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27 April 2026

ASX RELEASE

Drilling Returns High-Grade Gold Intercepts at British Hill, Mt Palmer and Johnson Range

Highlights:

- **High-grade gold results returned across British Hill, Mt Palmer and Johnson Range projects**

- **British Hill Drill Program -** 10 holes for 2,906m (2,315m RC and 591m diamond tails)
  - Significant high-grade intersections include:
    - **9 metres @ 2.60 g/t gold** from 78 metres (26BHRC009)
      - Including **1 metre @ 11.97 g/t gold** from 86 metres
    - **4 metres @ 2.24 g/t gold** from 102 metres (26BHRC009)
    - **2 metres @ 5.82 g/t gold** from 120 metres (26BHRC009)

- **Mt Palmer RC Drill Program -** 36 holes for 2,392m
  - Significant high-grade intersections include:
    - **6 metres @ 7.60 g/t gold** from 3 metres (26MPRC0002)
      - Including **1 metre @ 19.67 g/t gold** from 5 metres
      - Including **1 metre @ 10.77 g/t gold** from 7 metres
    - **5 metres @ 2.37 g/t gold** from 11 metres (26MPRC0002)
    - **7 metres @ 2.62 g/t gold** from 26 metres (26MPRC0001)
    - **18 metres @ 1.90 g/t gold** from Surface (26MPRC0004)

- **Johnson Range RC Drill Program -** 48 holes for 4,344m
  - Significant high-grade intersections include:
    - **7 metres @ 11.63 g/t gold** from 17 metres (26MPRC0024)
      - Including **4 metres @ 19.73 g/t gold** from 19 metres
    - **7 metres @ 6.79 g/t gold** from 135 metres (26MPRC0006)
      - Including **1 metre @ 13.69 g/t gold** from 137 metres
      - Including **1 metre @ 18.86 g/t gold** from 138 metres
    - **4 metres @ 4.63 g/t gold** from 119 metres (26MPRC0008)
      - Including **1 metre @ 11.87 g/t gold** from 121 metres
    - **2 metres @ 9.23 g/t gold** from 39 metres (26MPRC0037)
    - **4 metres @ 8.69 g/t gold** from 39 metres (26MPRC0044)
    - **2 metres @ 6.37 g/t gold** from surface (26MPRC0017)
      - Including **1 metre @ 10.75 g/t gold** from surface

- **Mt Palmer and Johnson Range drill programs have assay results pending**
- **Forrestania is currently drilling Lady Lila and Gibraltar gold projects**

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"Being able to update the market on three separate projects at the same time is a testament to the work being delivered by the Forrestania team in the field and our laboratory partners.

By methodically and systematically undertaking smaller, continuous drill programs across the portfolio, we are able to operate in an efficient and cost-effective manner while maintaining exploration momentum. These encouraging results are improving our understanding of the geology and metallurgy across each project and support the next phase of drilling, as we move with intent to increase the size and potential of the British Hill, Johnson Range and Mt Palmer Mineral Resource Estimates.

Importantly, all three projects are located on granted Mining Leases, with two in close proximity to the Lake Johnston processing facility, positioning Forrestania well as we advance toward development."

