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28 October 2026

ASX RELEASE

Symes Find Mineral Resource Estimate Update

Highlights:

- **Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Symes Find Deposit now comprises 0.8Mt @ 1.00g/t Au for 25,800oz Au at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade**
- **At commencement of mining in 2023, Ramelius Resources Limited (Ramelius) reported a Symes Find Mineral Resource of 1.4Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 75,000 ounces at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off grade[1]**
- **Ramelius mined approximately 0.5Mt @ 2.41g/t Au of high-grade ore for ~42,000 ounces gold from the Symes open pits in 2024, with ore trucked 121km to the Edna May processing plant[2]**



Figure 1 Symes Find Deposit

[1] Ramelius Resources Annual Report 2023
[2] Ramelius Resources Annual Report 2024

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Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"Symes Find is an excellent example of Forrestania's strategy of acquiring advanced gold assets within trucking distance of Edna May. Following successful mining from the deposit, this updated resource confirms a meaningful remaining gold inventory and further strengthens Forrestania's pipeline of future production opportunities as we move toward first gold at Edna May in December 2026".

About the Symes Find Project

The historical Symes Find Project is located on granted Mining Leases M77/1111, M77/1287 and M77/1303, approximately 58 km south of Moorine Rock in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia (Figure 2). The Project is located within the Yilgarn Shire and is accessed via Moorine South Road. Ramelius acquired M77/1111 in March 2019 and M77/1287 in August 2021. M77/1303 was applied for in December 2022 and granted in March 2023. Ramelius commenced exploration and resource drilling at Symes Find in 2021. Forrestania Resources acquired the Project from Ramelius in September 2026.

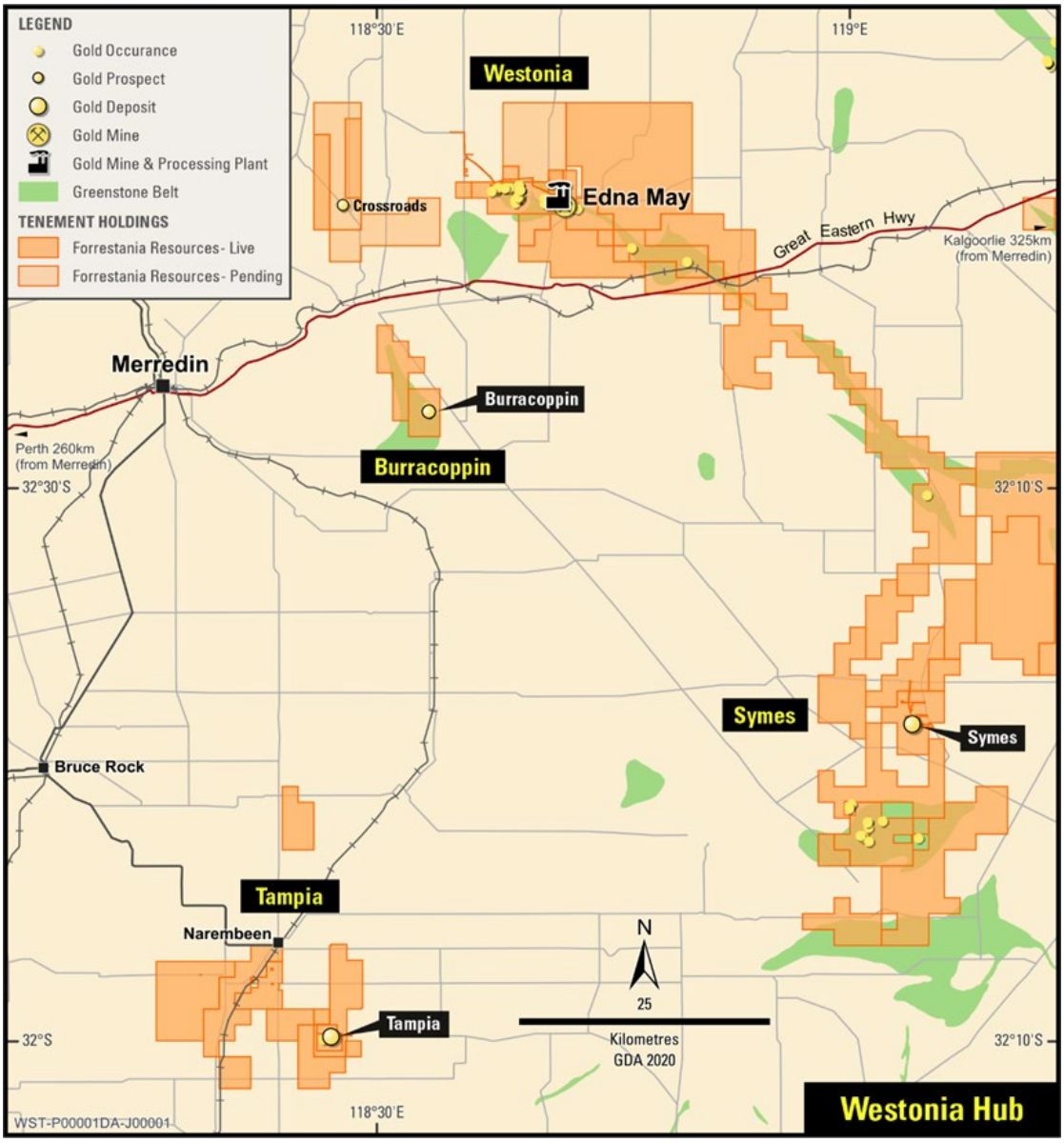


Figure 2: Westonia Hub location

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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 Symes Find Deposit of 803,600 tonnes @ 1.00 g/t Au for 25,800oz 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. Mark Carder, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr. Carder is a full-time employee of Mega Resources Pty Ltd. Mr. Carder 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. Carder 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 Mineral Resource estimate prepared by Mr Mark Carder using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, Symes Find contains 0.8Mt @ 1.00g/t Au for 25,800oz Au, as shown in Table 1.

Symes Find JORC Mineral Resource October 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Measured	0.5	220,000	0.83	5,800
Indicated	0.5	406,900	1.07	13,900
Inferred	0.5	176,700	1.07	6,100
Total	**0.5**	**803,600**	**1.00**	**25,800**

*Numbers have been rounded

Table 1: Symes Find JORC Resource October 2026

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Geology and Mineralisation

The Symes Find Gold Project is situated within the north-south trending Holleton Greenstone belt in the Southern Cross Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The geology at Symes Find is dominated by deeply weathered north-south trending mafic amphibolites cut by east-west trending pegmatites and west-northwest trending mineralised shears (Figure 3). Aeromagnetic imagery and geological interpretation indicate that the deposit is situated close to the area where the greenstone belt sequence changes orientation. Folding of the sequence is variable as indicated by orientation of gneissic fabric as exposed in the open pit workings. Pegmatites and granitoid dykes intrude the greenstone (amphibolite) sequence and are mostly intrusive in origin, although some appear as possible melts of earlier pegmatite intrusion being formed as a result of metamorphism.

Mineralisation is gold only, with no other commercial elements. Four domains of gold mineralisation are identified, these being: Horizontal, surficial laterites zones; steeply dipping, high-grade quartz veins of short strike length, possibly NW orientated; Sub horizontal to undulating supergene domains in oxidised zone; A larger undulating, shallow SE dipping primary lode zone primarily hosted in mafics and partly bounded between shallow dipping pegmatite units.

