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7 October 2026

ASX RELEASE

223,000oz Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate Defined at Tampia

Highlights:

- **Maiden FRS JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Tampia Deposit comprises 4.6Mt @ 1.50g/t Au for 223,300oz Au at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade**
- **Ramelius Resources Limited (Ramelius) mined approximately 3.0Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for ~201,100 ounces gold from the Tampia open pit between 2021 and 2023, with ore trucked ~140km to its Edna May processing plant[1].**
- **At commencement of mining, Ramelius reported a Tampia Mineral Resource of 8.2Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 460,000 ounces[2].**
- **Following the completion of mining, the remaining in-situ Mineral Resource beneath the pit was removed from Ramelius' Mineral Resource inventory.**



Figure 1: Aerial View of Tampia Open Pit

[1] Ramelius Resources Annual Reports 2022 and 2023; June 2021 Quarterly Activities Report
[2] Ramelius Resources Annual Report 2021, Mineral Resource statement as at 30 June 2021

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Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"This maiden estimate highlights a significant addition to the Forrestania Mineral Resources inventory, providing additional Mineral Resource ounces within trucking distance of the Edna May processing facility.

With Tampia located within our newly acquired Westonia Hub, we believe this Mineral Resource will play an important role in Forrestania's strategy of establishing long-term gold production supported by multiple deposits located within haulage distance of existing processing infrastructure."

About the Tampia Project

The historical Tampia Project is located on granted Mining Lease M70/816, approximately 75km south of Merredin in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia. The Tampia project is positioned near Narembeen within the Lake Grace Terrane, approximately 20km to the south-east of Narembeen by road, and 140km by road to Edna May to the North. The deposit was discovered in the 1980s by BHP. Ramelius Resources acquired the project from Explaurum Limited in 2019, and Forrestania Resources acquired the project from Ramelius in September 2026.

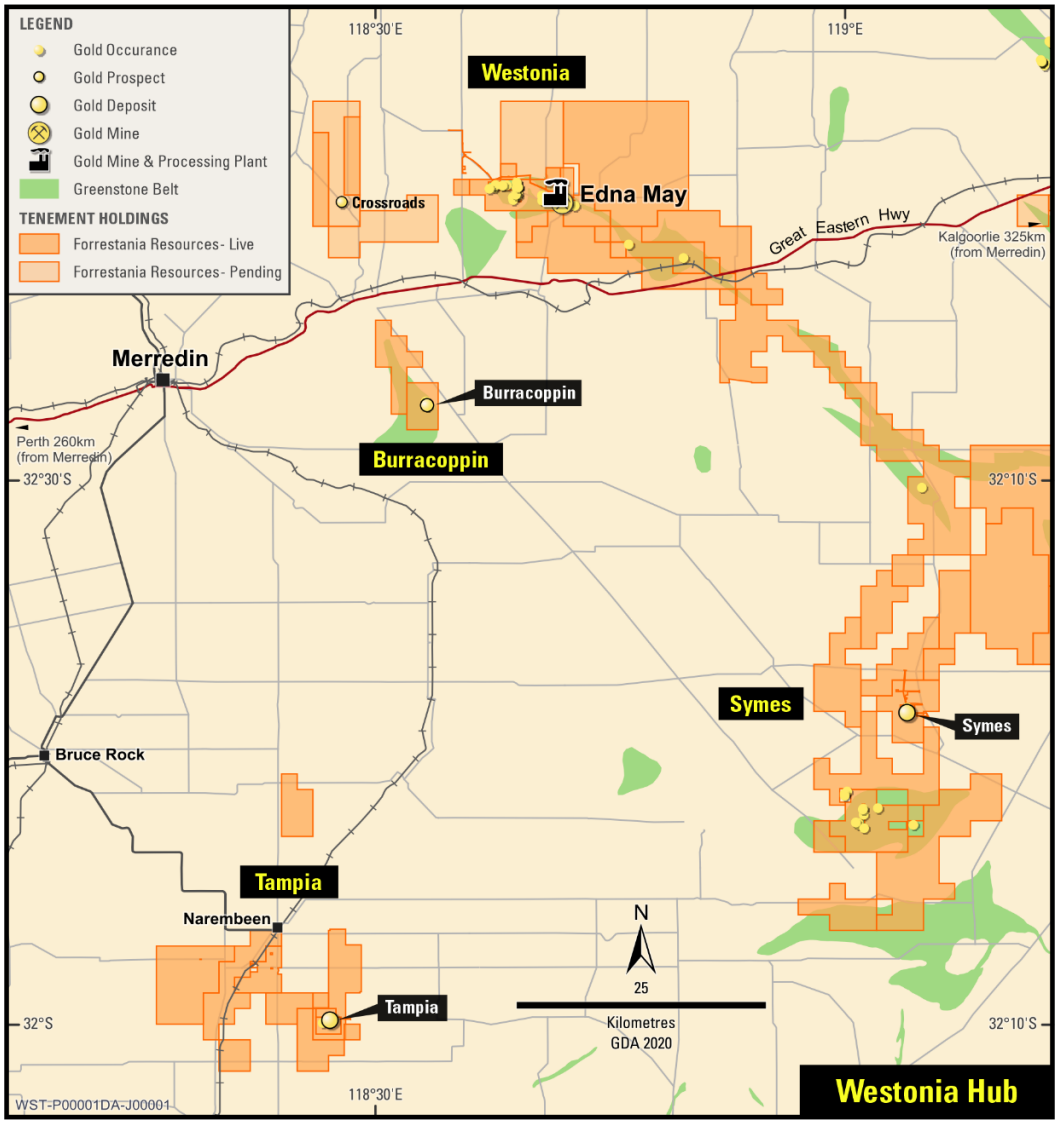


Figure 2: Westonia Hub location

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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 Tampia Deposit of 4.6 million tonnes @ 1.50g/t Au for 223,300oz Au at a 0.5g/t cut off.

Summary of Resource Parameters

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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate

Based on the estimate provided by Widenbar using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, Tampia contains 4.6Mt at 1.50g/t Au for 223,300oz Au, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Tampia JORC MRE October 2026

Tampia AUD 6000 Pit JORC Mineral Resource October 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Million Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.5	2.5	1.47	118,500
Inferred	0.5	2.1	1.56	104,800
Total	**0.5**	**4.6**	**1.50**	**223,300**

*Numbers have been rounded

Geology and Mineralisation

The Tampia Gold Project is situated in the Lake Grace Terrane, which is located at the boundary between the Western Gneiss Terrane and the Southern Cross greenstone belt, together constituting part of the larger Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The Lake Grace terrane contains Archaean mafic-felsic granulite facies units. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a mafic gneiss unit dominated by pyroxene-plagioclase-amphibole minerals. Late granitic sills intrude the mafic gneiss. Gold mineralisation occurs as shallow dipping (20°- 30°), 2-20m thick lode zones, sub-parallel to the granitic sills. Alteration includes silica, microcline, hornblende and clinopyroxene. Gold mineralisation is associated with disseminated pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and rare pyrite. Total sulphide content of mineralised zones is typically 1-3%. Arsenic grade is a good indicator of gold mineralisation, which is frequently nuggety. The resource covers an area of 900m x 500m.

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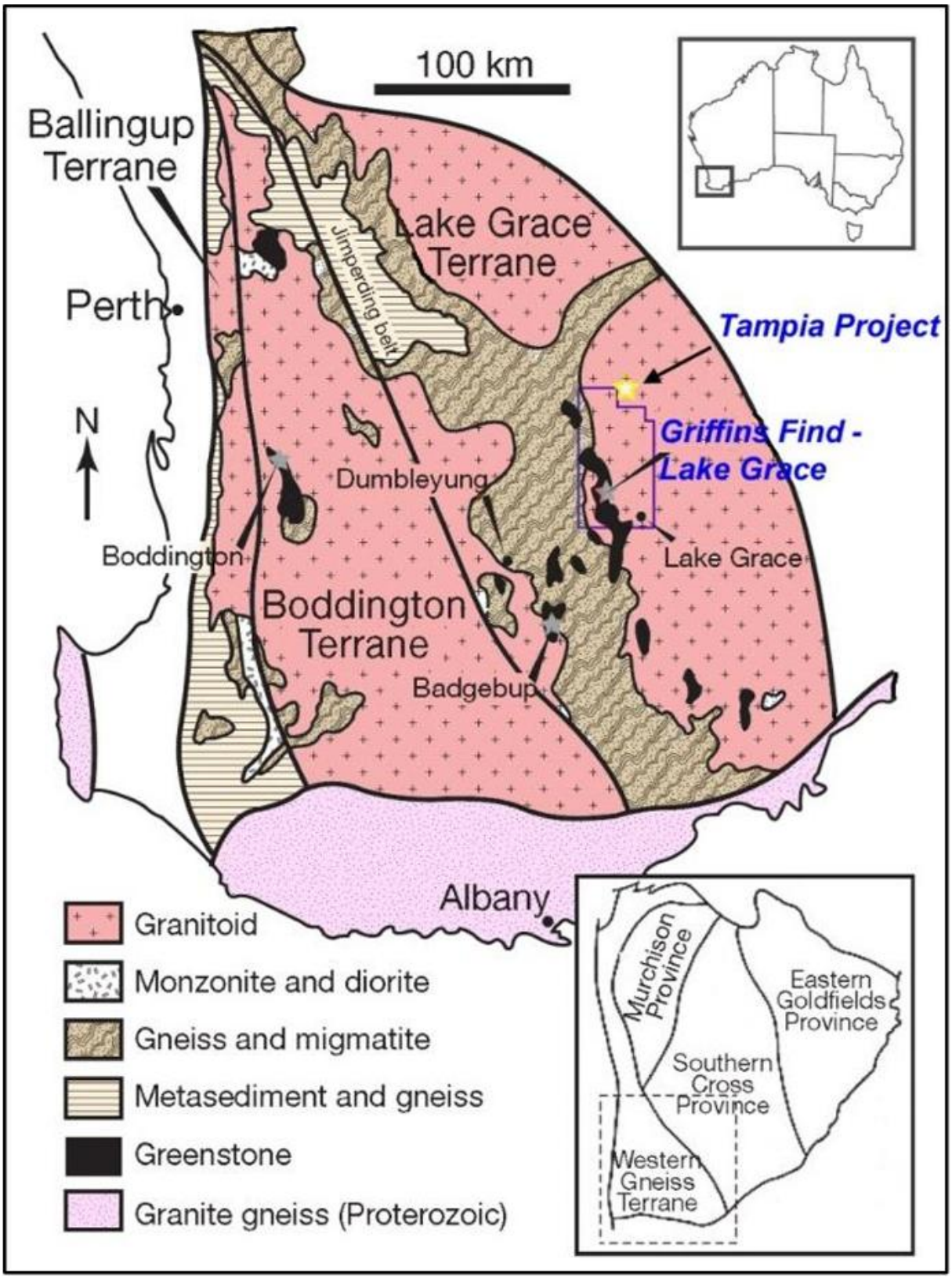