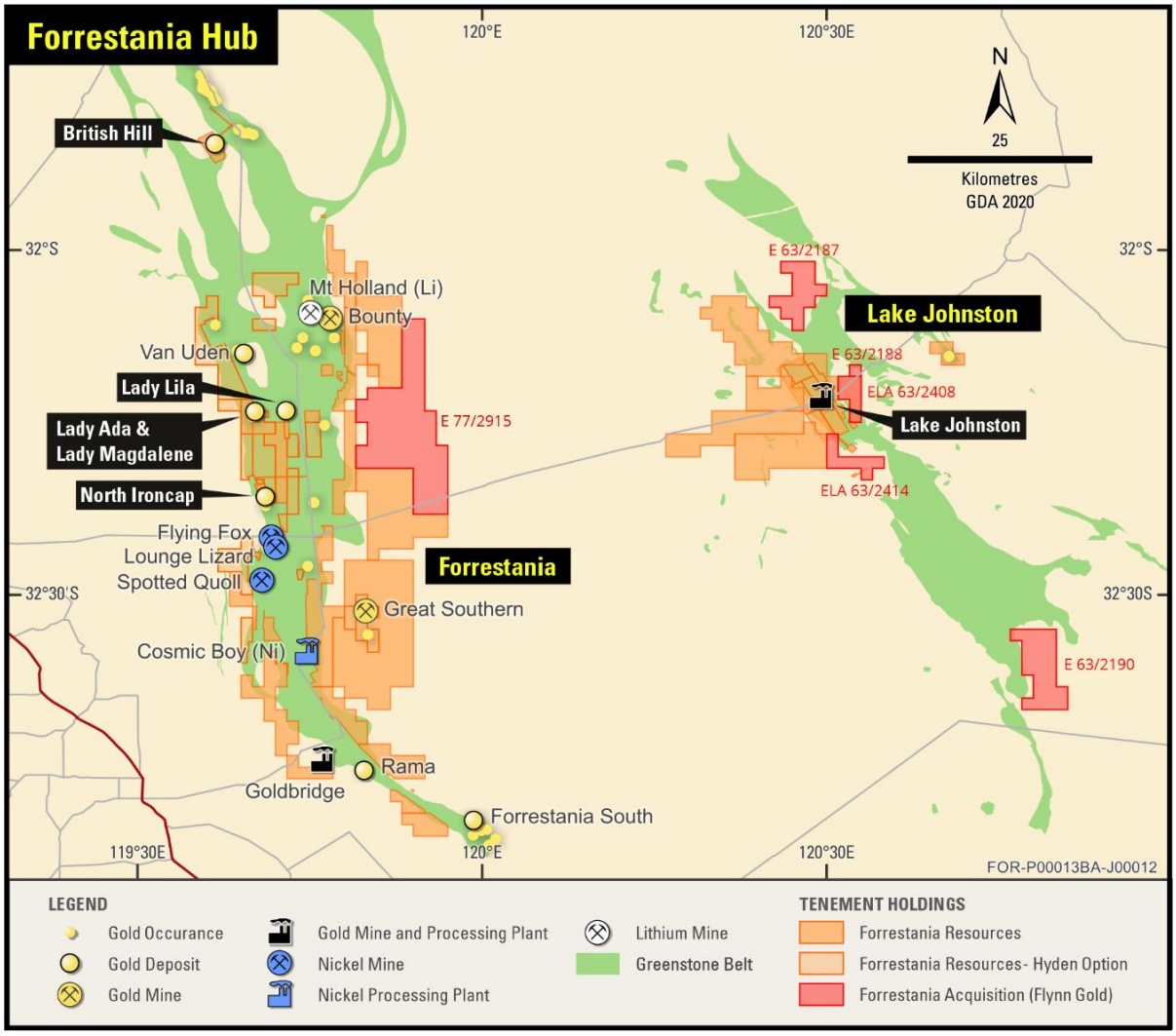

Figure 1. Forrestania Hub location

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) ("**FRS**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce an Exploration Update for the recent drill programs.

About the British Hill Gold Project

The historical British Hill Project is situated on granted Mining Lease M77/1256, located 75km SSE of Southern Cross in the Yilgarn Mineral Field of Western Australia. The tenement is located close to the Parker Dome, which lies centrally within the long Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt, an Archaean-aged greenstone rock package that varies in metamorphic grade between upper greenschist and amphibolite facies.

Gold mineralisation occurs amongst the above mentioned lithologies with high grade quartz veins developed in response to syn-mineralisation strain regime, within it. Gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz veined host. The lode is typically defined by a corridor of quartz stock-working, often cored by more linear laminated quartz veins. The system is relatively deeply weathered in the south and a component of supergene mineralisation thought to exist. In the north, weathering is less pronounced.

British Hill – RC and Diamond Tail Drill Program

The Company recently completed its British Hill drill program (10 holes for 2,906.49 metres). The drilling has successfully given the Company a stronger understanding of the geology of the deposits, as well as successfully testing mineralisation at depth and along strike, intervals of greater than 0.5 g/t gold with intervals less than 1m of internal dilution with assay results including:

26BHRC0008

- 3 metres @ 0.72 g/t gold from 80 metres
- 1 metre @0.66 g/t gold from 86 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.66 g/t gold from 90 metres

26BHRC0009

- 9 metres @ 2.60 g/t gold from 79 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 11.97 g/t gold from 86 metres
- 3 metres @ 1.95 g/t gold from 94 metres
- 4 metres @ 2.25 g/t gold from 102 metres
- 1 metre @ 1.42 g/t gold from 110 metres
- 2 metres @ 5.82 g/t gold from 120 metres
- 6 metres @ 0.94 g/t gold from 143 metres

Drilling intercept widths are down-hole widths and not true widths.