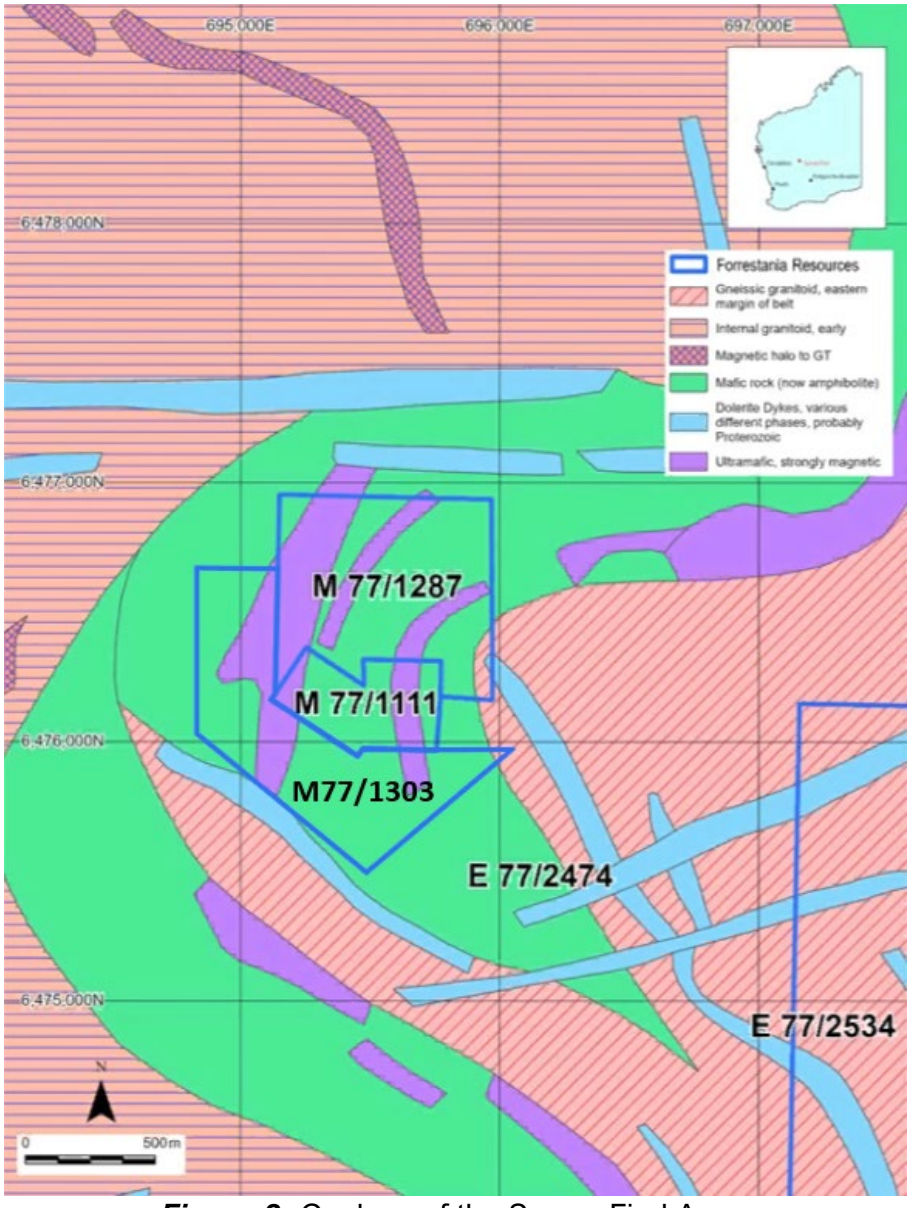


Figure 3: Geology of the Symes Find Area

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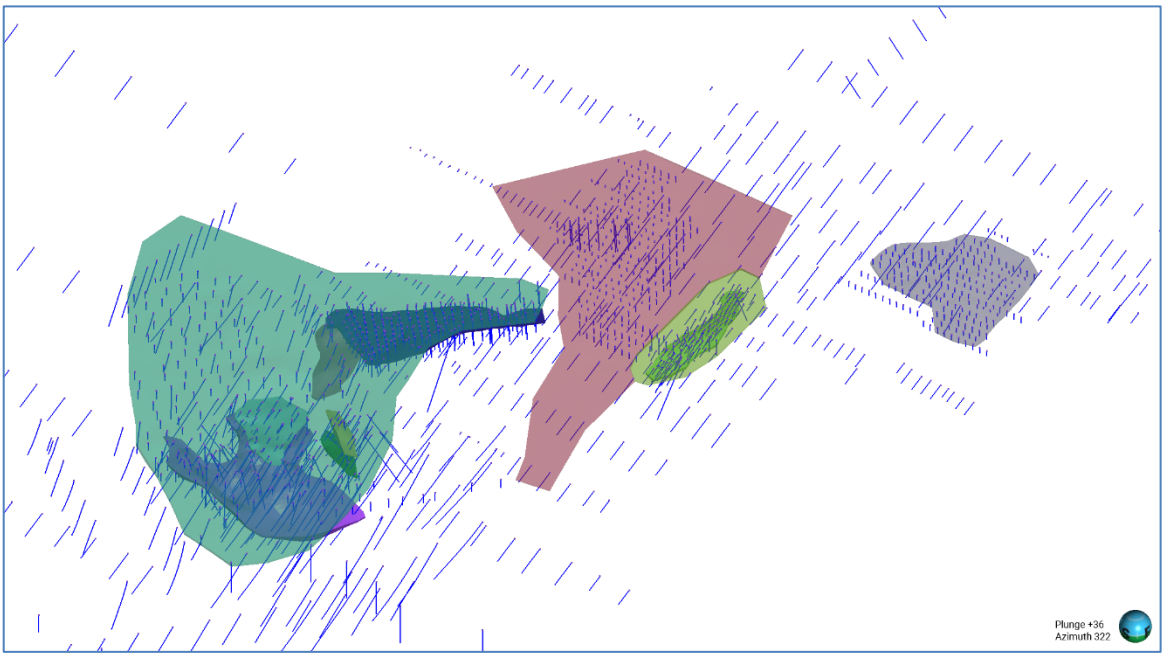


Figure 4: Perspective View of Model Wireframes and Drilling Data

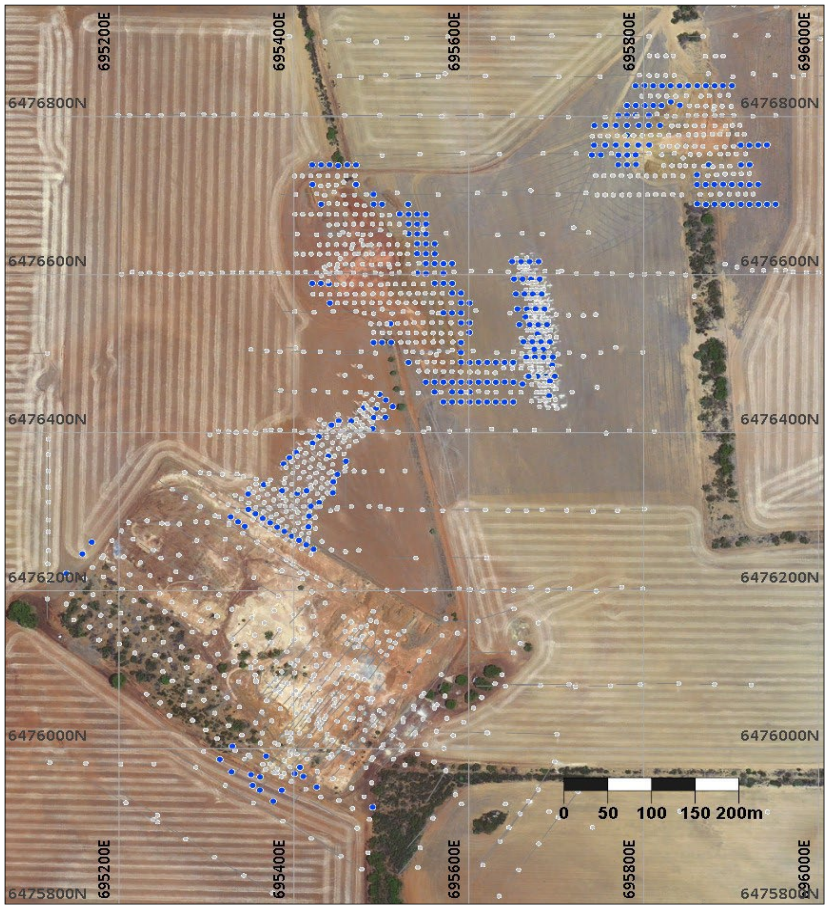


Figure 5: Drillhole Collars of the Symes Find area – 2022 Drilling (Blue), previous drilling (Grey)

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Drilling and Sampling

A total of 1,918 holes were used to inform the mineral resource estimate for the Symes Find deposit; 881 Reverse Circulation (RC), 1031 Air Core with Hammer Tail (AC), and 6 Diamond Drill (DD) holes, for a total of 68,277 drill metres. A further 19 RAB holes (622 m) were used to define the laterite contact but were excluded from the composite data used in the grade estimate.

AC drilling with a hammer tail was used to penetrate the hard, cemented laterite profile hosting the mineralisation, allowing holes to reach target depth and maintain good sample recovery.

Drilling by company and year is summarised in Table 2 and spatially displayed in Figures 4 to 6.

Year	Hole Type	Metres	Number	Company
2022	RC	3,721	263	Ramelius Resources
2020	DD	280	3	
	AC	15,194	244	
	RC	5,059	61	
2019	AC	7,720	170	
	RC	5,965	203	
2018	AC	342	6	
	RC	4,878	75	
2019	RC	2,304	90	Mount Hampton Mining Company Ltd
2018	RC	3,370	129	
	AC	534	18	
2017	AC	713	166	
2013	RC	594	7	Evolution
2010	RC	1,276	14	Independence Group
	AC	9,930	312	
2009	AC	4,915	115	
1982	DD	313	3	Valiant Pty Ltd
	RC	1,169	39	
PRE-1982	RB	622	19	Aberfoyle Pty Ltd
ALL	**TOTAL**	68,899	1,937	

Table 2: Symes Find Project Drill Holes used for Resource

Collar Location and Downhole Survey

Drill collars were surveyed by Arvista (539 holes – RTKGPS), Evolution (333 holes – GPS), Independence Group (115 holes – GPS), Ramelius (393 holes - GPS) and Veris (632 holes – RTKGNSS). The dominant resource pattern is 20 m x 20 m, with grade control patterns of 10 m x 10 m inside the pits.