Figure 3: Regional Geology of south-western Western Australia

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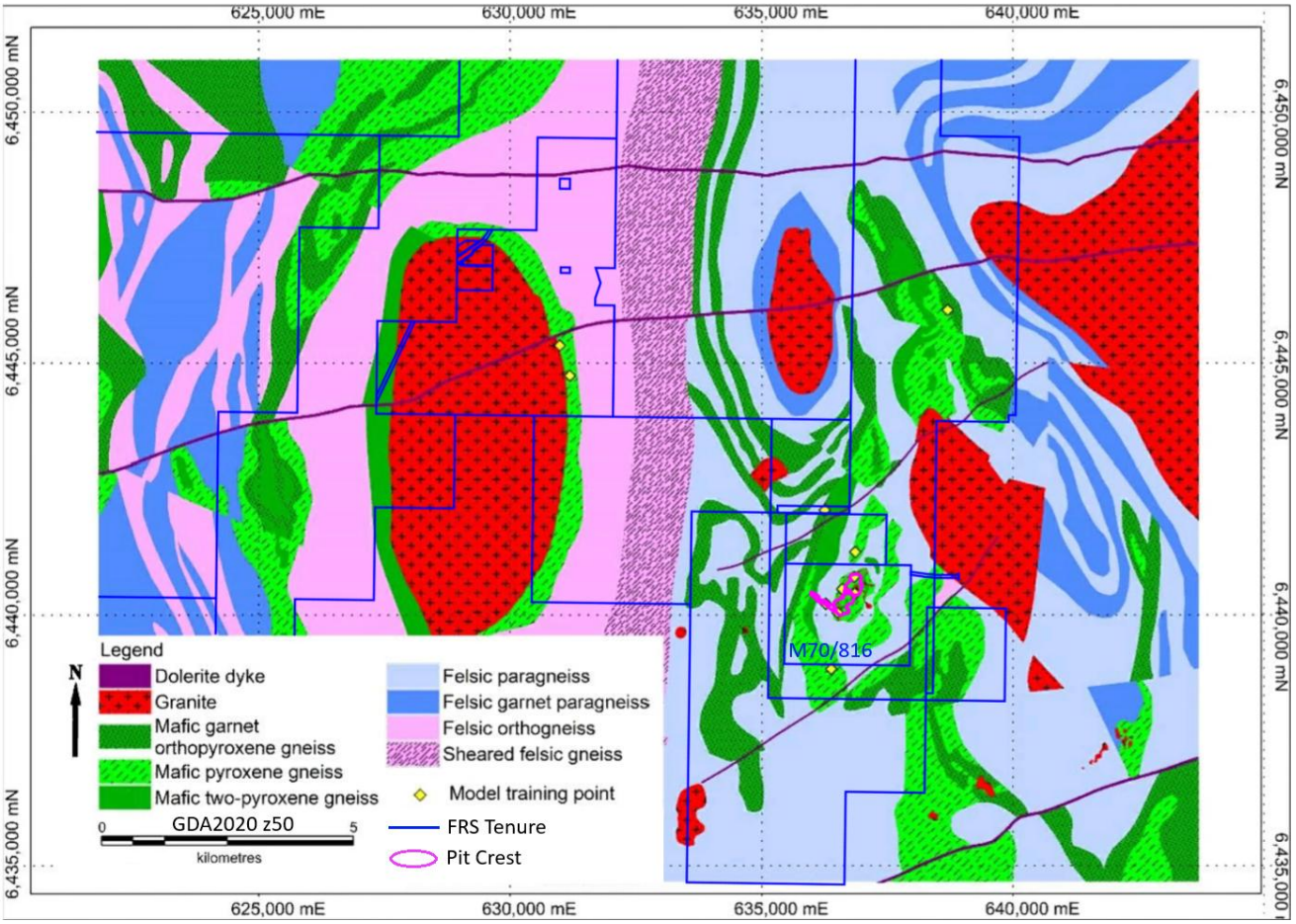


Figure 4: Project Geology with FRS Tenure and Pit Location

Drilling Technique

A total of 4,496 holes were used to inform the mineral resource estimate for the Tampia deposit; 1,040 Reverse Circulation (RC), 3,409 Grade Control Reverse Circulation (GCRC), and 47 Diamond Drill (DD) holes, for a total of 180,027.5 drill metres.

Drilling by company and year is summarised in Table 2 and spatially displayed in Figure 5.

Year	Hole Type	Metres	Number	Company
2022	GCRC	33,252	868	Ramelius Resources Ltd
2021	RC	3,832	39	
	GCRC	61,540	2,541	
2020	RC	450	4	
2019	RC	8,533	85	Explaurum Ltd
2018	RC	19,185	501	
	DD	4,224.8	47	
2017	RC	38,396.3	312	
2016	RC	7,831.8	54	
2015	RC	2,782.6	45	
ALL	**TOTAL**	180,027.5	4,496	

Table 2: Tampia Project Drill Holes used for MRE

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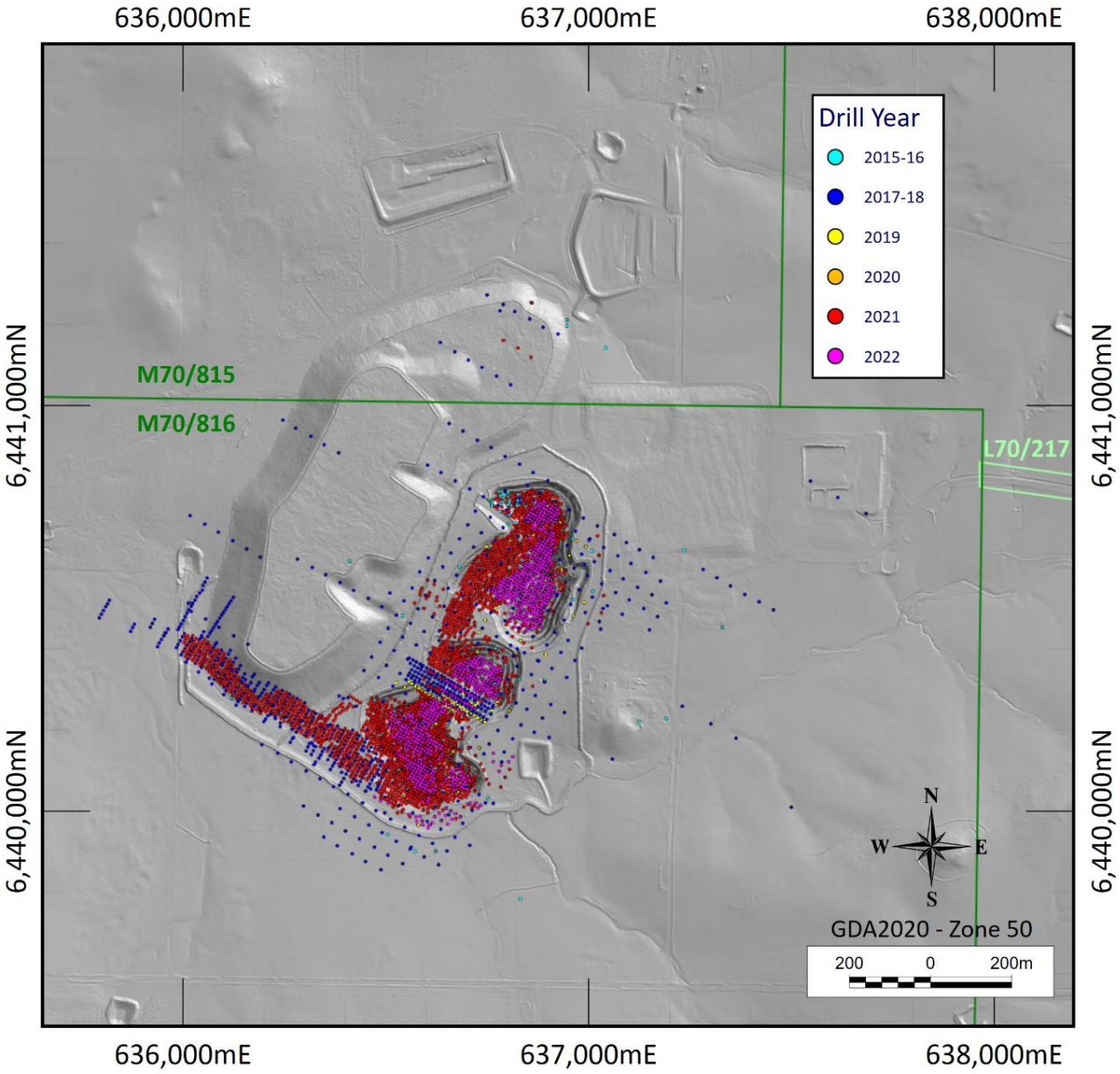


Figure 5: Tampia Project Drill Holes by Year used in the 2026 MRE

Collar Location and Downhole Survey

Drill collars were surveyed by Southern Cross Surveyors (1,132 holes) and Ramelius Resources (3,364 holes) using RTKGPS equipment. The dominant resource pattern is 40 m x 40 m, with grade control patterns of 8 m x 8 m inside the pits.

The grid system used is MGA2020 Zone 50 (GDA2020).

Approximately half of the drill holes were downhole surveyed using north seeking gyroscopes. For the drill holes without a downhole survey > 90% of these holes were drilled to a final depth of < 45m, see Figure 6 for additional details.

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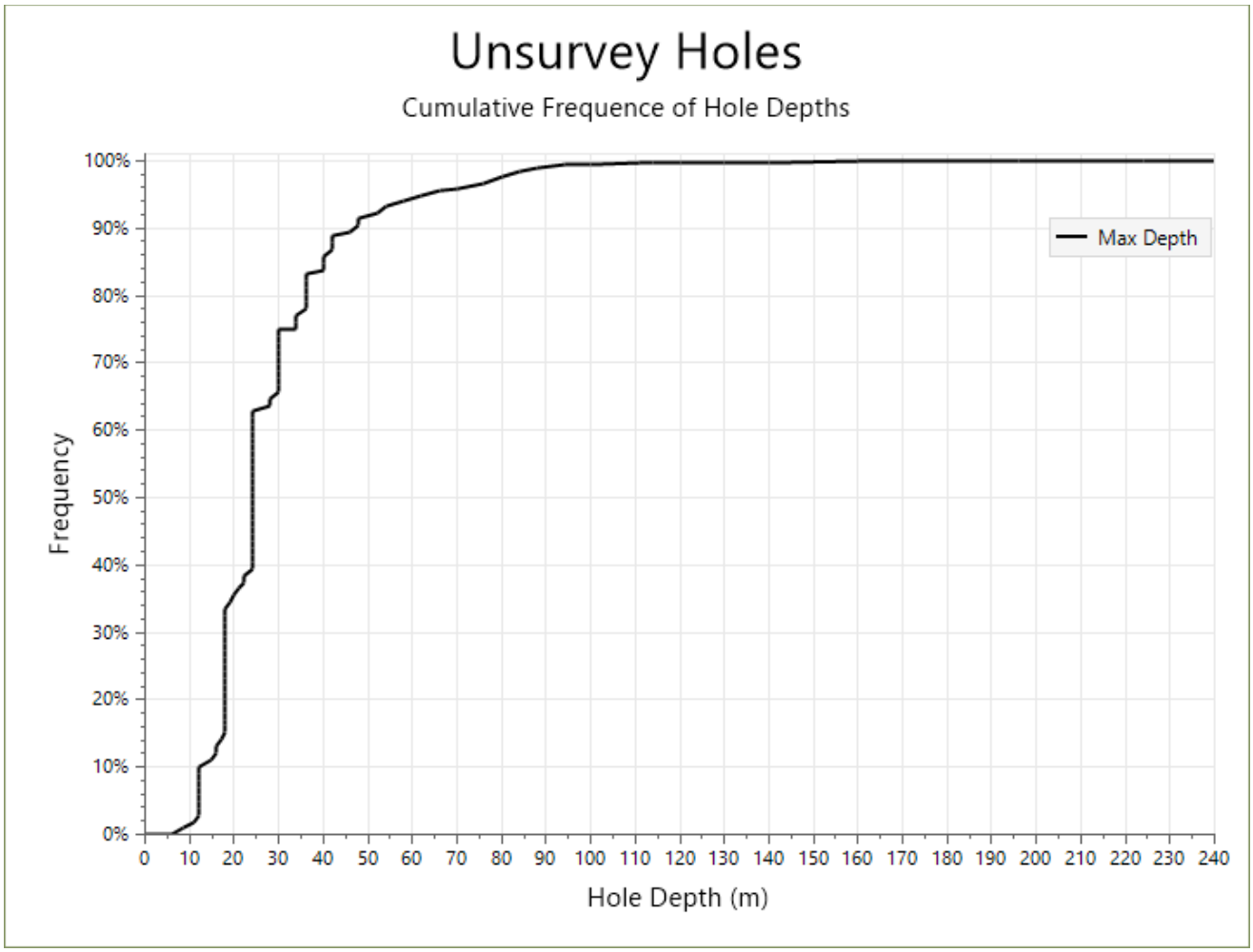


Figure 6: Cumulative Frequency Plot of the Maximum Depth of Unsurveyed Drill Holes

Sampling & Sub-Sampling Technique

Samples collected by the drill hammer were delivered to a Metzke Splitter for sub-splitting. The performance of splitting was monitored on a per-sample basis by collecting a duplicate split sample for each metre. Subsequent sample preparation included sample splitting in a Rocklabs Boyd RSD Combo, that allows a percentage linear split to be specified for each sample. The split weights were optimised for pulverising in Essa LM-2's. Samples were milled in the LM-2's before a manual split of around 200g was put in brown paper bags. The final 50g charge weight was weighed from this.