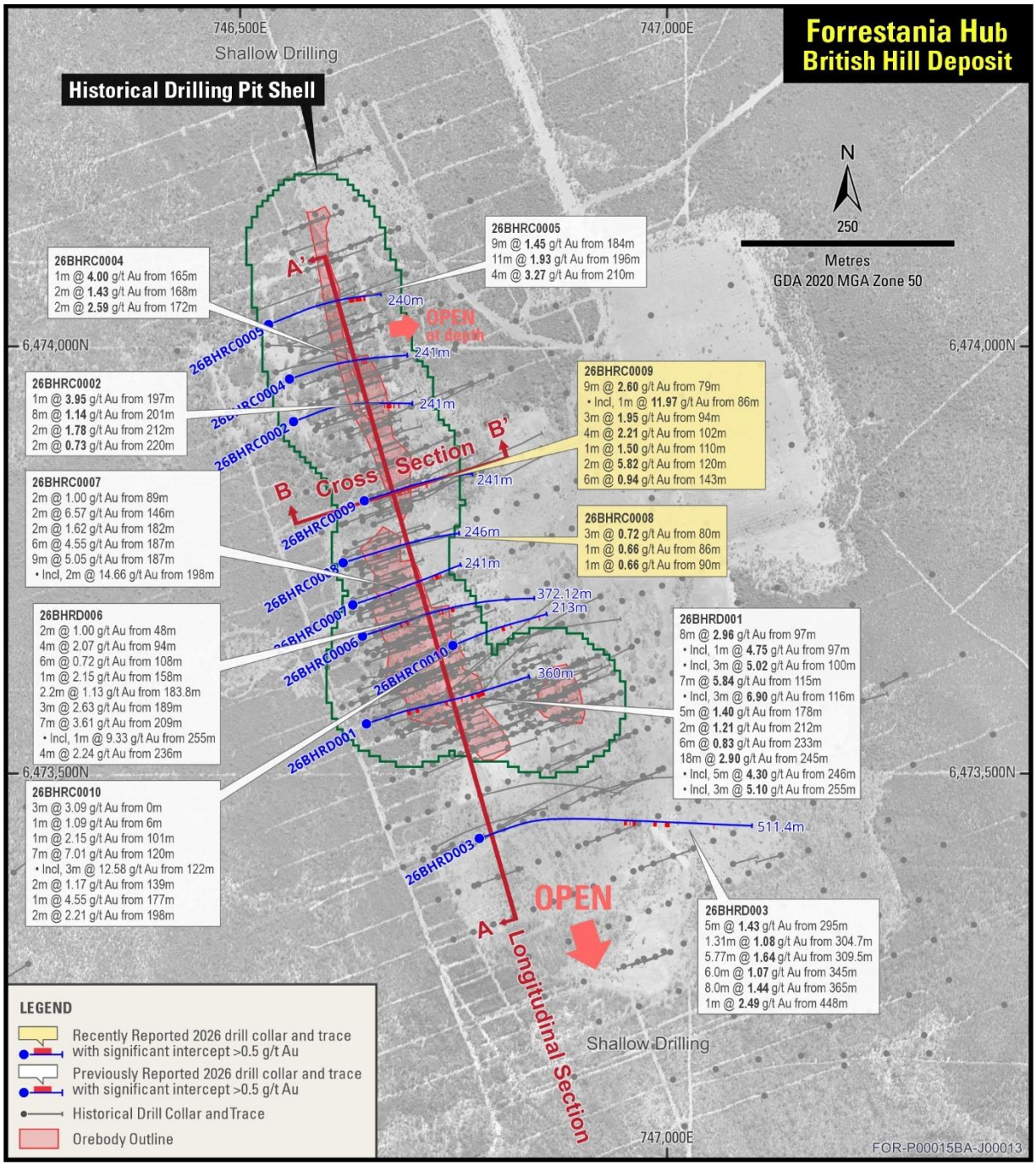

Figure 2. British Hill Drill Collar location

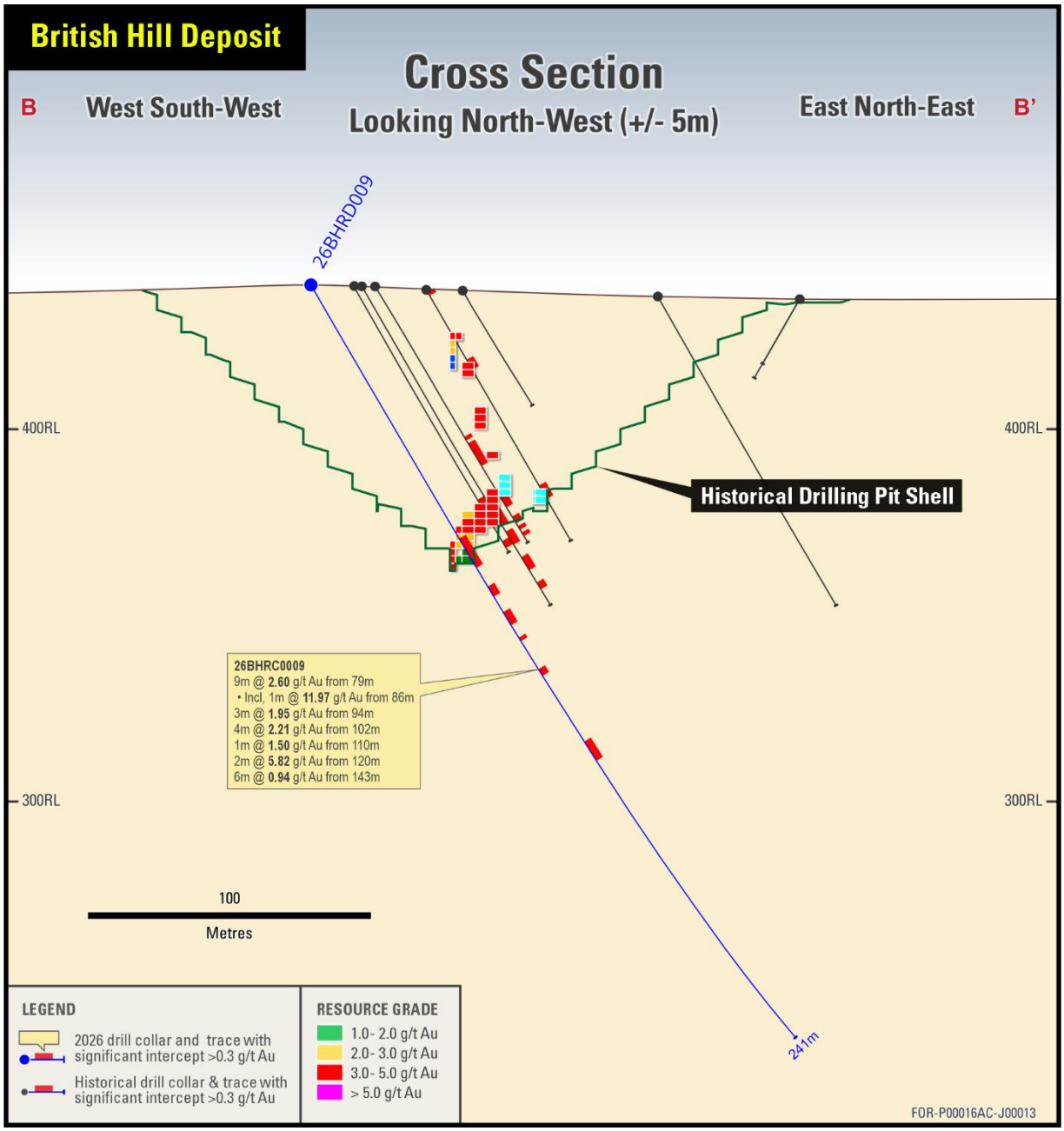

Figure 3. British Hill Cross Section B to B[1]