Data used in the estimation is comprised of an export from the Ramelius exploration database extracted on 07/09/2022. In the previous October 2022 Ramelius Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) all of the data was validated in both the database and Micromine (utilising Micromine validation tools and visual validation). No further drilling has been completed since then.

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

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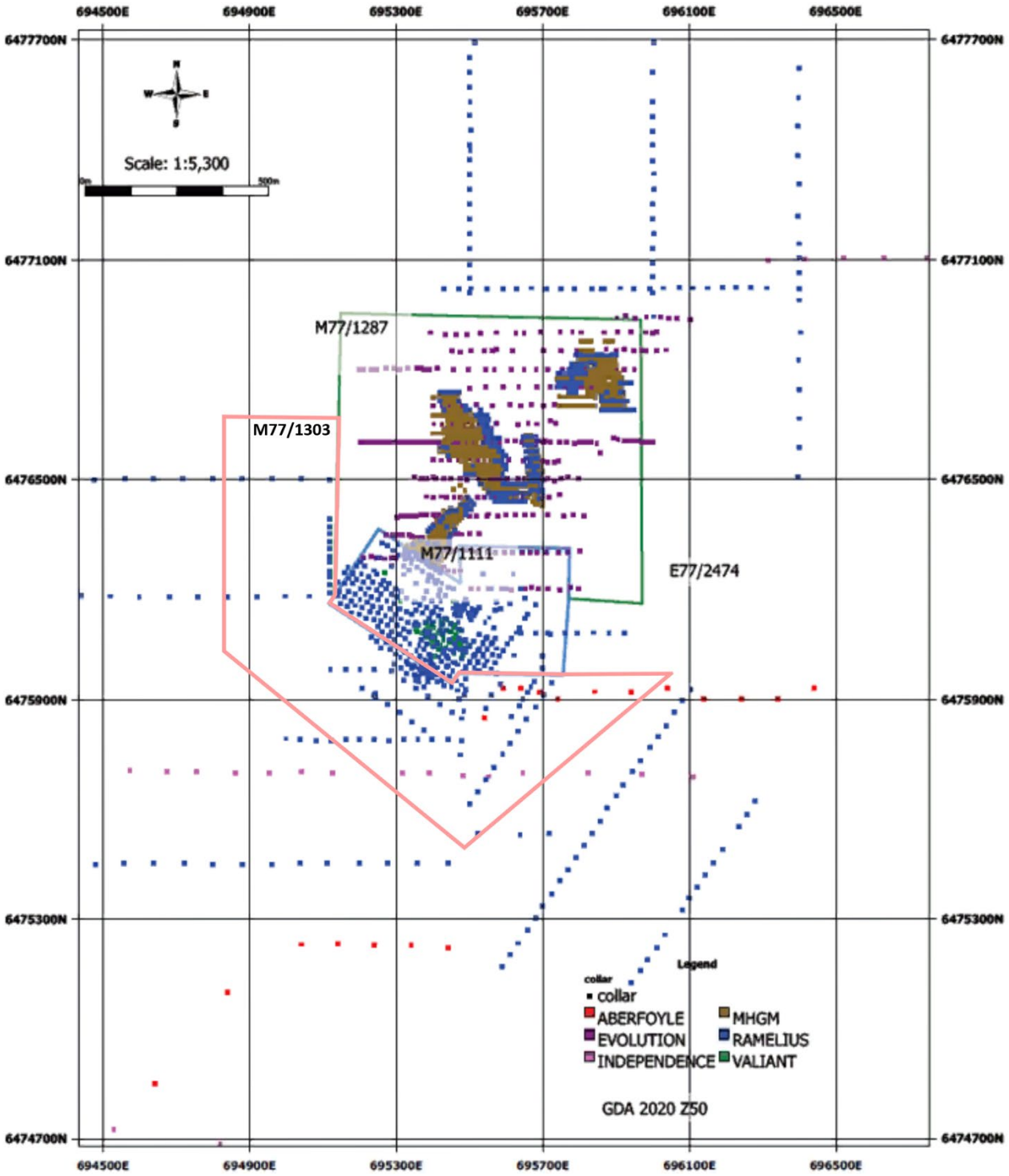


Figure 6. Symes Find Drill Holes by Company

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Sampling & Sub-Sampling Technique

The majority of samples were collected by the drill hammer to a static Metzke Splitter for sub-splitting. 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.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were analysed at commercial laboratories, primarily at ALS by Ramelius Resources and Genalysis by Independence Group. Gold was the only element analysed, totalling 42,347 assay records. Gold was typically determined by 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish, with some samples analysed by aqua regia digest with ICP-MS 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.

Assay Preparation

Records containing negative values were replaced with a lower than detection value of 0.01. A total of 8,858 samples had negative values or values lower than the detection limit. Original assay intervals were composited to one metre to provide consistent data for statistical and geostatistical analysis. All holes were used except the 19 excluded RAB holes in the estimation of the Symes Find deposit.

Geological Domains

The Ramelius MRE geological domains were utilised in this resource estimate. The area was domained into three major rock types and assigned a code for inclusion in the block model, described in Table 3. All blocks were coded as Mafic, the dominant basement lithology of the area. Implicit modelling was used to define Felsic intrusive, with all blocks within the wireframes then coded as Felsic. A base of Transported cover DTM was manually digitised on 25m wide sections using drillhole logging. All blocks above this surface were then coded as Transported cover.

Geological Description	Wireframe	Model Flag
Transported	2208_Base_Of_Transported	Trans
Felsic	2208_Felsic_Intrusive	Felsic
Mafic	None - Default Block Coding	Mafic

Table 3: Symes Find Project Geological Domains

Mineralisation Interpretation

The eleven mineralisation wireframes from the October 2022 MRE were regenerated in Leapfrog 3D software (2025.3). The original Micromine wireframes were used as guides to flag the drill holes, with the Leapfrog implicit vein tool then applied to accurately recreate the October 2022 wireframes. The mineralisation domains from the 2022 and 2026 MREs are shown in Table 4 below.

Geological Description	Oct 2022 Resource Wireframe	Oct 2026 Resource Wireframe
Laterite Area A	2210_Minz_Area_A_Laterite	Area_A_Laterite
Laterite Area B	2210_Minz_Area_B_Laterite	Area_B_Laterite
Laterite Areas C & E	2210_Minz_Area_CE_Laterite	Area_E_Laterite
Laterite Area D	2210_Minz_Area_D_Laterite	Area_D_Laterite
Supergene Lode C1	2210_Minz_Area_C_Lode_1	Area_C_Lode_1
Supergene Lode C2	2210_Minz_Area_C_Lode_2	Area_C_Lode_2
Supergene Lode D1	2210_Minz_Area_D_Lode_1	Area_D_Lode_1
Supergene Lode E1	2210_Minz_Area_E_Lode_1	Area_E_Lode_1
Supergene Lode E2	2210_Minz_Area_E_Lode_2	Area_E_Lode_2
Supergene Lode E3	2210_Minz_Area_E_Lode_3	Area_E_Lode_3
Supergene Lode E4	2210_Minz_Area_E_Lode_4	Area_E_Lode_4
Waste	Unconstrained	Unconstrained

Table 4: Symes Find Project Mineralisation Domains

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

Bulk Density

Bulk densities from the October 2022 MRE were utilised in this update. The following bulk densities shown in Table 5 have been applied to the resource model; values are based on material type and weathering surfaces.

Domain	Oxide (t/m^3)	Transitional (t/m^3)	Fresh (t/m^3)
Transported	2.1	-	-
Felsic	2.0	2.2	2.7
Mafic	2.0	2.3	2.8

Table 5: Bulk Density

Top Cut Selection

Leapfrog probability plots were used to confirm that domaining produced consistent data sets and to define top cuts, as shown in Table 6.