Original assay intervals were composited to one metre to provide consistent data for statistical and geostatistical analysis. Probability plots were used to confirm that domaining produced consistent data sets.

The sampling and sub-sampling techniques are considered fit for purpose by the Competent Person.

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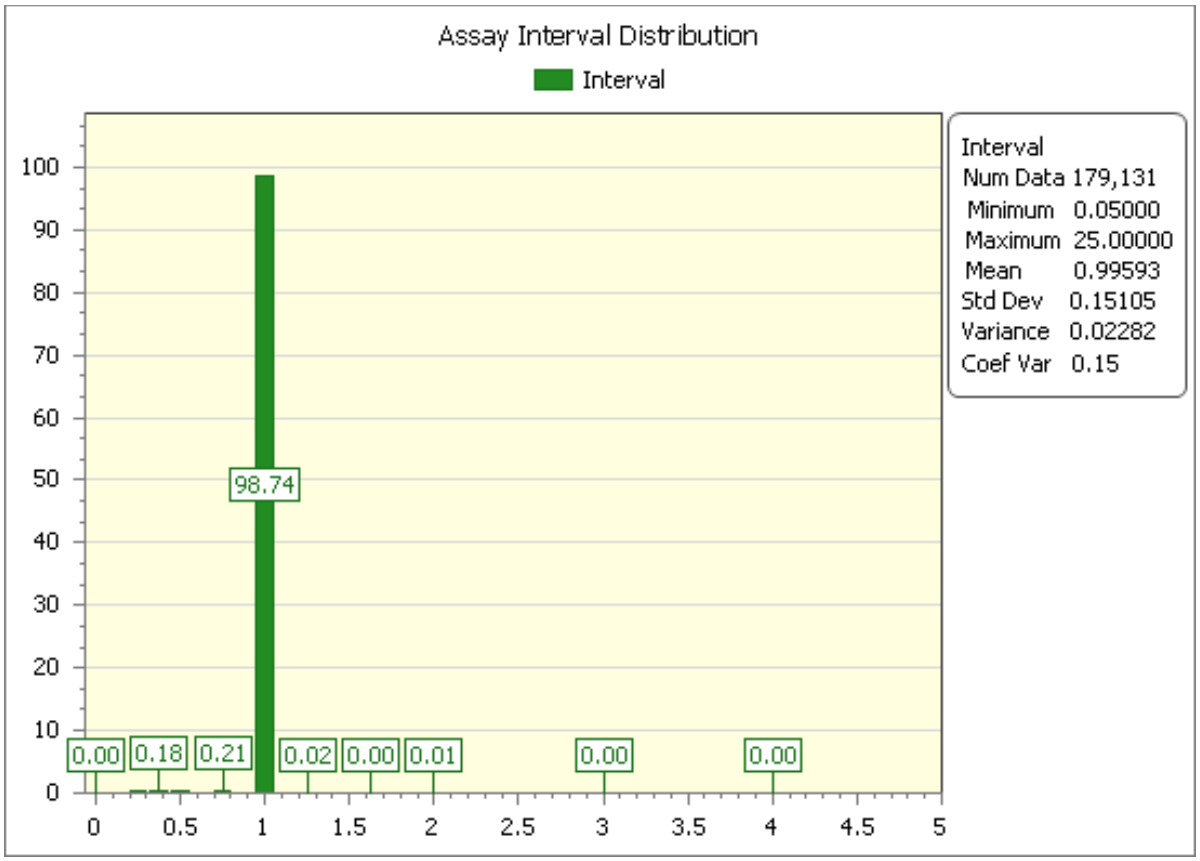


Figure 7: Assay Sample Length Distribution

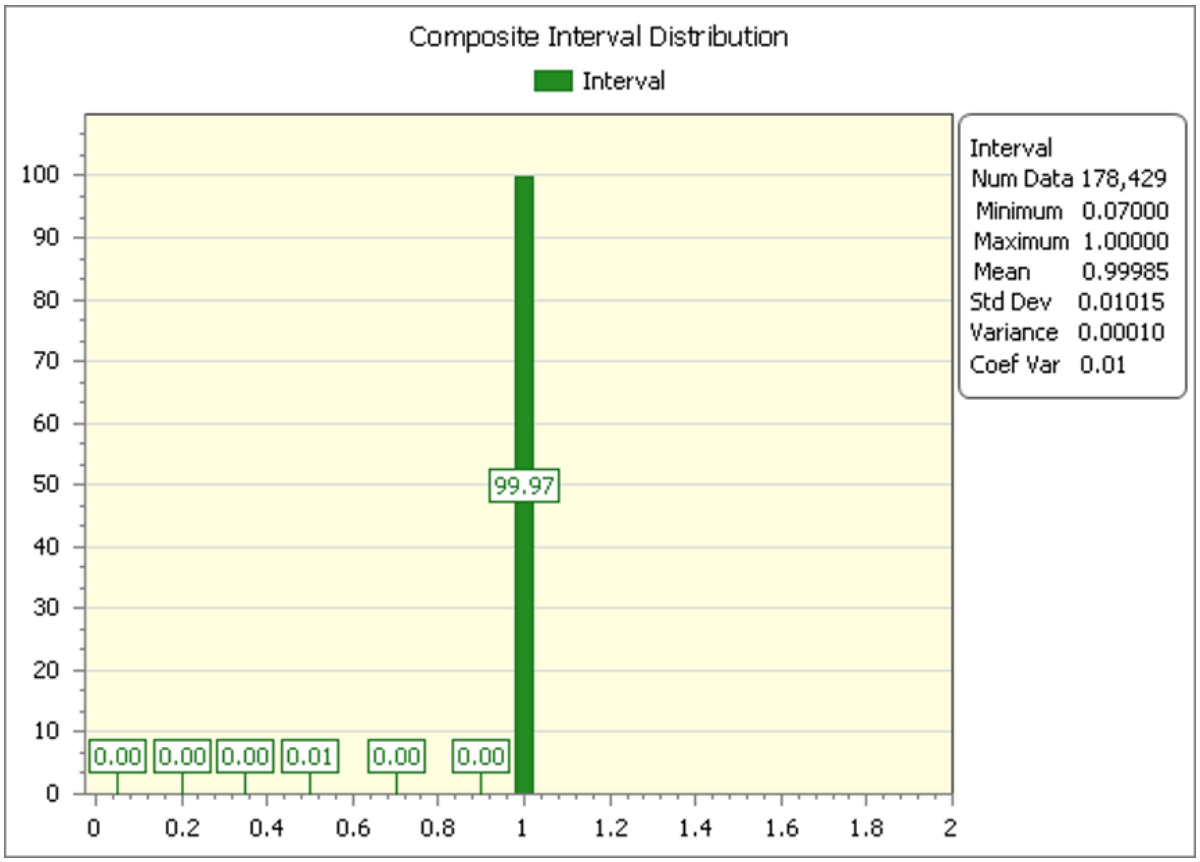


Figure 8: One Metre Composite Length Distribution

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Sample Analysis Method

Explaurum Ltd samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories in Perth. Ramelius Resources utilised several commercial laboratories including ALS, SGS, KalAssay, MinAnalytical and Genalysis.

The following elements were analysed: Au (179,134 records), As (175,563 records), and S (160,048 records).

Typically, gold was analysed using 50g charge weights via fire assay with AAS finish. Arsenic and sulphur were analysed using four acid digests with ICP finish.

Certified Reference Materials, blanks, crush duplicates and pulp duplicates were inserted into the sampling stream.

The laboratory results are considered to demonstrate a reasonable level of accuracy by the Competent Person, no data has been excluded from the estimation.

Mineralisation Interpretation

Geological and mineralisation interpretations were carried out using Implicit Modelling in Micromine 2026.5; a 0.3 g/t mineralisation envelope was generated as illustrated in Figure 9.

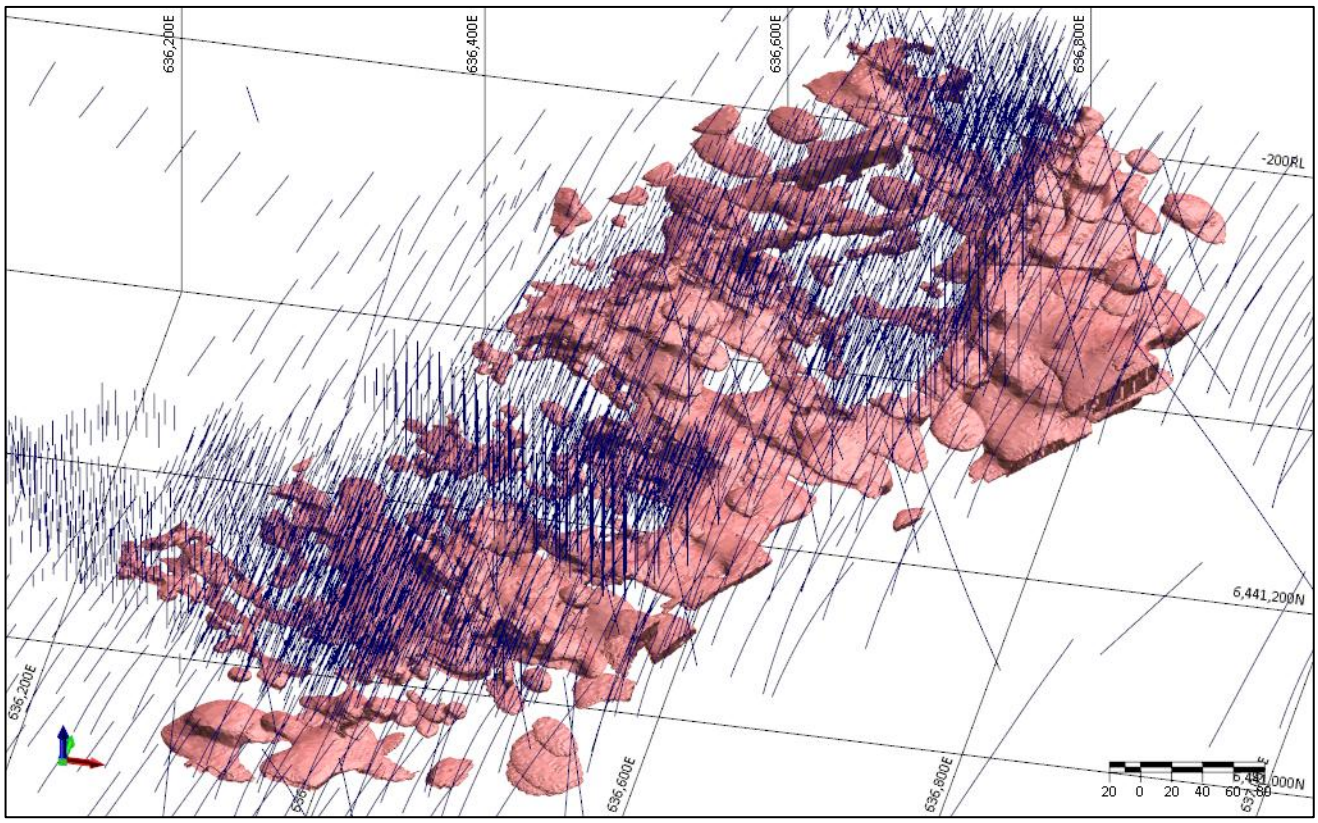


Figure 9: Perspective View of Implicit Model Wireframes and Drilling Data

The mineralisation wireframes were used to flag the assay data prior to further statistical and geostatistical analysis.