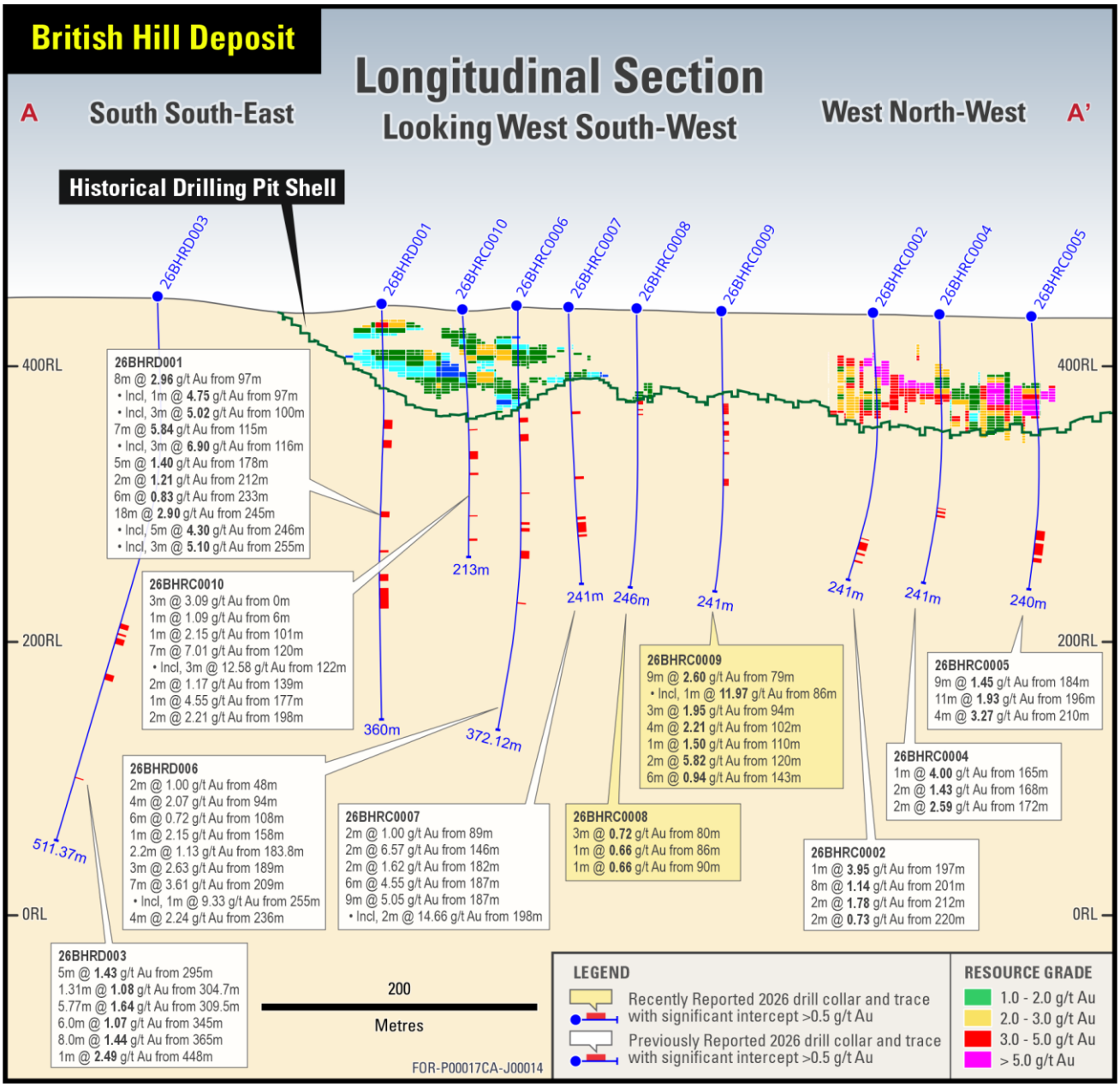

Figure 4. British Hill Long Section A to A[1]

About Southern Cross Hub

The Southern Cross Greenstone Belt is a strongly deformed, metamorphosed synformal remnant of a once larger greenstone assemblage. It has been shaped and attenuated by the emplacement of syn-tectonic granitoids include the Ghooli, Parker, and Rankin Domes.

The historical gold workings at Mt Palmer are hosted within an amphibolite sequence that extends from the greenstone-granite contact located approximately 400m to the west of the mine and a thin Banded Iron Formation (BIF) trending north-northeast located 200m east of the mine. The central project area collectively covers >10km2 of the granite-greenstone contact. Cenozoic deposits cover most of the project area away from this contact in both directions.

About the Mt Palmer Gold Project

Mt Palmer is located around 15km east of the Marvel Loch townsite in the Shire of Yilgarn, Western Australia. Access to the project is via an all-weather gravel road and secondary tracks. The Company acquired the initial 80% interest in the Mt Palmer Project through the takeover of Kula Gold Limited in January 2026.