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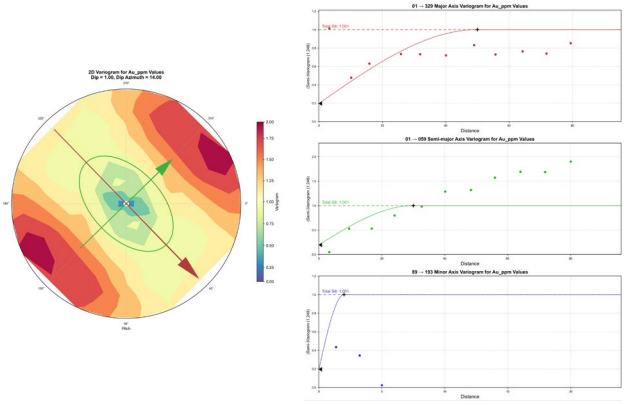
Domain	Description	Top Cut (g/t)
Area_A_Laterite	Laterite Area A	8.0
Area_B_Laterite	Laterite Area B	10.0
Area_E_Laterite	Laterite Areas C & E	12.0
Area_D_Laterite	Laterite Area D	2.5
Area_C_Lode_1	Supergene Lode C1	25.0
Area_C_Lode_2	Supergene Lode C2	5.0
Area_D_Lode_1	Supergene Lode D1	40.0
Area_E_Lode_1	Supergene Lode E1	60.0
Area_E_Lode_2	Supergene Lode E2	25.0
Area_E_Lode_3	Supergene Lode E3	8.0
Area_E_Lode_4	Supergene Lode E4	30.0
Waste	Waste	5.0

Table 6: Top Cut Details Symes Find

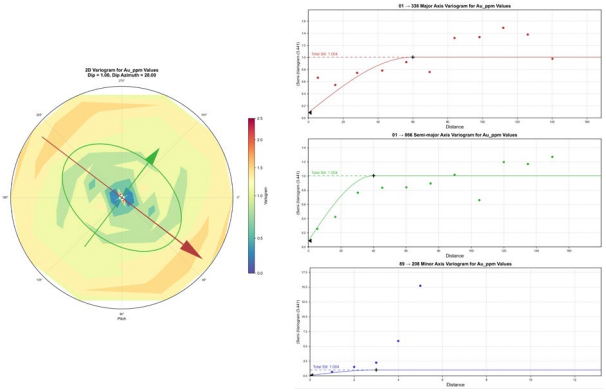
Grade Continuity

Variography was carried out on the mineralised domains, shown in Figure 8. A unique search ellipse was created for each mineralised domain, based on orientation and tenor of grade mineralisation. A summary of the anisotropy and rotation of the search domains can be found in Table 7.

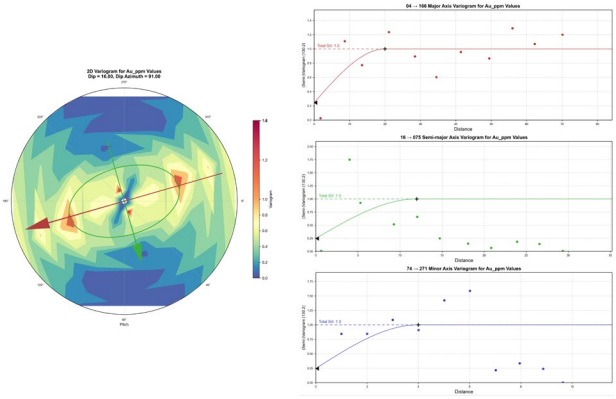
Area A Laterite



Area C Laterite



Area D Lode 1



Area E Lode 4

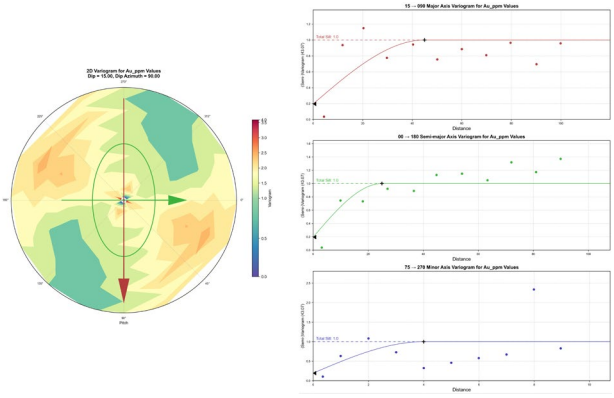


Figure 7: Variogram Models

	Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Directions			Ellipsoid Orientation	Number of Samples		Drillhole Limit	
Domain	Maximum	Intermediate	Minimum	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Variable Orientation	Minimum	Maximum	Max Samples per Hole	Apply Drillhole Limit per Sector
Area_A_Laterite	50	30	2	1.15	13.53	45.893	None	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_B_Laterite	40	40	4	3.08	274.26	17.292	None	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_C_Lode_1	30	20	4	10.01	217	112.29	None	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_C_Lode_2	30	20	4				Area_C_Lode_2	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_D_Laterite	25	15	2	1.1819	0	83.291	None	12	25		TRUE
Area_D_Lode_1	20	12	4	16.303	91.17	164.1	None	12	25	6	TRUE
Area_E_Laterite	60	40	3	1.47	28.42	37.25	None	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_E_Lode_1	20	10	4	29.53	43.24	169.78	None	12	25		TRUE
Area_E_Lode_2	20	15	3	34.26	46.95	162.8	None	12	25		TRUE
Area_E_Lode_3	25	20	3	4.75	1.64	49.092	None	12	25		TRUE
Area_E_Lode_4	45	25	4				Area_E_Lode_4	8	25	4	TRUE

Table 7: Variogram Parameters

Model Dimensions

The block model created had a parent block size of 5m x 5m x 5m (Table 8). The Sub-celling size was 1m x 1m x 1m.

	Base Point	Boundary Size	Parent Block	No. of Blocks	Min Block
East	695020.00	1055	5	211	1
North	6475770.00	1205	5	241	1
RL	505.00	375	5	75	1

Table 8: October 2026 estimate block model parameters

Resource model interpolation has been carried out using the IDW[1] estimation method in Leapfrog Edge 2025.3 software. The varying local dip and strike of the mineralised domains Area_C_Lode_2 and Area_E_Lode_4 is allowed for by "unfolding" using variable search orientation. During the estimation both samples and blocks were filtered so that only samples from the relevant domain were used to estimate blocks.

The estimate also employed a count function with some domains requiring at least two samples from at least two holes to generate a block estimate. The minimum number of samples required for an estimate was 8 or 12, depending on the size of the mineralised domain

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 Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

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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.

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 Ramelius 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. Quality assurance and Quality control protocols and results are acceptable for the level of classification being applied.

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. Measured material is confined to areas where resource definition drilling is 12.5m by 12.5m or less; this is essentially within the mine depleted areas which has close-spaced grade control drilling, and much of this material has already been mined. Indicated material is confined to areas where resource definition drilling is up to 25m by 25m or less. Material outside the Measured and Indicated areas 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 a single pass IDW[1] interpolation which is the same method used in the previous Ramelius October 2022 MRE. The number of samples used, and the average distance of samples from each block, were all stored in the block model. Visual inspection of sections of drill hole versus block model grades confirms that Au values in the block model correspond well to Au in drill holes.

The above parameters were used as a guide in combination with drill spacing to arrive at a final resource classification. A 3D domain of Measured, Indicated and Inferred were created in Leapfrog software.

Final Classification (RESCAT):

The final resource classification is illustrated in Figure 9 below. The MRE has been depleted to account for historical mining.

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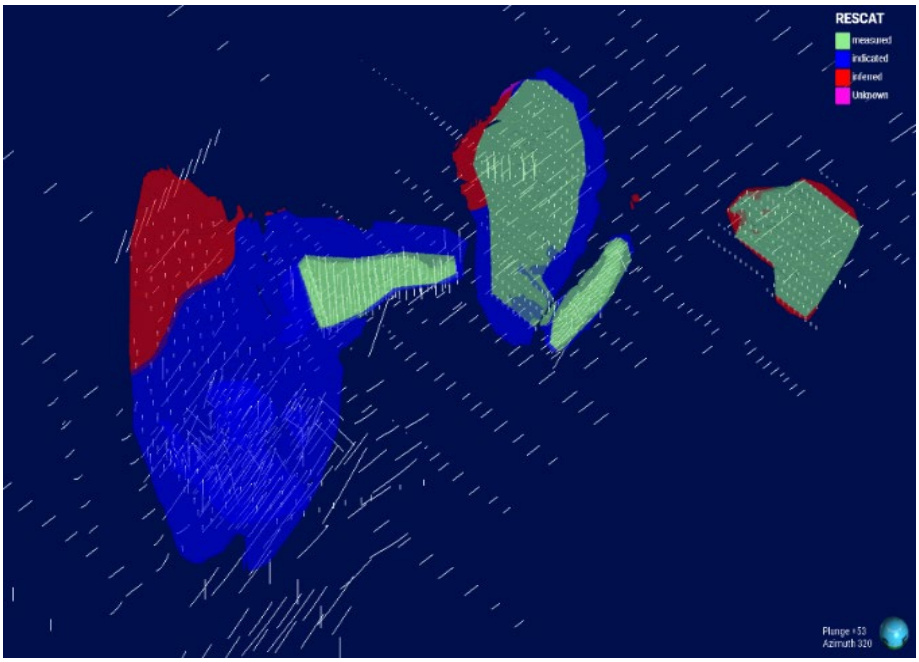


Figure 8: Resource Classification Symes Find RESCAT

Historic Mining Depletion

The October 2026 Symes Find Resource Estimate key risk is associated with historic and recent mining depletion surfaces. Several GDA 20 pit depletion surfaces dating between December 2022 and May 2024 were provided by Ramelius.