The varying local dip and strike of the mineralised domains is encoded into the block model cells so that the search ellipse follows the local orientation, as illustrated in Figure 10.

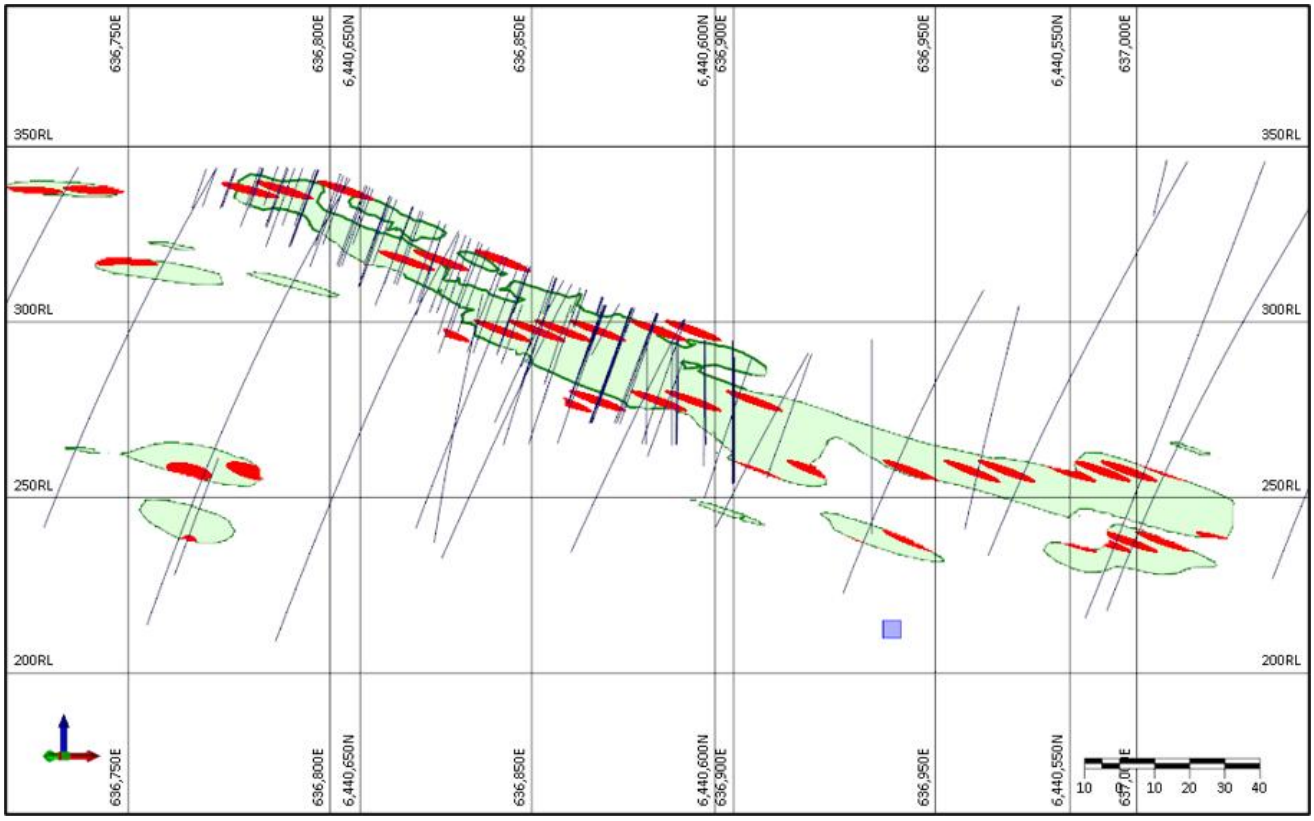


Figure 10: Variable Search Ellipse Orientations

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Top Cuts

A top cut analysis was carried out for the mineralised domain and a top cut of 80 g/t has been applied to Au, 4,000 ppm to As and 8% to S.

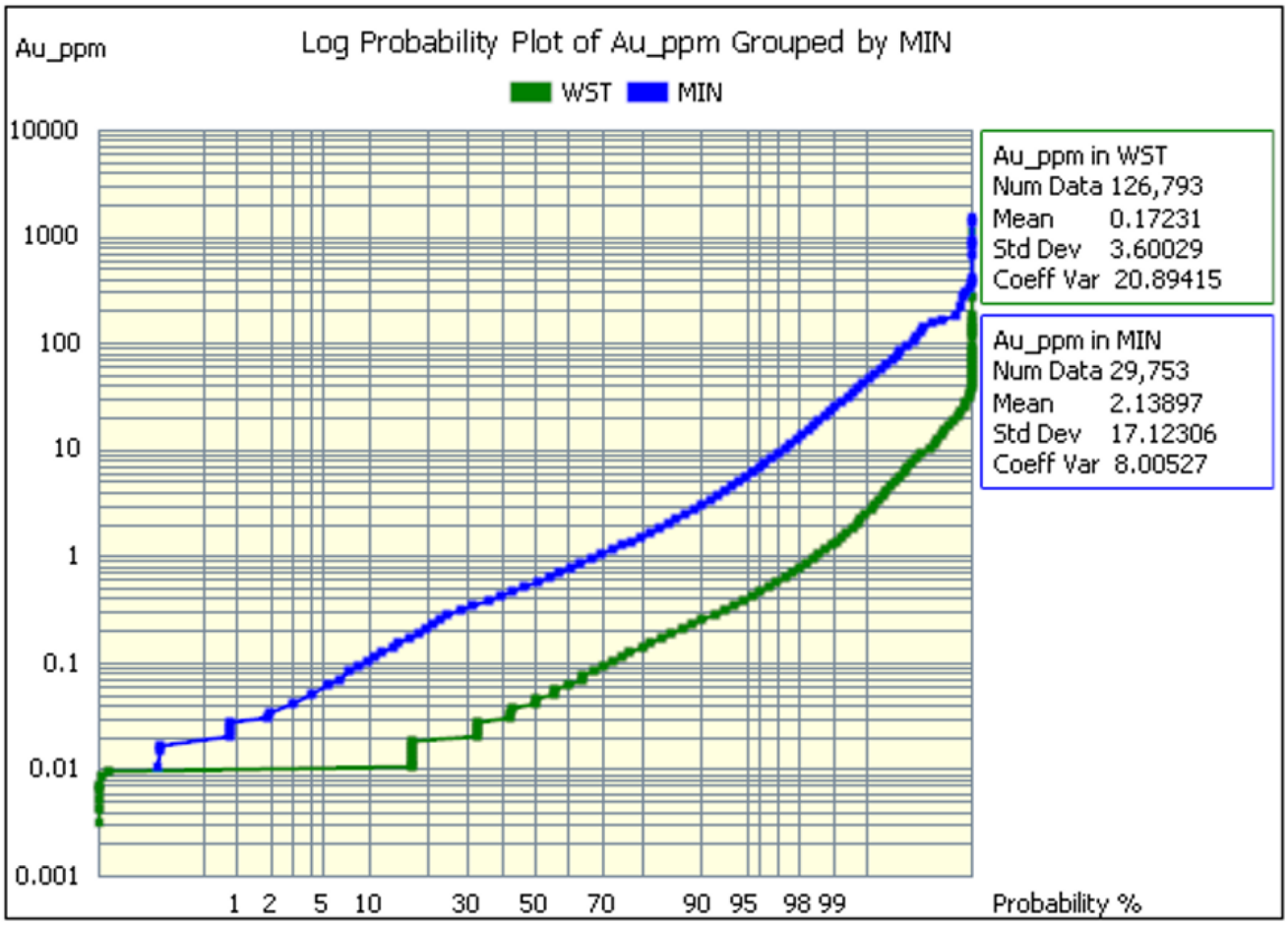


Figure 11: Au (g/t) Log Probability Plot

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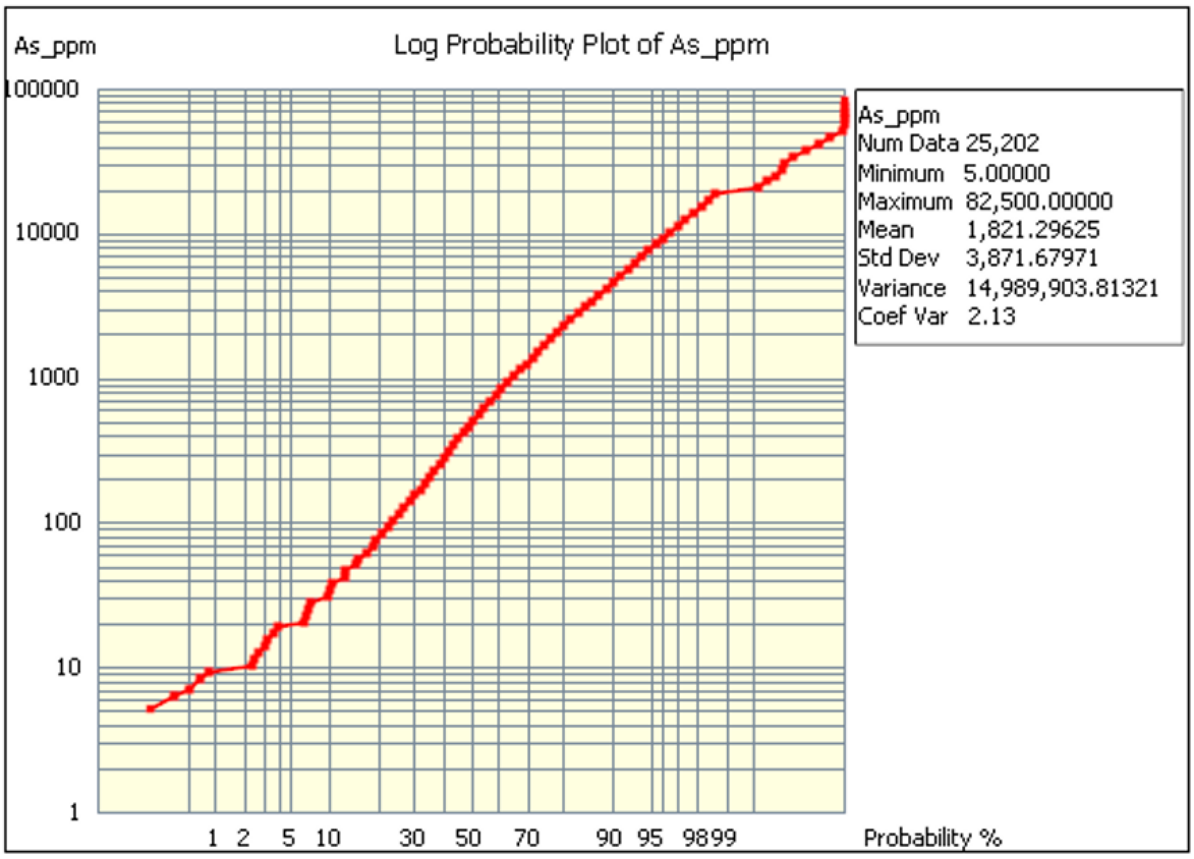