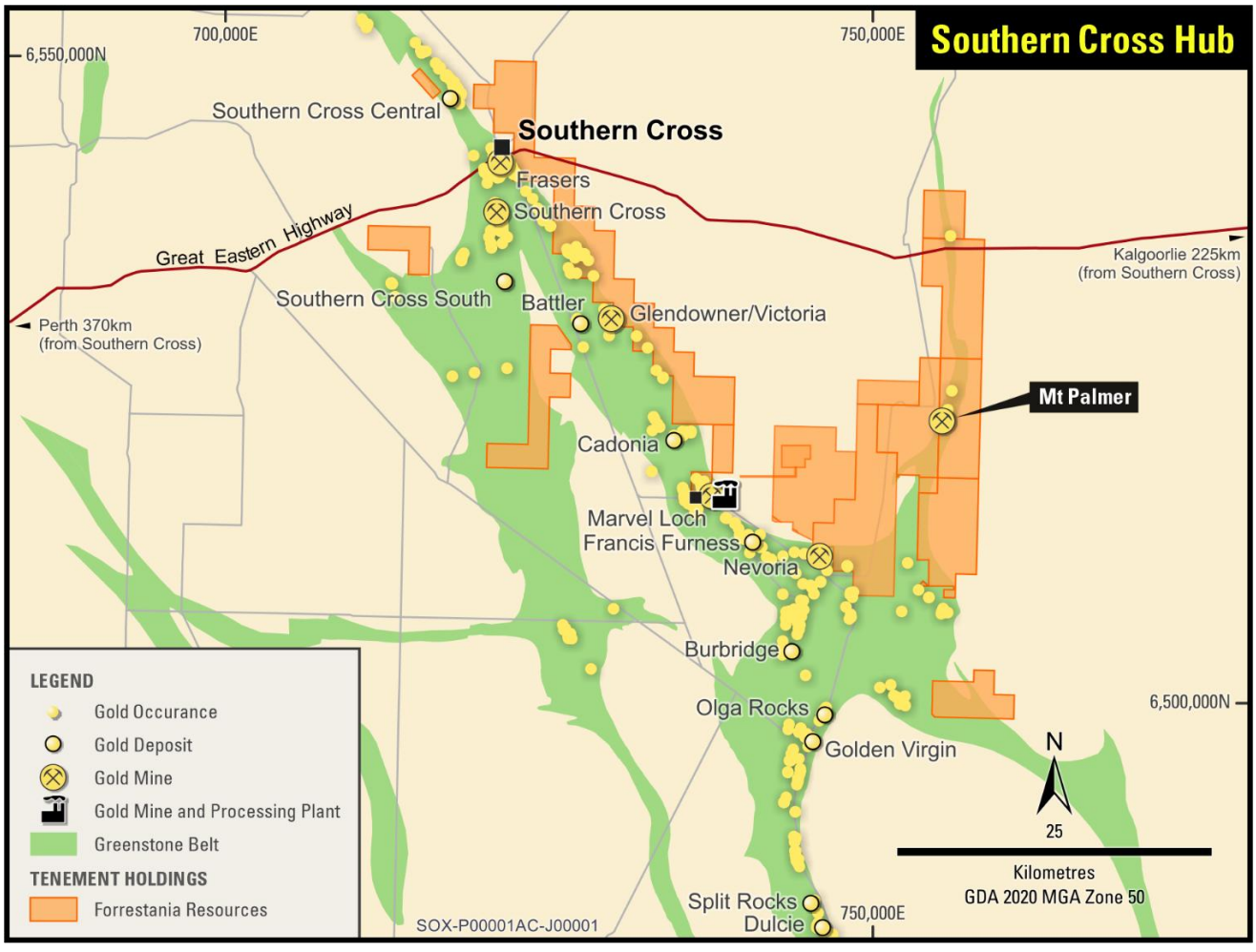

Figure 5. Southern Cross Hub location

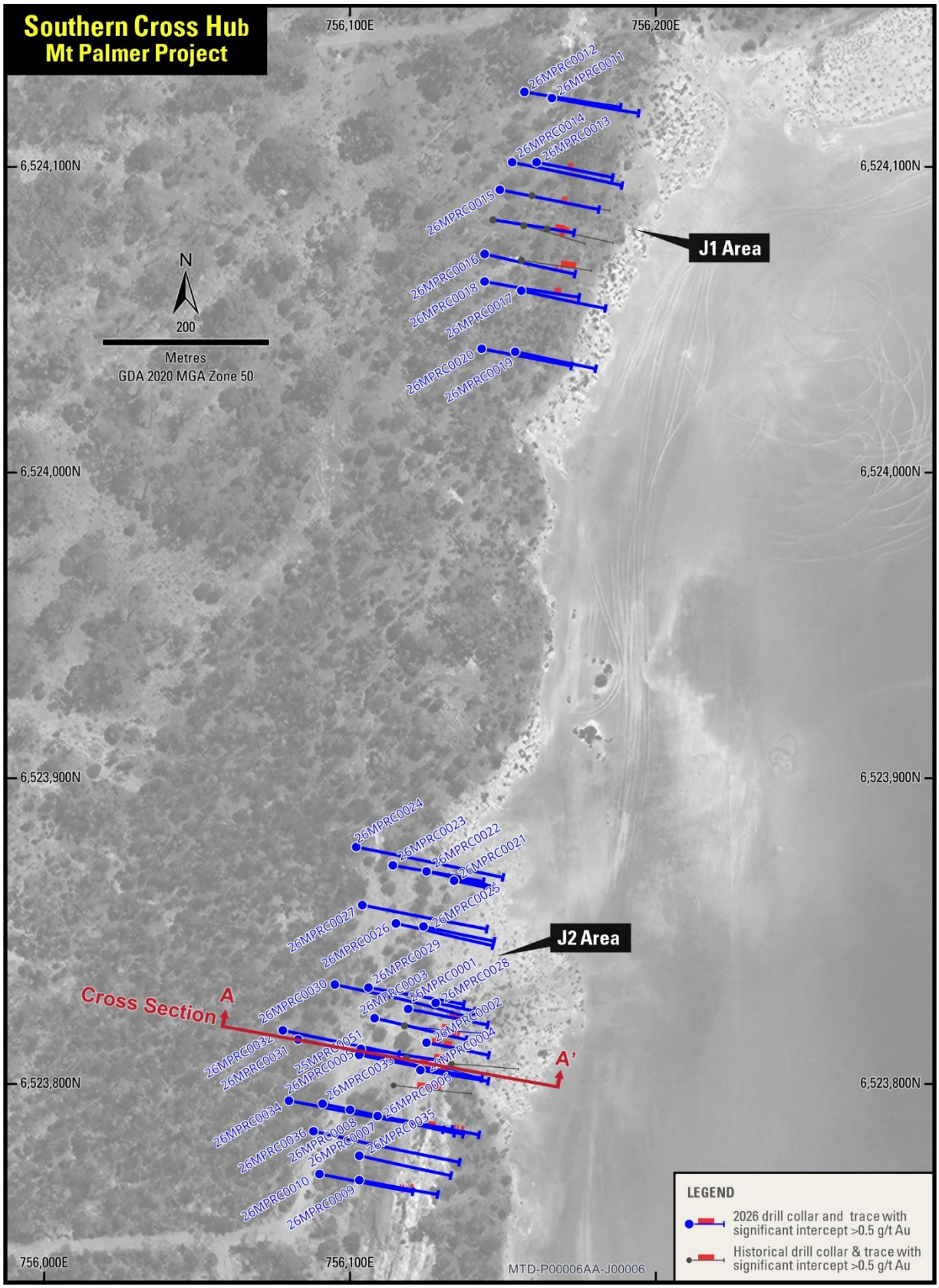

Figure 6. Mt Palmer Drill Collar location

Mt Palmer – RC Drill Program

The Company recently completed its Mt Palmer drill program (36 holes for 2,392 metres). The drilling has successfully given the Company a stronger understanding of the geology of the deposits, as well as successfully testing mineralisation, intervals of greater than 0.5 g/t gold with intervals less than 1m of internal dilution with assay results including:

26MPRC0001
- 7 metres @ 2.62 g/t gold from 26 metres

26MPRC0002
- 6 metres @ 7.60 g/t gold from 3 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 19.67 g/t gold from 5 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 10.77 g/t gold from 7 metres
- 6 metres @ 2.37 g/t gold from 11 metres

26MPRC0003
- 6 metres @ 1.11 g/t gold from 55 metres

26MPRC0004
- 18 metres @ 1.91 g/t gold from surface

26MPRC0005
- 6 metres @ 1.57 g/t gold from 55 metres

26MPRC0006
- 3 metres @ 1.63 g/t gold from 55 metres
- 2 metres @ 1.05 g/t gold from 58 metres

26MPRC0007
- 5 metres @ 1.50 g/t gold from 35 metres

26MPRC0008
- 3 metres @ 1.73 g/t gold from 56 metres

26MPRC0009
- 2 metres @ 0.84 g/t gold from 36 metres

26MPRC0010
- 3 metres @ 1.01 g/t gold from 56 metres

26MPRC0013
- 3 metres @ 1.09 g/t gold from 21 metres

26MPRC0014
- 1 metre @ 1.46 g/t gold from 38 metres

26MPRC0015
- 2 metres @ 0.83 g/t gold from 41 metres

26MPRC0016
- 1 metre @ 1.25 g/t gold from 48 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.92 g/t gold from 51 metres

26MPRC0017

- 1 metre @ 0.92 g/t gold from 33 metres

26MPRC0018

- 4 metres @ 1.39 g/t gold from 45 metres

Drilling intercept widths are down-hole widths and not true widths.

