS drill samples ensures sample security and integrity. Samples were dispatched from site directly to the laboratory by transport companies. **Historic Drilling** • No information on sample security is available for historic drilling. It is assumed standard industry practices for the time were employed • CLZ samples were transported from site directly to the laboratory via trusted couriers
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of the data are known

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Gold and other mineral rights hosted by the Lady Lyla tenure are owned 100% by FRS. No material issues exist with the underlying tenure and the tenements are therefore in good standing. • The deposit site is on granted mining lease M77/1325
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Lady Lyla prospect was initially discovered by Sons of Gwalia in the late 1980's. During this period a number of non-JORC resource estimates were produced by a variety of operators including Aztec Mining, Forrestania Gold NL and Viceroy Australia. • Between 1989 and 1991, 4208m were drilled using RAB and RC programmes by Aztec Mining. A total of 101 holes. • Between 1997 and 1999, Forrestania Gold NL/Sons of Gwalia reported a total of 42 RAB and RC holes for 4864m at the Lady Lyla prospect. • A JORC compliant resource estimate was produced in 2016, when Fortuna SL Mining (then tenement holders) engaged Cadre Geology to complete one. This resource currently stands at 541,000 tonnes @ 1.38g/t Au for 24,000 oz Au. • Classic Minerals drilled 10 holes for 732m in 2018.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Lady Lyla prospect is prospective for gold mineralisation associated with structures in Archaean greenstone units. • P77/4325 is part of the Archaean Southern Cross - Forrestania Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt trends north to northwest and has a strike length of over 300 kilometres. • Regional mapping has identified two distinct lithostratigraphic units within the Forrestania Greenstone Belt, a mafic — ultramafic metavolcanic suite and a sequence of immature clastic sediments, which overlie the older mafic - ultramafic sequence. • These units are folded into a regional northerly plunging syncline, with the sedimentary rocks forming the core of the structure (Central Domain). • The mafic — ultramafic rocks to the east (Eastern Domain) of the sediments are steeply west dipping while those to the west of the sediments (Western Domain) are shallowly east dipping. The basal rocks of the Eastern domain comprise a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalts with minor intrusive exhalative interflow sedimentary horizons, all upon a younger intrusive granitoid basement. • The greenstones are predominantly altered mafic and ultramafic flows with intercalated fine banded iron formations, cherts, and at stratigraphically higher levels, fine grained clastic sediments.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Forrestania Greenstone Belt (FGB) is enclosed by granitoids and folded along antictinal and synclinal axes that trend north — south and northwest — southeast. Numerous Proterozoic dolerite dykes cut the stratigraphy in an east —west and northeast — southwest direction. • Lady Lyla is part of a linear, discontinuous, 1,400 metre long, north south trending zone. • The mineralised zone dips steeply (60-70°) to the east and is hosted in narrow quartz stringers enveloped by garnetiferous, graphitic, pelitic sediments. • The sediments bifurcate in places and accompany discontinuous chert beds that do not appear to be related to mineralisation. • The lithology strongly correlates with a magnetic high and a coincident north-south trending geochemical Au anomaly. • The gold mineralisation at Lady Lyla is associated with a strongly weathered, steeply dipping sequence of weathered meta-pelites and BIFs. • Importantly, this mineralisation is analogous with the Bounty Gold Mine which is also hosted by a BIF.

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.*
		• Refer to the tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.

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.*	• Length weighted averaging of the drill hole intercepts are applied. Maximum grade truncations are not used in the calculations. • The reported assays have been length weighted (1 m). • During modelling, lower cut offs are not applied, rather, intervals are selected based on continuous anomalism/mineralisation to result in a coherent domain volume. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as part of the interval. If an interval includes core loss, the lost interval is accounted for at the average grade of the interval. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *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*	• Drill hole intersections may not always be true widths – but generally thought to be at least 90% of true width. • The mineralisation at Lady Lyla dips steeply to the east at an angle of between ~60 and ~85 degrees. Drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible.
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.*	• Maps, sections and collar locations have been provided in this announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Aztec Mining and FG applied for M77/204 as a joint venture (Mt Hope JV) in 1988 • From 1990 to 1993 the JV completed aeromagnetics, ground magnetics, auger soil sampling, BLEG sampling and various RAB and RC drilling campaigns. • From 1997-1999 FG completed additional RAB and RC drilling • In 2002 Sons of Gwalia (SOG) purchased the tenement from Bounty Pty Ltd but did not complete any substantive exploration prior to surrendering the tenement in 2004
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	○ Exploration and development within the Lady Lyla Project is ongoing ○ FRS is focusing on staged development drilling at Lady Lyla in addition to mine planning, metallurgical studies and development studies as required with a view to monetising the project. ○ Drilling priorities over the next 12 months are to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources. ○ Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

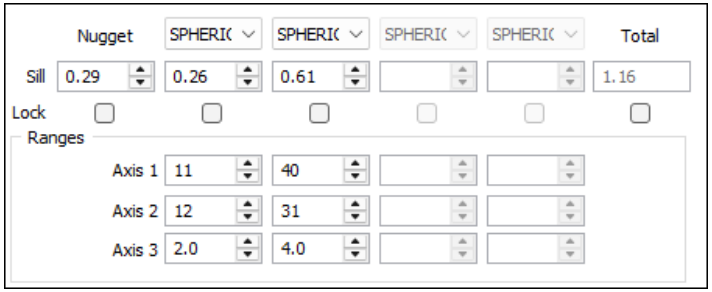
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

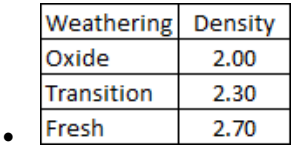
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• A total of 190 holes for 16,890m were provided in MS Excel 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 down hole 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 undertaken by the Competent Person due to scheduling constraints; arrangements are being made to carry out a visit in June 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 main, southern zone of mineralisation has a strike length of approximately 500m and extends to a depth of 140m below surface. Thickness of lodes varies from approximately 2m to 20m. • The northern zone of mineralisation lies 700m to the north of the main zone; it has a strike length of approximately 350m and extends to a depth of 100m below surface. Thickness of lodes varies from approximately 2m to 5m.
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 • Top cuts of 15 g/t Au were applied in the south lodes and 10 g/t Au in the north lodes. • A parent size of 5m x 10m x 5m has been used, with sub-celling to 1 metre to follow geological and lode boundaries. Drill hole spacing is typically 20m by 20m in the South and 50m by 25m in the North. • Ordinary Kriging using Micromine 2026.3 software has been used. • Variogram parameters are summarised below:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical testwork has been carried out as yet.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the*	• Environmental factors have not been considered at this stage.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density 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. • 
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including: • Geological continuity; • Data quality; • Drill hole spacing; • Modelling technique; • Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks. • The Competent Person has considered all relevant factors in the final classification and the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource has not been externally audited, but has been internally reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include*	• 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.

Weathering	Density
Oxide	2.00
Transition	2.30
Fresh	2.70

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

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