Figure 12: As (ppm) Log Probability Plot

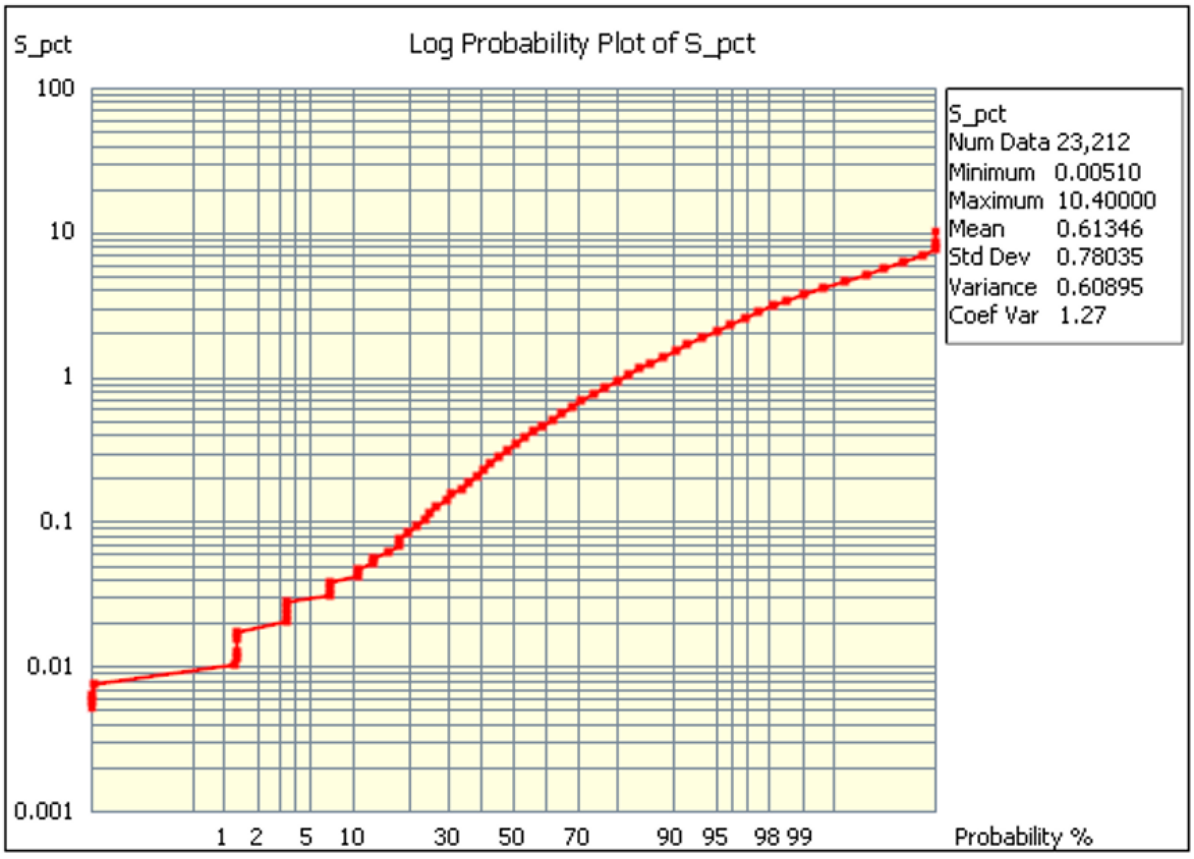


Figure 13: S (%) Log Probability Plot

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Au Top Cuts					
Percentile	**Top Cut**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		2.14	0 of 29,753		8.005
95.00	5.85	1.14	1,488	5.00%	1.280
97.50	10.76	1.32	744	2.50%	1.609
98.00	13.40	1.38	594	2.00%	1.743
99.00	25.10	1.54	297	1.00%	2.188
99.76	80.00	1.79	72	0.24%	3.255
As Top Cuts					
Percentile	**Top Cut**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		1,821	0 of 25,202		2.126
95.00	8,069	1,461	1,261	5.00%	1.472
97.50	13,058	1,639	631	2.50%	1.697
98.00	14,809	1,678	505	2.00%	1.757
99.00	20,000	1,759	128	1.00%	1.903
88.33	4,000	1,149	2941	11.67%	1.183
S Top Cuts					
Percentile	**Top Cut**	**Cut Mean**	**Number Cut**	**% Cut**	**CV**
Uncut		0.61	0 of 23,212		1.272
95.00	2.12	0.56	1,156	5.00%	1.048
97.50	2.79	0.59	580	2.50%	1.126
98.00	3.05	0.59	465	2.00%	1.149
99.00	3.78	0.60	233	1.00%	1.198
99.97	8.00	0.61	6	0.03%	1.268

Table 3: Top Cut Details

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Grade Continuity

Variography was carried out on the mineralised domain for Au.

Variogram Model Parameters								
Variance			Range 1			Range 2		
Nugget	Sill 1	Sill 2	Along Strike	Down Dip	DownHole	Along Strike	Down Dip	DownHole
0.55	0.37	0.13	15	13	2.3	80	78	3.6

Table 4: Variogram Parameters

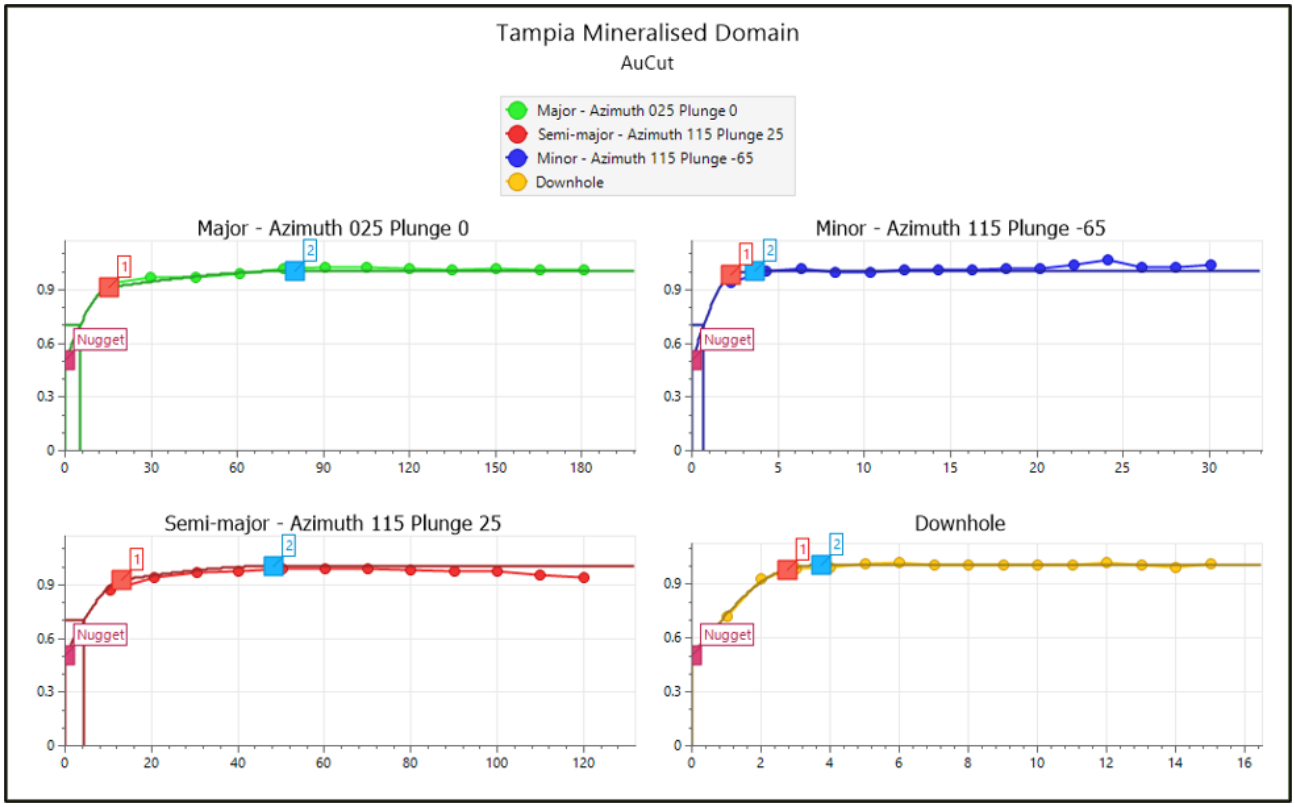


Figure 14: Variogram Models

Estimation Methodology

Resource model interpolation has been carried out using the Ordinary Kriging functionality in Micromine 2026.5. The varying local dip and strike of the mineralised domains is encoded into the block model cells so that the search ellipse follows the local orientation.

Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate Au, As, and S. The Au variogram parameters were used for the As and S estimates to maintain any correlations between the analyte ratios.

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Bulk Density

The following bulk densities shown in Table 5 have been applied to the resource model; values are based on geology type and weathering profile.

Geology	Density (t/m^3)		
	Oxide	Transition	Fresh
Transported Soil	1.90	-	-
Felsic Gneiss (fg)	2.00	2.50	2.80
Mafic Gneiss (mg)	2.10	2.60	3.00
Granite Dykes (gr)	2.00	2.50	2.70

Table 5: Bulk Density

Grade Estimation Validation

Validation was carried out by swathe plots, visual inspection of the block model vs drill hole values in section, and statistical comparisons by domain. All methods produced satisfactory results.

Criteria used for classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified within 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.

Mineralisation Continuity

Mineralisation 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 indicate that data collection and management is well within industry standards. QAQC is acceptable for the level of classification being applied.

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Drill Hole Spacing

Drill hole location plots have been used to ensure that local drill spacing conforms to the minimum expected for the resource classification. Indicated material is confined to areas where resource definition drilling is 25m by 25m or less. Material outside this area with drill spacing of up to 50m by 50m is classified as Inferred. Material outside the Inferred area is Unclassified and not reported.

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 30m x 30m x 5m. The second search, used where not enough data was found in the first search had dimensions of 50m x 50m x 5m, with a third search to completely inform the model using a search of 75m x 75m x 5m. A minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 16 samples were used in search 1, with 2 minimum and 16 maximum in searches 2 and 3.

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

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

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

Resource Classification

The final resource classification is illustrated in Figure 15 below. The Mineral Resource has been depleted against the as-mined surface.

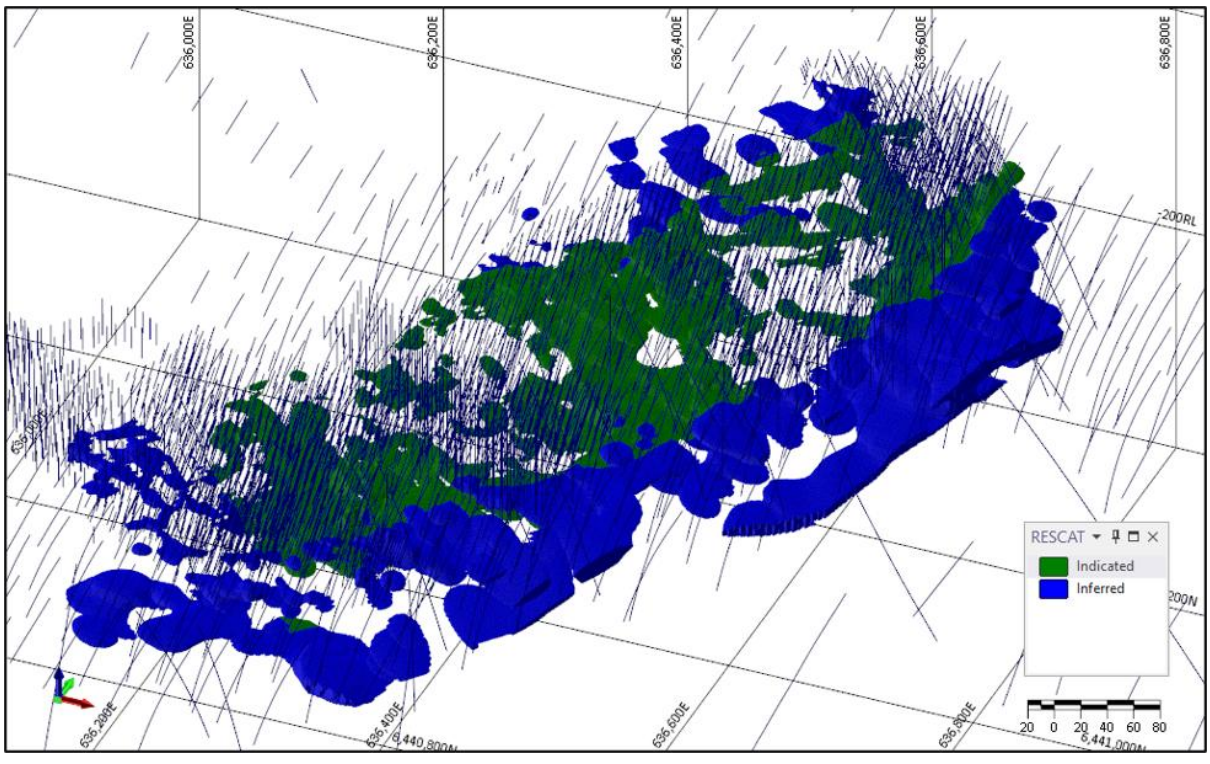


Figure 15: Resource Classification

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Economics

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation assuming open pit mining with mining costs, processing and transport costs and recoveries assuming processing at the Edna May plant located approximately 140 km by road from the deposit. A gold price of AUD 6,000/oz has been used.