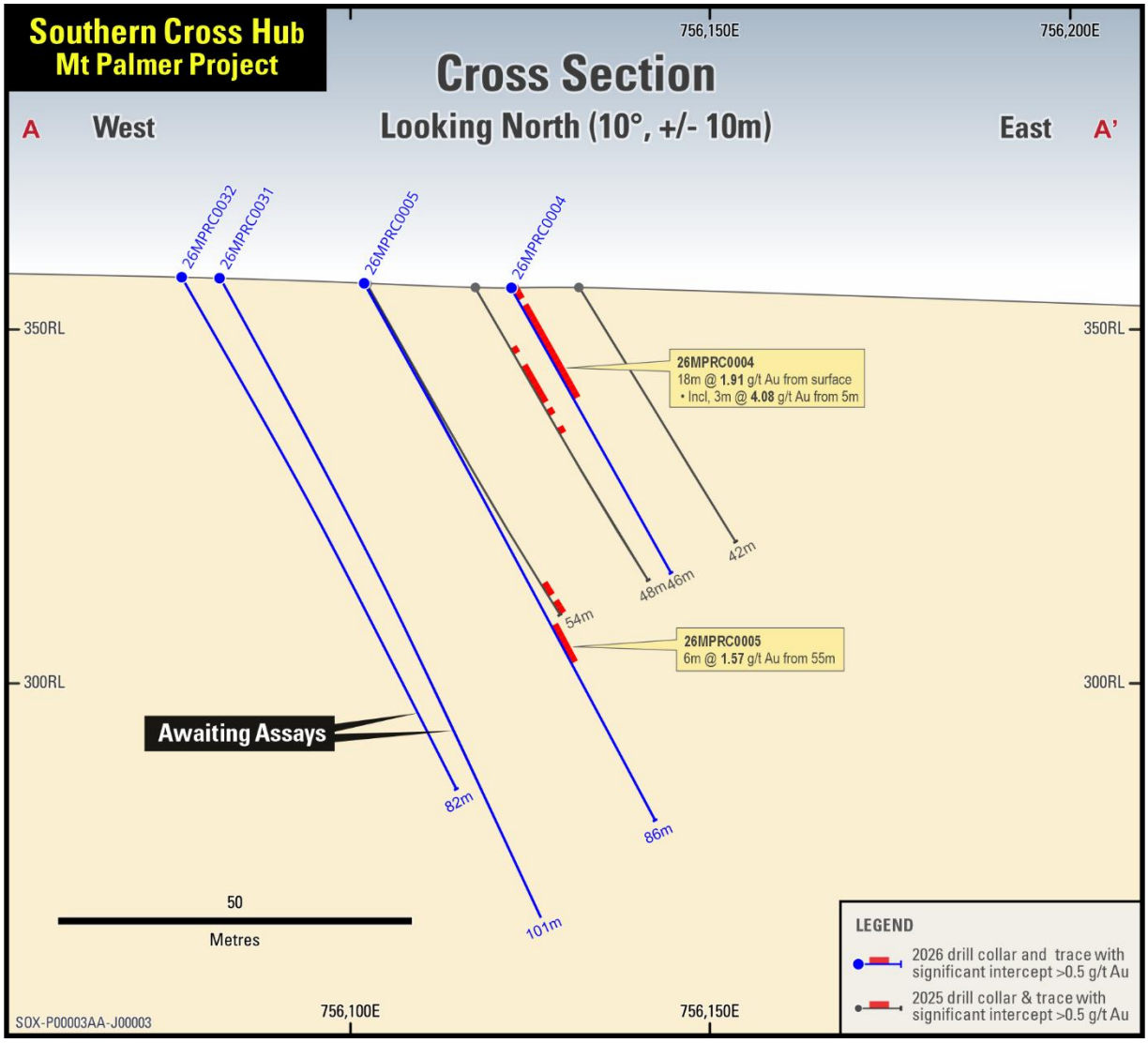

Figure 7. Mt Palmer Cross Section A to A[1]