Figures 10 and 11 below compare the Leapfrog Resources depletion wireframes compared to the original PFS site plan showing pit area locations. The key unknown relates to whether the shallow Pit D North was depleted and back filled to the topographic surface (Figure 12).

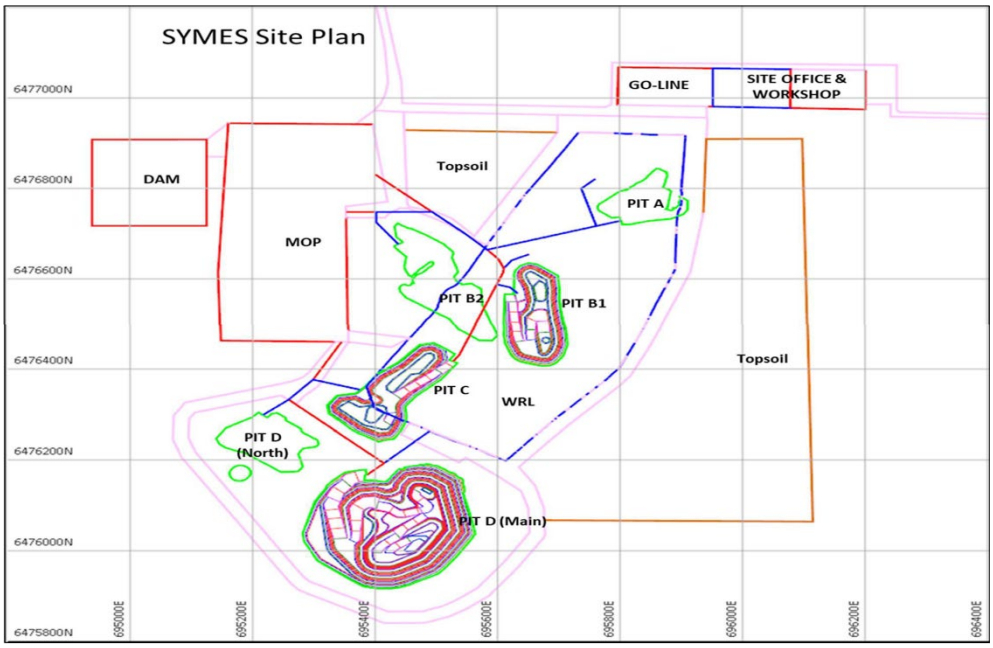


Figure 9: PFS Symes Find Proposed Site Layout

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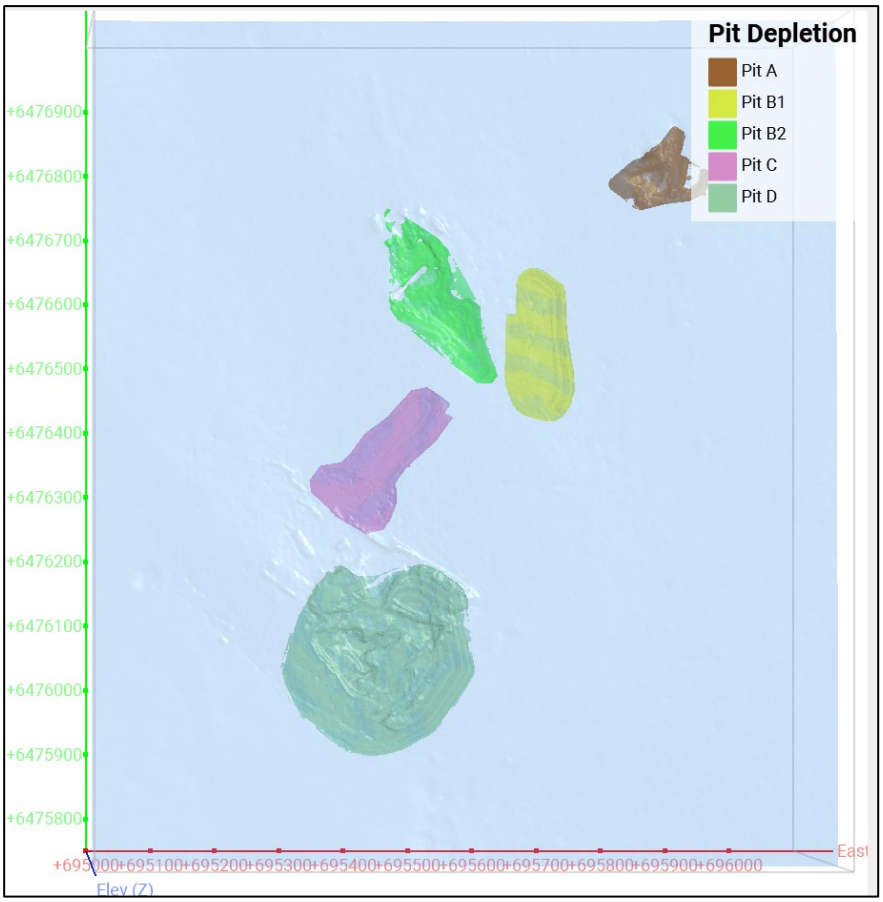


Figure 10: Mine Depletion Wireframes

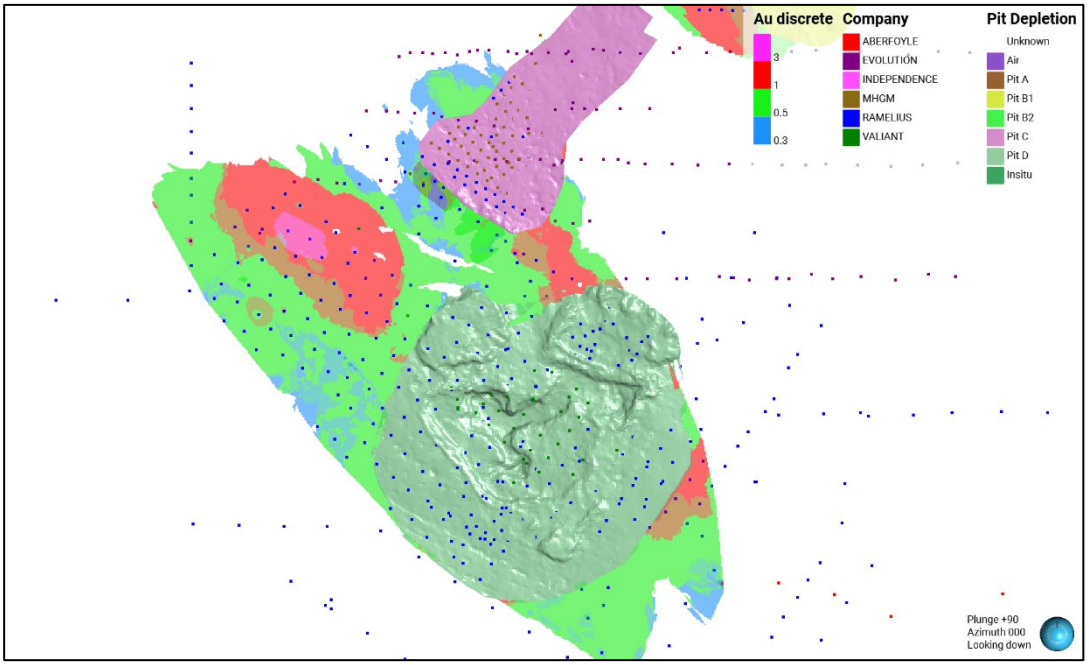


Figure 11: Pit Area D and C with Pit D North currently included in Resource

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Metallurgy

Metallurgical testing of Symes Find samples did not identify any problematic metallurgical behaviours pertaining to throughput, recovery or reagent consumption. Testwork results are shown in Table 9 below. No significant risks are anticipated from treating Symes ore separately or as part of a blend.

The historic treatment of 70 kt of this material at the Edna May plant provides a high degree of confidence in its free milling nature and amenability.