The optimal pit is shown below in Figure 16.

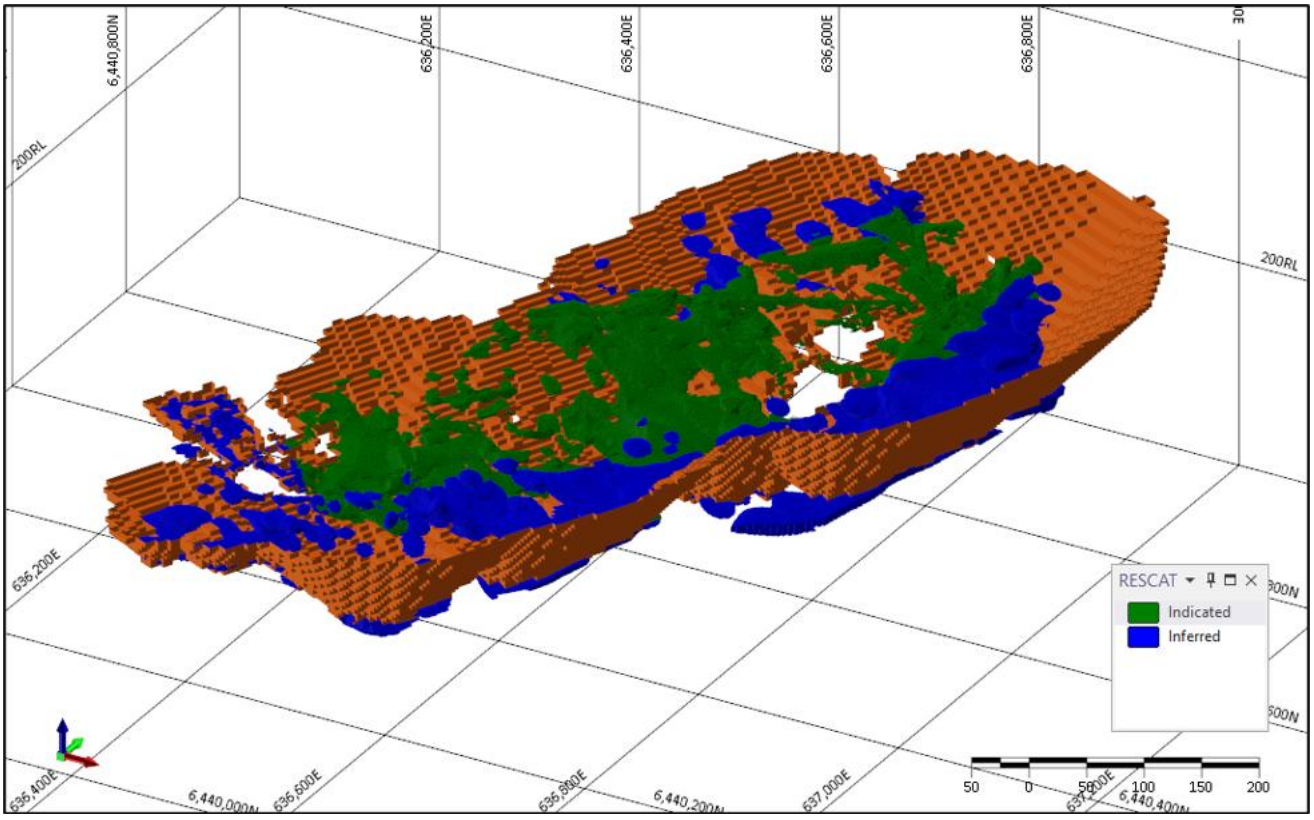


Figure 16: Tampia Deposit with AUD 6,000 Optimal Pit Shell

Metallurgy

Explaurum Ltd conducted extensive metallurgical testwork, under the supervision of consultants JT Metallurgical Services. The testwork identified a close mineralogical and spatial association between gold mineralisation and arsenic bearing minerals.

The following are key findings of this testwork program:

- Oxide mineralisation has > 96% recovery with a high gravity recoverable component, fast leach kinetics at P80 150 µm grind size and favourable rheology with very low reagent consumption

- Weathered and fresh ore often displayed an uplift in recalculated grade compared with assayed grades confirming the coarse nature of gold mineralisation

- The fresh mineralisation has an average fresh ore recovery of 91.4%. There is a correlation between the Au:As ratio and gold recovery, with high Au:As zones displaying high recoveries via gravity/CIL alone whereas lower Au:As zones display lower recoveries

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• Arsenopyrite (FeAsS) and löllingite (FeAs2) account for 3% and 97% respectively of the unrecovered gold. Arsenopyrite and löllingite predominantly occur either as discrete particles or combined at coarse grind sizes

• Gravity recoverable gold was estimated to constitute approximately 35% of the pre-mining total gold inventory

• Two stage flotation of the fresh master composite gravity tailings recovered 89.7% of the gold, 91.5% of the arsenic and 98.8% of the sulphur at a 5.2% mass pull resulting in a flotation tailings grade of 0.18g/t Au

• Flotation benefited from a coarser grind size (P80125 µm) owing to the coarse liberation of sulphides and reduced entrainment of gangue minerals in the float concentrate

• Ultra-fine grinding (UFG) of the flotation concentrate with enhanced leaching returned 85.6% gold recovery

Environmental Factors

An existing waste landform is present at Tampia. The mining tenure is considered sufficient to allow the placement and management of any anticipated environmental requirements applicable to mining operations.

Reported Mineral Resource Estimate

The current Mineral Resource Estimate is summarised in Table 6.

Tampia AUD 6000 Pit JORC Mineral Resource October 2026						
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Au Ounces	As ppm	S %
Indicated	0.5	2.5	1.47	118,500	1,132	0.62
Inferred	0.5	2.1	1.56	104,800	1,286	0.55
Total	**0.5**	**4.6**	**1.50**	**223,300**	**1,201**	**0.59**

*Numbers have been rounded

Table 6: JORC MRE October 2026

Resources at a range of cutoffs and a grade tonnage curve are shown below in Table 7 and Figure 17.

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Tampia Resource October 2026 AUD 6,000/oz				
Classification	Au Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	3.00	202,100	5.23	33,980
Indicated	2.75	235,200	4.90	37,040
Indicated	2.50	277,400	4.55	40,590
Indicated	2.25	338,100	4.16	45,220
Indicated	2.00	413,300	3.79	50,340
Indicated	1.75	522,100	3.39	56,870
Indicated	1.50	688,900	2.96	65,540
Indicated	1.25	924,300	2.55	75,880
Indicated	1.00	1,296,100	2.14	89,190
Indicated	0.75	1,861,000	1.75	104,950
Indicated	0.50	2,532,700	1.46	118,500
Indicated	0.30	2,794,700	1.36	122,070
Indicated	0.00	2,816,800	1.35	122,260
Inferred	3.00	201,200	5.01	32,410
Inferred	2.75	241,100	4.66	36,080
Inferred	2.50	293,400	4.29	40,480
Inferred	2.25	360,200	3.94	45,590
Inferred	2.00	435,500	3.62	50,710
Inferred	1.75	538,500	3.29	56,890
Inferred	1.50	683,300	2.93	64,430
Inferred	1.25	872,100	2.59	72,730
Inferred	1.00	1,138,500	2.25	82,290
Inferred	0.75	1,555,700	1.88	93,930
Inferred	0.50	2,094,400	1.56	104,760
Inferred	0.30	2,378,600	1.42	108,540
Inferred	0.00	2,426,200	1.40	108,900
Total	3.00	403,300	5.12	66,390
Total	2.75	476,300	4.78	73,120
Total	2.50	570,800	4.42	81,070
Total	2.25	698,300	4.04	90,810
Total	2.00	848,800	3.70	101,060
Total	1.75	1,060,500	3.34	113,760
Total	1.50	1,372,200	2.95	129,970
Total	1.25	1,796,500	2.57	148,610
Total	1.00	2,434,600	2.19	171,480
Total	0.75	3,416,700	1.81	198,880
Total	0.50	4,627,100	1.50	223,250
Total	0.30	5,173,300	1.39	230,620
Total	0.00	5,242,900	1.37	231,160

Table 7: Range of grade cutoffs

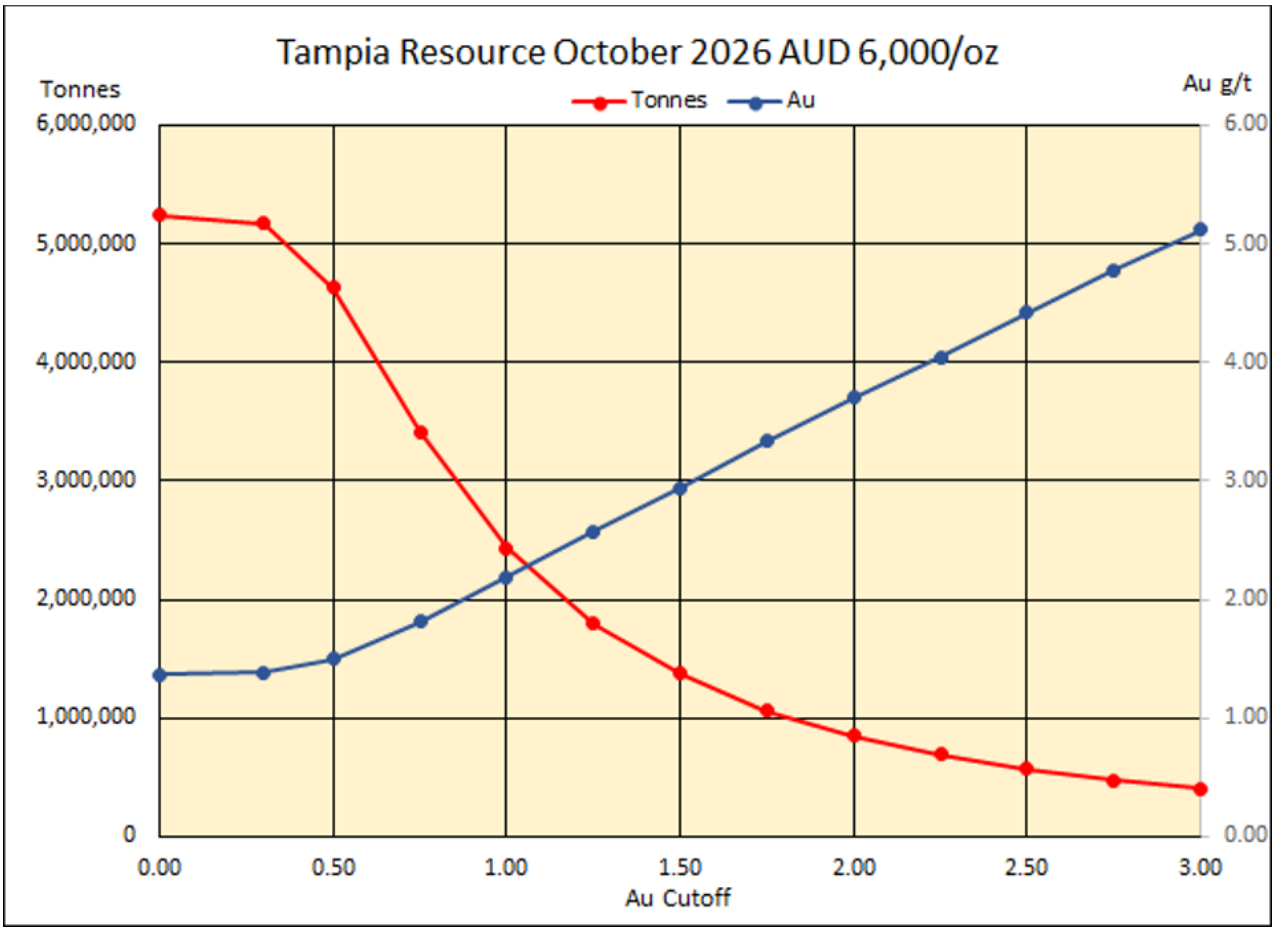


Figure 17: Optimal Grade Tonnage Curve for the Tampia Deposit (Indicated + Inferred)

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

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About Forrestania Resources Limited

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) is an Australian gold development company focused on building a diversified Western Australian gold business through the development of two strategic processing hubs at Edna May and Lake Johnston.