Testwork ID	Sample ID	Lithology	Weathering	Leach Grind P_{80}	Head Assay Grade	Calc. Head Grade	Gravity Gold Recovery	Leaching Recovery			Final Tails Grade	Cyanide Cons.	Lime Cons.	EMO Site Water	Oxygen addition
								8h	24h	48h					
					g/t	g/t	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	g/t	kg/t	kg/t		
A18088	2017 Testwork	Gold Ore Sample	Oxide	170	2.79	3.95	33.4	93.5	95.7	95.7	0.17	0.17	8.1	Yes	Yes
A18694	2018 Tolling testwork	Parcels 1-7 (70kt)	Oxide	175	2.22	2.36	9.6	95.8	96.9	NA	0.07	0.15	7.6	Yes	Yes
A20064	2019 Testwork	Laterite	Oxide	175	1.91	2.01	7.2	92.3	94.1	94.3	0.12	0.14	6.9	Yes	Yes
A20064	2019 Testwork	Supergene	Oxide	175	3.02	2.72	29.4	85.1	88.1	88.9	0.32	0.12	8.6	Yes	Yes
A20064	2019 Testwork	Lode 1	Trans	175	2.09	1.71	36.0	90.6	91.1	91.8	0.20	0.20	4.1	Yes	Yes
A20064	2019 Testwork	Lode 1	Fresh	175	2.02	3.98	84.8	95.1	96.5	96.7	0.09	0.09	2.1	Yes	Yes
A21900	2021 Testwork	SFDD001 (71-75m)	Fresh	180	16.05	9.87	73.4	91.4	93.2	93.7	0.62	0.13	1.8	Yes	Yes
A21900	2021 Testwork	SFDD002 (10.6 - 16.9m)	Oxide	180	2.56	2.28	57.2	78.2	78.6	79.4	0.47	0.18	7.2	Yes	Yes

Source: All testwork programme summary log sheets, 2017 - 2021, ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd.

Table 9: Symes Find Metallurgical Recovery Test Work Summary

Economics

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been assessed using pit optimisation based on conventional open-pit mining methods. The optimisation incorporates assumptions for mining, processing and road haulage costs, metallurgical recovery and processing via the Edna May processing facility, approximately 121km by road from the Symes Find deposit. A gold price of A$6,000/oz was applied for the purposes of assessing RPEEE.

Environmental Factors

An existing waste landform is present at Symes Find. The Mineral Resource is located on granted mining tenure in an area of previous mining disturbance. Further technical, environmental and statutory assessment would be required to determine the requirements for any future mining operation.

Reported Mineral Resource Estimate

The current Mineral Resource Estimate is summarised in Table 10.

Symes Find JORC Mineral Resource October 2026				
Class	Au g/t Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Measured	0.5	220,000	0.83	5,800
Indicated	0.5	406,900	1.07	13,900
Inferred	0.5	176,700	1.07	6,100
Total	**0.5**	**803,600**	**1.00**	**25,800**

*Numbers have been rounded

Table 10: Symes Find JORC October 2026

Resources at a range of cutoffs and a grade tonnage curve are shown below in Table 11 and Figure 13.

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Au Cutoff	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
3.00	18,051	4.00	2,321
2.75	21,968	3.80	2,682
2.50	29,391	3.50	3,305
2.25	40,616	3.19	4,159
2.00	56,280	2.89	5,222
1.75	75,080	2.63	6,355
1.50	104,307	2.35	7,876
1.25	152,566	2.04	9,990
1.00	253,250	1.67	13,591
0.75	436,149	1.33	18,640
0.50	803,666	1.00	25,894
0.30	976,576	0.90	28,245
0.00	986,235	0.89	28,320

Table 11: Range of grade cutoffs (Measured + Indicated + Inferred)

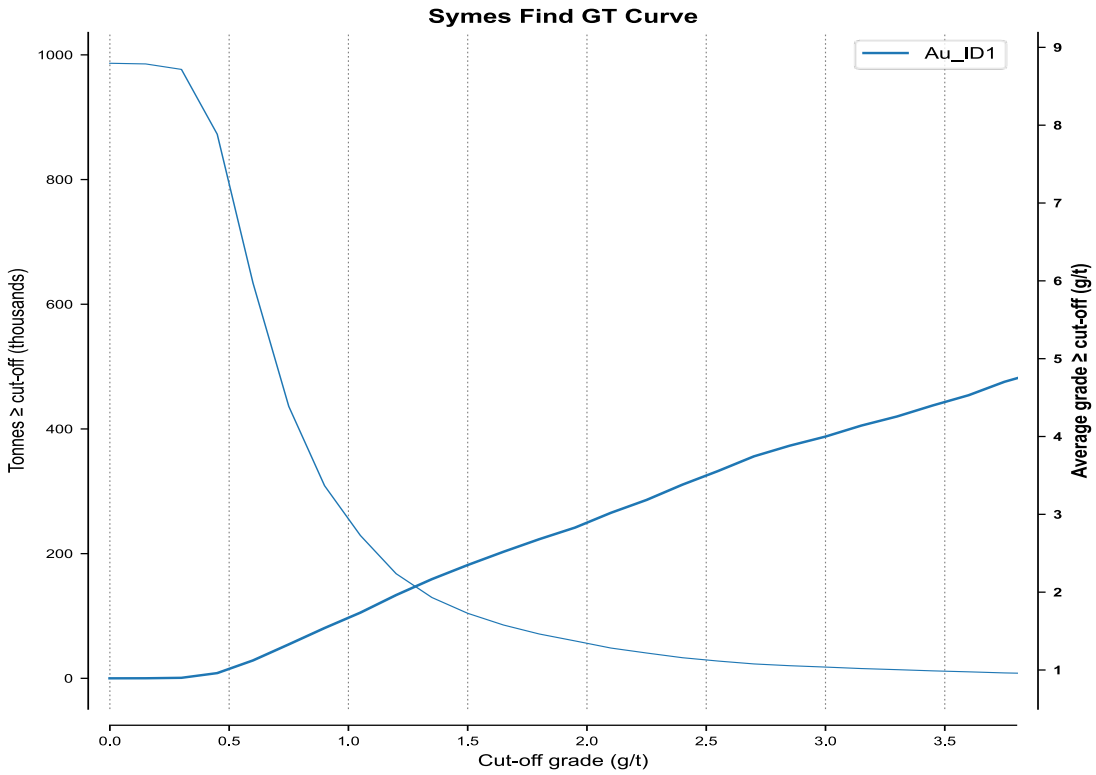


Figure 12: Grade Tonnage Curve for Symes Find (Measured + Indicated + Inferred)

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 transitioning to producer status through the restart of its Edna May Gold Project, with first ore processing targeted in December 2026. The Company is building a leading Western Australian gold business through two strategic processing hubs at Edna May and Lake Johnston.

Forrestania's portfolio supports a hub-and-spoke growth strategy, with multiple deposits, development assets and exploration projects located within economic haulage distance of existing processing infrastructure. The Company is advancing a growing inventory of ore sources at Edna May, while progressing Lake Johnston as a second strategic hub to support future growth and regional consolidation.

Through disciplined exploration, targeted acquisitions and project development, Forrestania is focused on growing its resource base, expanding production opportunities and creating long-term shareholder value. Supported by an experienced Board and management team with a proven track record in discovery, development and mining operations, the Company is committed to sustainable growth and responsible resource development.

With Forrestania now holding a controlling interest in Zenith, the Company encourages shareholders who have not yet accepted the Offer to carefully consider the implications of remaining as minority shareholders of an entity controlled by Forrestania. Acceptance of the Offer provides immediate value and participation in the future growth strategy of the enlarged Forrestania group.

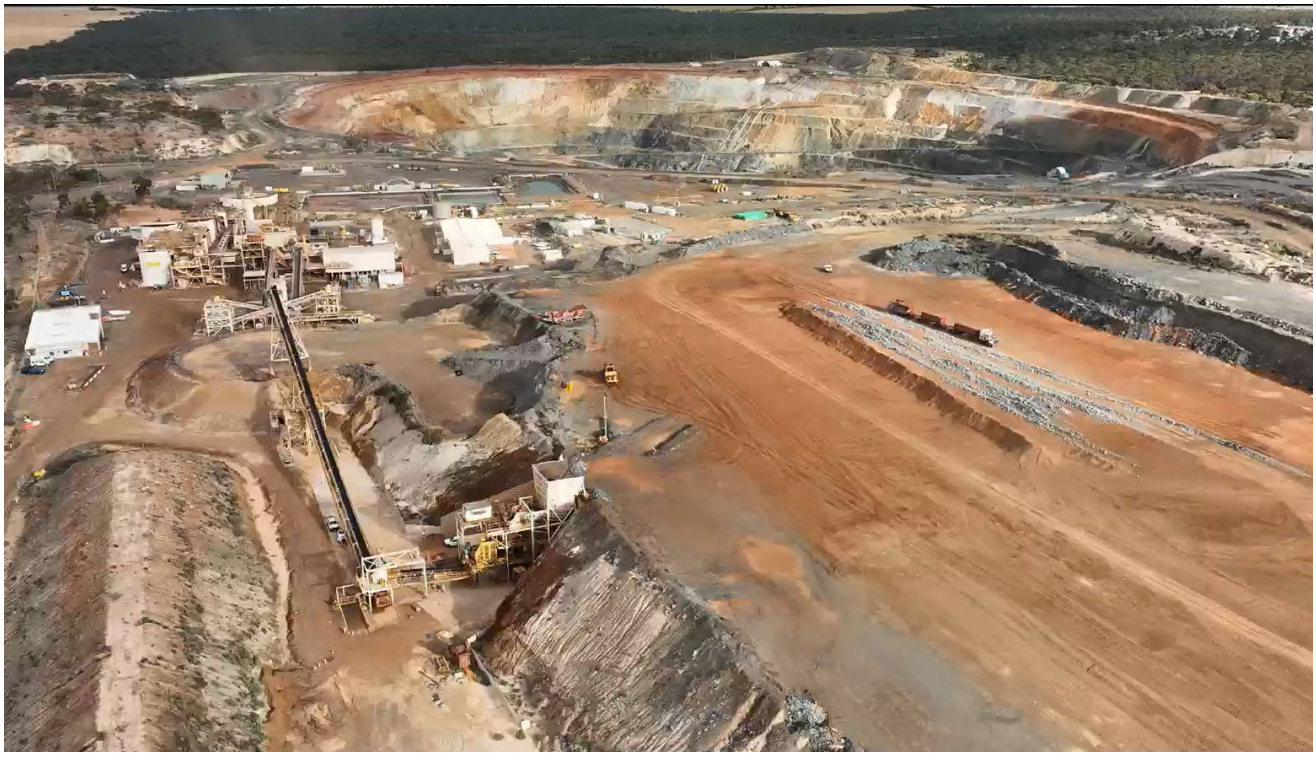


Figure 13: Edna May Gold Mine: Planned Gold Production in December 2026

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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. Mark Carder, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr. Carder is a full-time employee of Mega Resources Pty Ltd. Mr. Carder 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. Carder 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's (FRS) involvement in the Symes Find Gold Project. Data is sourced from past miners' databases and historic reports, both open files and internal. See Section 2 for exploration history. Ramelius Resources undertook the drilling and historic data compilation discussed in this report. • 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 time were employed during drilling. Forrestania Resources is in the process of validating the dataset. **Ramelius Resources (RMS)** • All Reverse Circulation (RC) and (AC) drill samples for assaying were generated by a 4 – 4.5 in hammer. Majority of RC holes were sampled as one metre composites. • Diamond drilling (DD) was HQ3 diameter with half core samples of various lengths up to one metre (determined by geology) for assaying and associated specific gravity and metallurgical test work • All 4-inch Air Core Holes were noted when changed to 4 in Face Sampling Hammer at blade refusal (6-10m below surface) • All DD core was photographed digitally after core mark-up and before sampling **Historic Drilling** • The samples for historic drilling were taken by HQ diamond drill coring, RC face hammer drill and AC (with face sampling hammer tail) drill. • It is not known whether RC drilling employed a face-sampling bit or conventional hammer. Drill diameter is also unknown. • Most RC holes were sampled as one metre composites. Samples are presumed to have passed through a cyclone on the drill rig and a riffle splitter to provide a sample for analysis. • Unknow DD diameter drill core was samples in whole metres for assaying and associated specific gravity and metallurgical test work • The determination of mineralisation was done via standard methods, including RC/diamond drilling, followed by splitting, crushing and fire assay analysis

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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** • RC drilling was completed using JDCDrill (DR04)/Strike (Rig 12)/Terra (Rig 7). Specific drill rig makes, and capacity not recorded in RMS database. • AC bit size was 4 in – 4.5 in; RC 150 mm hammer • DD was HQ2 in diameter **Historic Drilling** • All historical drilling was carried out using RC, DD, AC and RAB methods • Independence Group used Goldfire AC Rig with 4in AC; Aberfoyle used Drillwest RAB rig; MHGM used ONQ 2.5 in AC Drilling and Westside and Jarahfire Drilling for RC; Diamond core was unknown size • Core orientations are not recorded to have been completed
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** • The use of an auxiliary booster was not uniformly recorded in the RMS Database • Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns were flagged and recorded in the database • Sample recovery in RMS AC and RC drilling was by visual inspection (G for good) and received sample weight at the commercial labs • All DD core was jig sawed to ensure any core loss if present was fully accounted for • Sample weights were recorded at the laboratory and relationship between sample weight and grade could be established **Historic Drilling** • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown and no specific comments with respect to sample recovery issues are noted in historical reports; received weights have been recorded for some of the assay samples • Sample recovery data is limited in the assay, geological and sample logging database. • It is not clear whether a relationship between recovery and grade occurs as information on historic RC drilling is not available

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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. Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining are recorded relationally (separately). • Drill hole logging is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance • All diamond core and AC/RC/RAB chips were logged in full **Historic Drilling** • All DD, RC, AC RAB chips were logged • Logging was qualitative in nature
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** • RC and AC drilling utilized a standard cyclone and static splitter configuration • Most sampling was dry; however, some wet samples were recorded • Laboratory preparation included using certified commercial crushers and sample dividers, followed by pulverising and scooping out of the bowl for final aliquot weighing • Quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) measures included the use of standards, blanks and field duplicates split at the rig and at the commercial laboratory and recorded in the RMS database • Laboratory pulp duplicates were also collected as part of standard QAQC practices of the laboratory • Drill programs were designed to confirm historical results and add confidence to the historic dataset • The nature and quality of RC/AC/DD samples is suitable to support a Resource Estimate **Historic Drilling** • It is assumed that DD core was cut; A review of the historic database indicates that the maximum selected sample length was constrained to 1 m. • Details of the splitter and drill rig configuration for historic AC/RC/RAB drilling is not documented. Review of the historical database indicates samples were almost exclusively 1 m intervals. • 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 • QAQC Certified Standards; Duplicates and Repeat data are recorded in the RMS database • No studies have been undertaken to determine whether the sample size was appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled

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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** • The majority are Standard 50 g fire assays with an AAS finish (FAOG_AAS) were used to get assay results. This is a total digest and considered appropriate to support the resource estimate • Quality control (QC) procedures included inserting blanks and standards at 5% intervals. • Review of results showed acceptable levels of QC measures for RMS drilling **Historic Drilling** • Assays presented in the historic database consist of aqua regia, fire assay and leachwell analyses • The laboratory utilised is listed in the RMS database, and all assays have the Lab job and batch number recorded.
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** • Significant intersections have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel • All primary data was collected on spreadsheets which were validated for errors and included into a RMS Access Database • Assay data has not been adjusted **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.*	**RMS** • Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM Zone 50 • Topographic control is available through a Mining EOM DGPS Survey in May 2024. • DD holes were NGYRO were downhole surveyed • Most recent angled drilling (2019-2022) at Symes Find was downhole surveyed using Champ Gyro and most of the shallow vertical holes were Clino down hole surveyed • A comprehensive drone DGPS survey was flown in May 2024 covering the Symes Find Pit areas, the survey is registered in GDA2020 zone 50 grid system. • All drilling data has been recorded or converted to the GDA2020 zone 50 grid system. **Historic Drilling** • In the previous Ramelius October 2022 Resource Estimate, the whole Symes Find prospect area was tied in by a detailed DTM survey and all existing collars were checked and tied to this grid for significant RL variations.