The Company's asset portfolio is positioned to support a hub-and-spoke development strategy, with multiple deposits and exploration projects located within haulage distance of existing processing infrastructure. The Edna May Gold Project incorporates Forrestania's Westonia and surrounding project areas, including Tampia and Symes, and is focused on supplying ore to the established Edna May processing facility. The Lake Johnston Hub comprises a growing portfolio of gold assets across the Forrestania region, centred on the Lake Johnston processing facility and surrounding exploration opportunities.

Forrestania's strategy is to grow its resource inventory through disciplined exploration, targeted acquisitions and project advancement, creating multiple potential sources of ore for each hub while pursuing regional consolidation opportunities. Supported by an experienced Board and management team with a proven track record in discovery, project development and mining operations, Forrestania is committed to creating long-term shareholder value through technical excellence, disciplined capital allocation and responsible resource development.

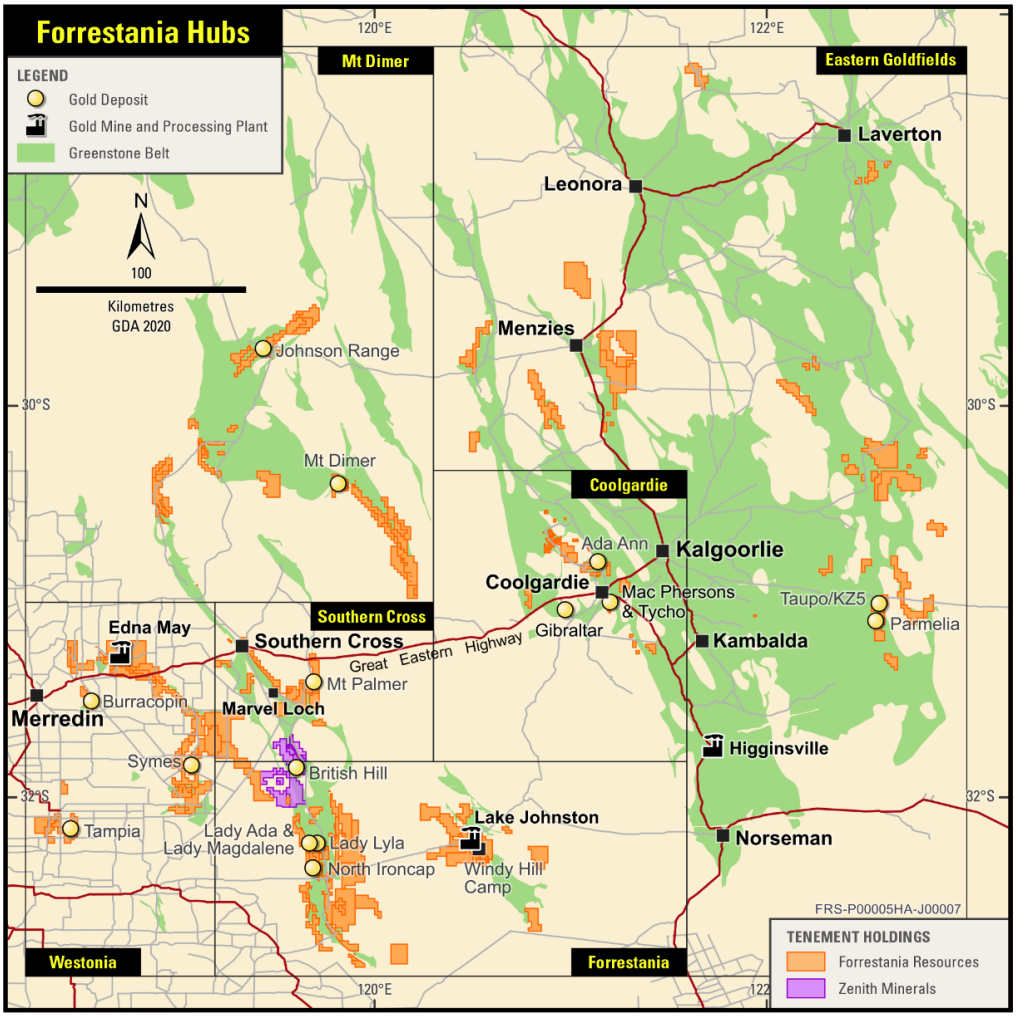


Figure 18: Forrestania Regional Hub locations

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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 that 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

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All drilling and sampling data presented pre-dates Forrestania Resources' (FRS) involvement in the Tampia Gold Project. Data is sourced from Ramelius Resources' (RMS) dataset and public reporting by previous operators • Specific sampling procedures of historic drill campaigns were not uniformly recorded in the database or previous reports. It is presumed that industry standards and practices of the time were employed during drilling. Forrestania Resources is in the process of validating the dataset • The drill dataset used for the MRE comprises > 180 km of drilling, specifically ~81 km of wide spaced reverse circulation exploration drilling, ~ 95 km of close spaced grade control reverse circulation drilling, and 4.2 km of diamond drilling for metallurgical testwork **RMS** • RMS completed significant RC grade control drilling to a nominal 8 m x 8 m pattern within the Pit • Sampling was completed by RC drilling at 1 m intervals, collected with a Metzke powered rotary splitter. A split portion weighing 2-3 kg was collected in numbered sample bags, the remaining portion was laid out on the ground for logging • Occasional wet samples were not split but collected in a plastic bag then speared • Some samples were collected as 2 m or 4 m composites • All sampling was by conventional gold industry drilling methods • Duplicate samples were collected for all intervals **Explaurum Ltd (EXU)** • Sample quality was measured by various quality control techniques, including logging sample moisture, measuring total sample weight, frequent calibration of logging tools including downhole density, magnetic susceptibility and handheld XRF • One-metre primary samples were collected via RC drill rig, from which 5 kg split samples were dried prior to fine crushing, splitting using a Boyd rotary splitter to produce an 800 g sub-sample which was pulverised to produce a 50 g sample • Diamond core samples were mostly half core of NQ diameter, with quarter core samples submitted for assay in programs completed to support metallurgical test work • pXRF was utilised to support logging alteration and common rock-forming elements. A ~ 50 g sample was collected from the bulk RC sample and analysed using an Innovex Delta Premium XRF Analyser with all three beams enabled with each beam set to 35 seconds
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**RMS** • Majority of resource definition and grade control holes are RC, with samples collected via a face sampling hammer. Rig details have not been reported for the numerous campaigns completed **EXU** • RC samples were collected using a face sampling hammer • RC drilling was conducted by a 450 Schramm rig with 350/900 IR compressor, a 350 Hydco with 350/1250 IR compressor and a 685 Schramm with 350/1070 Sullair compressor. All boosters were 1000 psi to a maximum of 1800 cfm Hydco. All new drill bits were supplied as 146 mm or 143 mm, shroud size of 145 mm or 142 mm. All rods were Harlson 4 ½" RRE 6 m rods. All sample hoses were 76 mm inside diameter

[1] Ramelius Resources Annual Reports 2022 and 2023; June 2021 Quarterly Activities Report
[2] Ramelius Resources Annual Report 2021, Mineral Resource statement as at 30 June 2021

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		• Diamond drilling (DD) was NQ size. Details of rig, tube assembly and core orientation have not been reported
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*	**RMS** • RC drilling utilised rigs of sufficient size and air capacity to maximise recovery and provide dry chip samples • RC primary, duplicate and total samples were weighed and graphed at the rig to check sample recovery and interval accuracy • No indication of sample bias was evident **EXU** • Sample recovery information was digitally recorded at the rig using locked, auto-validating spreadsheets • Samples were weighed using digital scales and recoveries were estimated based on average density or logged lithology, bit diameter and total sample weight • Recovery was constantly monitored using live-updating graphs • An auxiliary booster was used to maximise air pressure to improve sample recovery, which allowed holes to be drilled dry • Wet samples were noted in logs where present • Dust suppression was used to reduce the amount of dust loss, which was negligible for most samples • There is no relationship between sample recovery and grade and no correction or weighting factors were required • No details of measures taken to maximise core recovery have been reported but are likely to be of industry standard for the time (2015-2019)
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**RMS** • All drill samples were geologically logged on site by professional geologists • Logging data capture was both qualitative and quantitative • Qualitative data recorded included host lithologies, oxidation, alteration, veining, textures and sulphides. Details were recorded relationally (separately) so the logging was interactive and not biased to lithology • Quantitative data recorded comprises visual estimates of mineral abundances • The entire length of each drill hole was geologically logged • Chip trays were retained for most recent RC holes **EXU** • All holes were geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource Estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies • All chip samples were logged at 1 m resolution on the rig, recording rock type, mineralogy, mineralisation, fabric and texture. Geological logging was paired with logging conducted using the downhole Televiewer information (structural, geological contacts, foliation, banding, veining) and magnetic susceptibility, resistivity, natural gamma and density measurements • Geological logging was mostly qualitative in nature, and quantitative for structural, geotechnical and geochemical data

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Sub-sampling techniques and sampling preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**RMS** • Field duplicate samples were collected for all intervals. A handheld pXRF was used to select duplicates for laboratory analysis based on As grade. Analysis of duplicates indicated good correlation • Dry RC 1 m samples were split with a Metzke splitter • All core and RC samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm prior to splitting in the laboratory. A 200 g sub-sample was extracted by spatula that was used for the 50 g charge on standard fire assays • All samples submitted to the laboratory were sorted and reconciled against the submission documents • High- and low-grade standards were included at a rate of 1:25, and a controlled blank was inserted every 100th sample • The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. Results of internal laboratory QAQC were reported with assay results • The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation, however nuggety gold is known to exist at Tampia **EXU** • 10% of samples were split using a Metzke gravity fed fixed cone splitter system, all other samples were split using a Metzke splitter • Holes were kept dry wherever practical via use of an auxiliary booster. The Metzke splitter is able to deal with wet samples without introducing bias • Laboratory sub-sampling included crushing and linear splitting in a Rocklabs Boyd RSD combo. Samples were then split at flexible percentages to obtain close to 800 g material to pulverise in an Essa LM2. Samples were then scooped from the bowl and put into brown paper bags, after which the final charge weight was prepared by scooping from the bag using a spoon • Sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style and was optimised for samples containing coarse gold above 150 micron • NQ core samples were typically cut in half for assay. In campaigns with metallurgical test work completed, half core was submitted for metallurgical analysis, with quarter core submitted for assay
Quality of assay data laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**RMS** • Recent assaying by RMS has been completed by commercial laboratories • Assays were by fire assay with AAS finish for Au, and four acid with ICP finish for As, Co, Cu, Ni and S. Both techniques involve using a 50 g charge • No field analyses of gold grades were completed. Handheld pXRF was utilised to measure As content as a first pass indication of mineralised zones. Final As grade was generated by laboratory analysis • Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates, standards and control blanks as discussed in the previous section, and were utilised by both RMS and the laboratory • All RMS standards and blanks were interrogated to ensure they were within acceptable tolerances • Sample size, grind size and field duplicates were examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists **EXU** • Assays were by fire assay with AAS finish for Au, and four acid with ICP finish for As, Co, Cu, Ni and S. Both techniques involve using a 50 g charge • Three different pXRF machines were used to obtain supporting data for the geological model; 2 x Olympus DP4050c Delta-50 Premium machines equipped with a 50 kV x-ray tube and Ta anode, and an Olympus DP6000c Delta Premium with a 40 kV x-ray tube and Rh anode. All three machines analysed samples in soil mode using all three beams. The individual beam times were set at 35 live-time seconds per beam. Calibration checks were completed at least once a day