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		• Most holes drilled prior to 2019 were DH Surveyed by Clino method. • All historic drill holes were converted to GDA2020 Z50 grid and checked for RL.
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.*	• Most drilling at Symes Find is on 20 m north x 20 m east, with spacing reducing to 10 m north x 10 m east within the mined Pit Areas. • Most of the exploratory and resource drilling at Lady Ada is on at least a 40 m north x 40 m east drill pattern spacing • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the mineral resource estimation procedure and the classification applied. • Most sample intervals are 1m in length. Prior to modelling all samples were composited to 1m length.
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.*	• The orientation of sampling has mostly achieved unbiased sampling of controlling structures. • 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.*	**RMS** • Samples were transported from site directly to the laboratory via trusted couriers **Historic Drilling** • No information on sample security is available for historic drilling. It is assumed standard industry practices for the time were employed
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit reports have been cited. The database has been reviewed by Ramelius Resources and by Forrestania Resources Ltd.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Symes Find Project sits on tenements M77/1287, M77/1111, M77/1303, E77/2474 and E77/2534, held by EDNA MAY OPERATIONS PTY LTD which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resource Limited. • All tenements are in good standing with the WA LGIRS and there are no known impediments to obtaining additional licenses to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historical exploration and development were carried out by the previous owners of the tenements. • Ramelius Resources undertook drilling between 2018 - 2022 • Mount Hampton Mining Company undertook drilling between 2017 – 2019 • Evolution undertook drilling in 2013 • Independence Group (IGO) undertook drilling in 2010 • Valiant Pty Ltd undertook drilling in 1982 • Aberfoyle Pty Ltd undertook drilling pre-1982
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Symes area is located within the north-south trending Holleton Greenstone belt in the Southern Cross Province of the Yilgarn Craton. • The geology at Symes Find is dominated by deeply weathered north-south trending mafic amphibolites cut by east-west trending pegmatites and west-northwest trending mineralised shears. Aeromagnetic imagery and geological interpretation indicate that the Lease is situated close to the area where the greenstone belt sequence changes orientation. Folding of the sequence is variable as indicated by orientation of gneissic fabric as exposed in the open pit workings. • Pegmatites and granitoid dykes intrude the greenstone (amphibolite) sequence and are mostly intrusive in origin, although some appear as possible melts of earlier pegmatite intrusion being formed as result of metamorphism. The deposit is an Archaean-aged shear-zone hosted gold deposit. • Oxidation logging shows that complete weathering is between 15-35m deep and fresh rock occurs at around 30-S0m depth. Fresh sulphidic lode will only form a minor portion of the mined ore as most of the pit is targeting oxide and transitional material.

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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 in this 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.*	• For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources only, this section is not applicable • No new exploration results are reported. All drilling has been reported previously • 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').*	• In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the gold mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from the intersection width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any*	• Maps, perspective views and collar locations have been provided in this announcement

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	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 drilling used in the Resource Estimate is listed as part of this report
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.*	• Prior to commencing mining of the Symes Find Project in 2024 Ramelius completed a detailed Pre-Feasibility Study in March 2023 that documents extensive technical and environmental studies completed at Symes Find. • Ramelius Resources Limited (Ramelius) mined approximately 0.5Mt @ 2.41g/t Au of high-grade ore for ~42,000 ounces gold from the Symes open pits in 2024, with ore trucked 121km to its Edna May processing plant. • The Mt Hampton syndicate previously mined two areas of surface laterite in early 2018. This material was trucked and milled at Edna May under an ore purchase agreement. A total of 72,200 t @ 2.19 g/t for 4,592 oz (recovered) was milled with 97.1% recovery. • Local private landholders have at various times operated small scale open cut and underground mining with ore extracted from surficial pisolitic laterite and underlying flat quartz veins and processed via vat leaching. •
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.*	• FRS is focusing on staged development of the Symes Finds deposits. Drilling priorities include in-fill drilling and drilling for metallurgical and geotechnical studies, to convert Inferred Resources to Indicated and support mining studies • Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy

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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 database containing 1,937 drillholes was provided. Of these, 1,918 drillholes, comprising 881 RC, 1,031 AC and six diamond drillholes, were used to inform the grade estimate. A further 19 RAB holes were used to assist interpretation of the laterite contact but were excluded from the composite dataset used for grade 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 has undertaken a site visit on 5 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. • Variable dip and strike have been used in the search ellipses to follow the changes of orientation in the mineralisation on two domains; the remaining have static search ellipses. • 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 has a variable strike length of between 200m and 500m, extends across strike for up to 250m and reaches a depth of 70m below surface. The thickness of lodes varies from approximately 2m to 10m.

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Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of* • *reconciliation data if available.*	• Assay data was composited to 1m before estimation. • Variable Top cuts were applied to the Symes Find composites respectively. • A parent block size of 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL has been used with sub-celling to 1mE x 1mN x 1mRL to follow geological and lode boundaries. Sample spacing varies from 5m by 5m to 50m x 50m. • IDW1 using Leapfrog Edge 2025.3 software has been used. • Variogram and search parameters are summarised below:

General				Structure 1								
Variogram Name	Variance	Nugget	Normalised Nugget	Sill	Normalised sill	Structure	Major	Semi-major	Minor	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch
Area_A_Laterite	1.25	0.25	0.20	1.00	0.80	Spherical	50	30	2	1.15	13.53	-314.1066242
Area_B_Laterite	8.12	1.37	0.17	6.74	0.83	Spherical	40	40	4	3.08	274.26	-162.7083353
Area_C_Lode_1	23.66	4.72	0.20	18.95	0.80	Spherical	30	20	4	0.66	277.04	25.17809723
Area_C_Lode_2	2.07	0.42	0.20	1.65	0.80	Spherical	30	20	4	10.01	217	112.2888714
Area_D_Laterite	1.84	0.25	0.13	1.60	0.87	Spherical	25	15	2	1.181875185	0	83.29147048
Area_D_Lode_1	130.21	31.89	0.24	98.32	0.76	Spherical	20	12	4	16.30272938	91.17	164.0994695
Area_E_Laterite	3.44	0.30	0.09	3.15	0.92	Spherical	60	40	3	1.47	28.42	37.24954866
Area_E_Lode_1	1699.83	331.32	0.19	1368.52	0.81	Spherical	20	10	4	29.53	43.24	169.7768182
Area_E_Lode_2	86.36	8.64	0.10	77.72	0.90	Spherical	20	15	3	34.26	46.95	162.7997961
Area_E_Lode_3	3.25	0.98	0.30	2.27	0.70	Spherical	25	20	3	4.75	1.64	49.09153617
Area_E_Lode_4	43.07	8.40	0.20	34.67	0.80	Spherical	45	25	4	15	90	90

	Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Directions			Ellipsoid Orientation	Number of Samples		Drillhole Limit	
Domain	Maximum	Intermediate	Minimum	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Variable Orientation	Minimum	Maximum	Max Samples per Hole	Apply Drillhole Limit per Sector
Area_A_Laterite	50	30	2	1.15	13.53	45.893	None	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_B_Laterite	40	40	4	3.08	274.26	17.292	None	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_C_Lode_1	30	20	4	10.01	217	112.29	None	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_C_Lode_2	30	20	4				Area_C_Lode_2	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_D_Laterite	25	15	2	1.1819	0	83.291	None	12	25		TRUE
Area_D_Lode_1	20	12	4	16.303	91.17	164.1	None	12	25	6	TRUE
Area_E_Laterite	60	40	3	1.47	28.42	37.25	None	8	25	4	TRUE
Area_E_Lode_1	20	10	4	29.53	43.24	169.78	None	12	25		TRUE
Area_E_Lode_2	20	15	3	34.26	46.95	162.8	None	12	25		TRUE
Area_E_Lode_3	25	20	3	4.75	1.64	49.092	None	12	25		TRUE
Area_E_Lode_4	45	25	4				Area_E_Lode_4	8	25	4	TRUE

- A single search pass was used, the number of samples used, 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.

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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, with a minimum thickness of 2, and a maximum internal waste thickness of 2m. 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; the deposit maximum depth is 70m below surface. • Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by reviewing the previous Ramelius 2023 Pre-Feasibility Study that Optimised the October 2022 Resource using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries typical for West Australian gold deposits. A gold price of AUD 2450 was used and created a diluted break-even Cutoff grade of 0.90g/t • Further to the historic review the RPEEE has been addressed by carrying out an updated Pit Optimisation on the mine depleted resource assuming conventional open pit mining with mining costs, processing and transport costs and recoveries assuming processing at the Edna May plant located approximately 121 km by road from the deposit. A gold price of AUD 6,000/oz has been used.
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*	• Ore from Symes Find deposit were mined and processed at the Edna May Mill in 2018 and 2024, a free milling deposit that achieves +90% recoveries using conventional CIL technology • Additional test work verifies rule of thumb assumptions for such as deposit of this nature in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. No geological or geochemical evidence exists to hint that metallurgy is anything other than an ore type easily amenable to classical CIL treatment

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<table>
<tr><td></td><td>with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental Factors of Assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• The Symes Find deposit is located on granted mining tenure in an area of previous mining disturbance. An existing waste landform is present. Further technical, environmental and statutory assessment would be required to determine the environmental requirements and approvals applicable to any future mining operation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• Bulk density has been reviewed and determined as part of previous Ramelius October 2022 resource estimations.
•
•
<table><tr><th>Domain</th><th>Oxide (t/m^3)</th><th>Transition (t/m^3)</th><th>Fresh (t/m^3)</th></tr><tr><td>Transported</td><td>2.1</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Felsic</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.2</td><td>2.7</td></tr><tr><td>Mafic</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.3</td><td>2.8</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

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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 Measured, 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*	• The resource estimate is deemed to be an accurate reflection of both the geological interpretation and tenor of mineralisation within the deposit. • The mineral resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimate. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model.

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

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