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		• Quality control samples included certified reference material, blanks, crush duplicates and pulp duplicates. QC sample results were monitored during the program • A check sample program was completed with 378 RC samples randomly selected from mineralised zones and sent to Bureau Veritas in Perth • CRMs and blanks were inserted into the sample stream along with taking duplicate samples and performing replicate analyses
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.*	**RMS** • An area of 10 m x 10 m infill drilling overlaps earlier Resource drilling to delineate grade • All holes were digitally logged in the field using either LogChief or Field Marshall software and all primary data was forwarded to the RMS database administrator (DBA) in Perth. • Data was imported into Datashed, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data was electronically merged when received from the laboratory • The responsible geologist would review the data in the database to ensure that it was correct and had merged properly. Data captured in the field was reviewed to ensure it had been captured and entered into the database correctly • The responsible geologist would make the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and any corrections (if required) were completed immediately • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any of the assay data recorded in the database • The RMS Competent Person verified significant intersections of recent drilling during the resource modelling process • Negative assay values below detection limit were assigned a value of half the lower detection limit **EXU** • All significant intersections were inspected and verified by the Competent Person who was independent of Explaurum Ltd • Several close-spaced drill holes were completed to investigate short range variability • The data was collected in RSC's auto-validating, controlled spreadsheets with drop down menu entry. The sheets were loaded into an Access database using automatic scripting and were then subjected to a range of further tests for errors • Any issues identified were communicated to site within 24 hours and resolved before the data was accepted. The data was then validated within the database and brought into Micromine or Surpac for further visual checks • One database administrator conducted all data merging and storage to ensure integrity of the data • Negative assay values below detection limit were assigned a value of half the lower detection limit
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.*	**RMS** • Drill holes were surveyed by accredited surveyors Southern Cross Surveyors and RMS surveyors using RTKGPS equipment, with collar locations recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94) • Downhole surveys were collected using Eastman single shot surveying techniques provided by the drilling contractors, or by north seeking gyroscopic tools • All collar locations have been converted to MGA2020 Zone 50 (GDA2020) coordinated by Forrestania Resources Ltd **EXU** • Drill holes were surveyed by Southern Cross Surveyors using RTKGPS equipment, with collar locations recorded in MGA94 Zone 50

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		• Downhole survey data was collected using an Axis Champ navigator North seeking solid state gyro during the downhole data acquisition. Gyro results were checked by the down hole surveyor by comparing them to the deviation data obtained with other downhole tools (OPTV, ATV and MagSUS) by duplicating a total of three survey • All collar locations have been converted to MGA2020 Zone 50 (GDA2020) coordinated by Forrestania Resources Ltd
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.*	**RMS** • RMS added selected in-fill drilling on 20 m sections to achieve spacing of 20 m x 40 m on the edge of the pit. Infill grade control sections were completed on 8 m x 8 m within the pit. • Data spacing is sufficient to establish appropriate continuity and the classifications applied • Majority of RC samples are 1 m, with minor 2 m and 4 m composites, generally outside of the mineralised zone **EXU** • Resource definition drilling was completed on a 40 m x 40 m grid, with few holes as infill on off-set grid. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 140 m
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.*	**RMS** • Holes were typically drilled at -70 degrees to the northwest to intersect the shallow (~ 30 degrees) southeast dipping lode zones • No bias considered present **EXU** • Drilling orientation was determined via Televiewed structural interpretation and holes are oriented perpendicular to the main banding and foliation surface • No drilling or sampling bias was noted
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**RMS** • All samples were collected by RMS geological staff. Samples were delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Perth, whereupon the laboratory checked the samples received against the sample submission/dispatch **EXU** • All samples were removed from site on the day of drilling and stored in a locked warehouse facility. Samples were transported by a certified freight company to ALS laboratories, The samples were not left unattended and chain of custody was maintained throughout the shipping process
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**FRS** • Detailed data verification was commenced as part of the acquisition process and mineral resource estimation. No formal audits have been completed **RMS** • RMS reviewed sampling techniques and protocols prior to the commencement of new work programs to ensure adequate procedures were in place to maximise the sample collection and quality **EXU** • All sampling, sub-sampling and assay techniques were reviewed by RSC Global Pty Ltd, who was independent of EXU and acted as the Competent Person for their 2018 MRE.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Tampia Hill 100% owned tenure includes: ○ E70/2132, 4411, 4433, 4473, 4616, 4721, 4950 ○ M70/816, 815 ○ L70/217 • Currently all tenements are in good standing There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Tampia was discovered by BHP Minerals in 1987. Early exploration included BLEG, rock chip and soil sampling, auger and RAB, followed by RC and diamond. • 1990-1993: Dry Creek Mining NL (later Nexus Minerals) acquired the project and completed follow up RC in 1997 • 1999-2012: Tenure held by a range of companies however no meaningful exploration undertaken • 2012-2015: Auzex (later Explaurum Ltd) acquired the project in 2012 and completed gravity geophysical surveys, significant exploration drilling from 2015 to 2019, petrology and metallurgical test work • 2019-2023: Ramelius acquired the project in 2019, with exploration described in Section 1 above
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Tampia is hosted within Archaean mafic-felsic granulite facies units • Gold mineralisation is hosted within a mafic gneiss unit dominated by pyroxene-plagioclase-amphibole minerals • Late granitic sills intrude the mafic gneiss • Gold mineralisation occurs as shallow dipping (20-30 degrees) 2-20 m thick lode zones sub-parallel to the granitic sills (strike approximately 040 degrees) • Gold mineralisation is associated with disseminated pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and rare pyrite • Total sulphide content of mineralised zones is typically 1-3% • Arsenic grade is a good indicator of gold mineralisation, which is frequently nuggety

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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.*	• No new exploration results are reported. All resource drilling has been previously reported by RMS or EXU. Refer to Figure / Table in the main body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No new exploration results are reported. For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable • No metal equivalents are being reported, gold only
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable • No new exploration results are reported. All drilling has been reported by previous owners • The known geometry of gold mineralisation with respect to the drillholes reported is well constrained based on drilling and previous mining
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See body of text

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Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A FALCON airborne gravity and magnetic survey was conducted by CGG Aviation Australia Pty Ltd in 2017, covering 360 square kilometres, with a total of 4,026.9 line-kilometres at 100 m spacing over the Tampia Hill Deposit and the tenement package. • RMS undertook mining operations at Tampia from 2021 to 2023, producing 3.0 Mt at 2.12 g/t Au for 201.1 koz
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 extensional drill programs may be undertaken, targeting resource expansion, and regional targets

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Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• *A total of 4,496 holes were provided in Micromine format; 1,040 Reverse Circulation (RC), 3,409 Grade Control Reverse Circulation and 47 Diamond Drill (DD) were used in the estimation.* • *All drill hole data was validated, including:* • *Checks for duplicate collars* • *Checks for missing samples* • *Checks for downhole from-to interval consistency* • *Checks for overlapping samples* • *Checks for samples beyond hole depth*
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person undertook a site visit in August 2026.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation of the mineralisation is reasonably understood; the Competent Person believes it supports the classification applied. • Variable dip and strike have been used in the search ellipses to follow the changes of orientation in the mineralisation. • The mineralisation interpretation has been used to constrain samples used in the estimation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralisation covers an area of 900 m x 500 m with the thickness of lodes varying from approximately 2-20 m, with a shallow dip of 20-30˚ to the southeast.
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*	• Assay data was composited to 1m before estimation. • Top cuts of 80g/t Au, 4000ppm As, and 8% S have been applied to the composites • A parent block size of 2.5mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL has been used with sub-celling to 0.5mE x 0.5mN x 0.5mRL to follow geological and lode boundaries. Sample spacing varies from 8 m by 8 m to 40 m x 40 m. • The model is rotated 25 degrees about the z-axis. • Ordinary Kriging using Micromine 2026.5 software has been used to estimate Au, As, and S values. • Variogram and search parameters are summarised below:

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	computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	<table><tr><th colspan="9">Variogram Model Parameters</th></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Variance</th><th colspan="3">Range 1</th><th colspan="3">Range 2</th></tr><tr><th>Nugget</th><th>Sill 1</th><th>Sill 2</th><th>Along Strike</th><th>Down Dip</th><th>DownHole</th><th>Along Strike</th><th>Down Dip</th><th>DownHole</th></tr><tr><td>0.55</td><td>0.37</td><td>0.13</td><td>15</td><td>13</td><td>2.3</td><td>80</td><td>78</td><td>3.6</td></tr></table> • The first search ellipsoid had dimensions of 30m x 30m x 5m. The second search was used where not enough data was found in the first search, using search dimensions of 50m x 50m x 5m. A third search to fully populate the model used dimensions of 75m x 75m x 5m. • A minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 16 samples were used in search 1, with a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 16 in searches 2 and 3. • 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. • Validation was carried out by swathe plots, visual inspection of block model vs drill hole values in section, and statistical comparisons by domain. All methods produced satisfactory results.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Mineralisation was defined using a 0.3 g/t Au threshold. 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.*	• 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 per ounce has been used.

	Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Explaurum Ltd conducted extensive metallurgical testwork, under the supervision of consultants JT Metallurgical Services. The testwork identified a close mineralogical and spatial association between gold mineralisation and arsenic bearing minerals. The following are key findings of this testwork program: ○ Oxide mineralisation has > 96% recovery with a high gravity recoverable component, fast leach kinetics at P80 150 µm grind size and favourable rheology with very low reagent consumption ○ Weathered and fresh ore often displayed an uplift in recalculated grade compared with assayed grades confirming the coarse nature of gold mineralisation ○ The fresh mineralisation has an average fresh ore recovery of 91.4%. There is a correlation between the Au:As ratio and gold recovery, with high Au:As zones displaying high recoveries via gravity/CIL alone whereas lower Au:As zones display lower recoveries ○ Arsenopyrite (FeAsS) and löllingite (FeAs2) account for 3% and 97% respectively of the unrecovered gold. Arsenopyrite and löllingite predominantly occur either as discrete particles or combined at coarse grind sizes ○ Gravity recoverable gold was estimated to constitute approximately 35% of the pre-mining total gold inventory ○ Two stage flotation of the fresh master composite gravity tailings recovered 89.7% of the gold, 91.5% of the arsenic and 98.8% of the sulphur at a 5.2% mass pull resulting in a flotation tailings grade of 0.18g/t Au ○ Flotation benefited from a coarser grind size (P80125 µm) owing to the coarse liberation of sulphides and reduced entrainment of gangue minerals in the float concentrate ○ Ultra-fine grinding (UFG) of the flotation concentrate with enhanced leaching returned 85.6% gold recovery
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Tampia Deposit is located on granted mining tenure within a historically explored and mined region of Western Australia. • No environmental factors have been identified that are expected to materially affect the potential development of the Mineral Resource.
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,*	• Bulk density has been reviewed and determined as part of previous resource estimations.

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	size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	<table><tr><th>Geology</th><th colspan="3">Density (t/m3)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Oxide</td><td>Transition</td><td>Fresh</td></tr><tr><td>Transported Soil</td><td>1.90</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Felsic Gneiss (fg)</td><td>2.00</td><td>2.50</td><td>2.80</td></tr><tr><td>Mafic Gneiss (mg)</td><td>2.10</td><td>2.60</td><td>3.00</td></tr><tr><td>Granite Dykes (gr)</td><td>2.00</td><td>2.50</td><td>2.70</td></tr></table>
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified within the Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including: • Geological continuity; • Data quality; • Drill hole spacing; • Modelling technique; • Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks. • The Competent Person has considered all relevant factors in the final classification, and the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource has not been externally audited but has been internally reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *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.