About Johnson Range Project

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

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

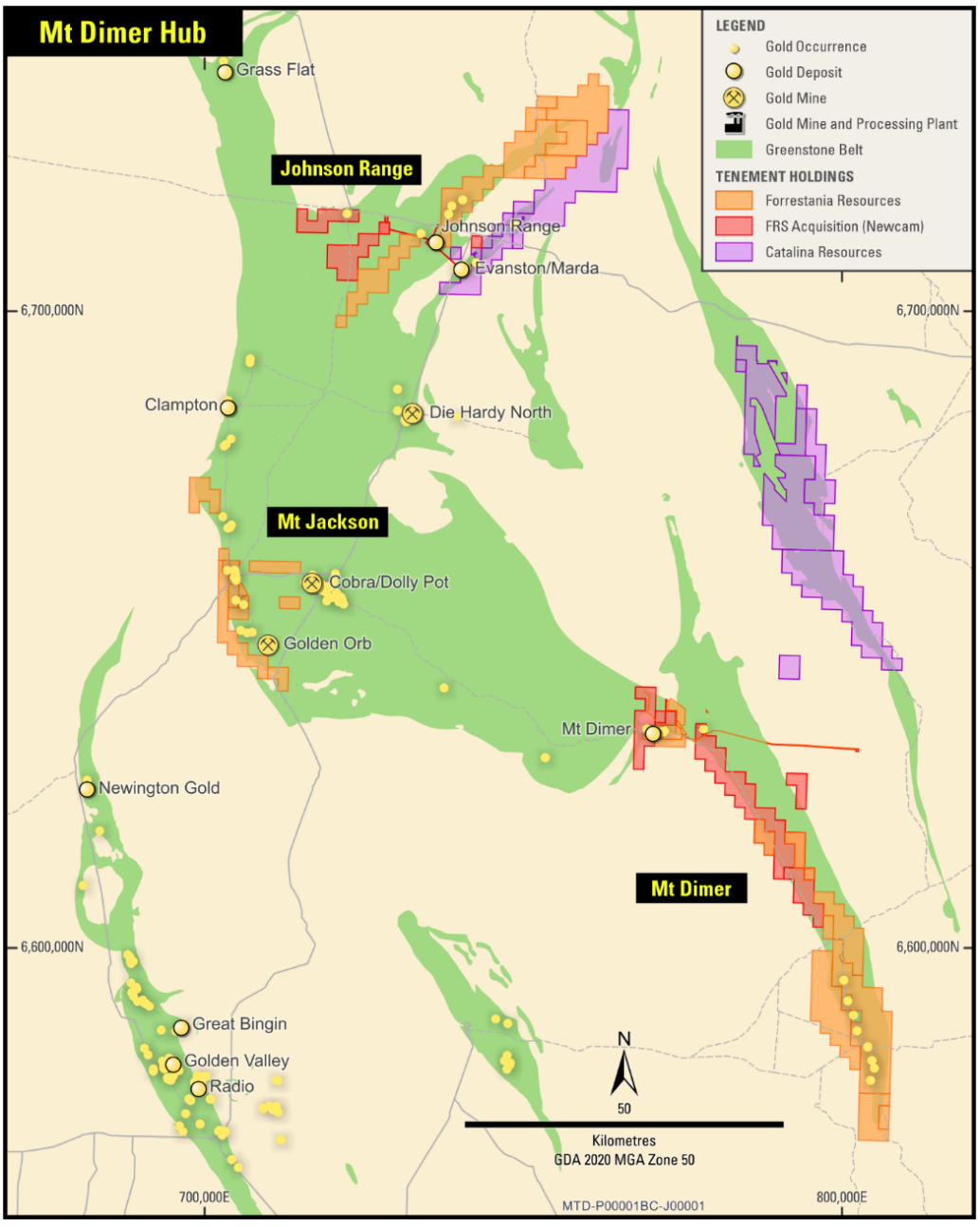

Figure 8. Location Map of Johnson Range Project

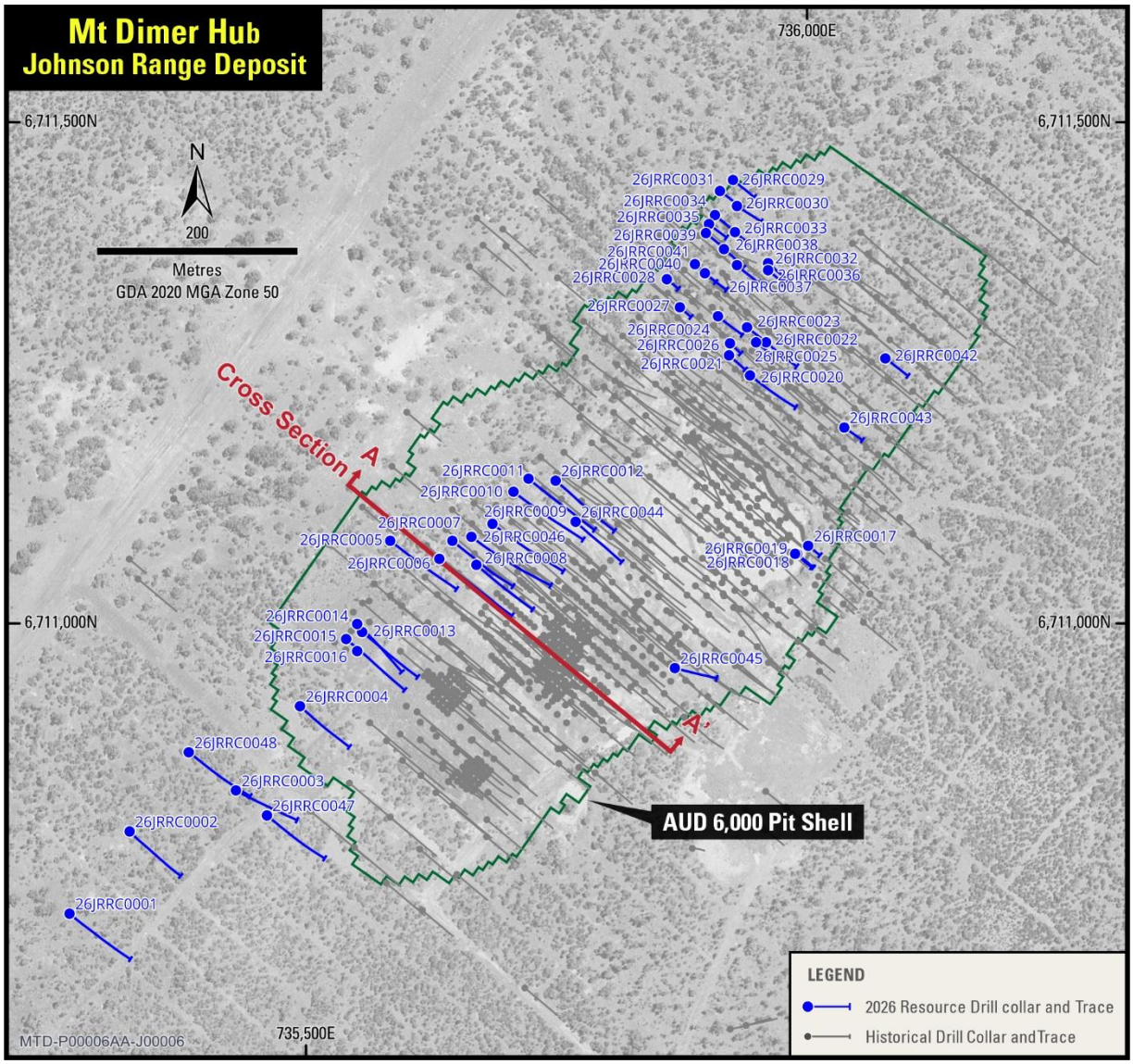

Figure 9. Johnson Range Project Drill Collar location

Johnson Range – RC Drill Program

The Company recently completed its Johnson Range drill program (48 holes for 4,344 metres). The drilling has successfully given the Company a better understanding of the geology of the deposits, as well as successfully testing mineralisation, intervals of greater than 0.5 g/t gold with intervals less than 1m of internal dilution with assay results including:

26JRRC0001
- 1 metre @ 0.74 g/t gold from 148 metres

26JRRC0005
- 1 metre @ 1.04 g/t gold from 146 metres
- 2 metres @ 0.74 g/t gold from 162 metres

26JRRC0006
- 1 metre @ 4.10 g/t gold from 103 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.53 g/t gold from 130 metres
- 7 metres @ 6.79 g/t gold from 135 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 13.69 g/t gold from 137 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 18.86 g/t gold from 138 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.60 g/t gold from 150 metres

26JRRC0007
- 2 metres @ 1.42 g/t gold from 86 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.65 g/t gold from 92 metres
- 2 metres @ 1.00 g/t gold from 98 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.52 g/t gold from 92 metres

26JRRC0008
- 1 metre @ 0.65 g/t gold from 1 metres
- 1 metre @ 2.53 g/t gold from 55 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.71 g/t gold from 79 metres
- 5 metres @ 1.16 g/t gold from 112 metres
- 4 metres @ 4.63 g/t gold from 119 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.71 g/t gold from 125 metres

26JRRC0009
- 2 metres @ 1.38 g/t gold from 87 metres
- 2 metres @ 2.88 g/t gold from 126 metres
- 4 metres @ 0.89 g/t gold from 138 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.73 g/t gold from 144 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.65 g/t gold from 149 metres

26JRRC0010

- 1 metre @ 0.79 g/t gold from 129 metres
- 3 metres @ 1.36 g/t gold from 151 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.66 g/t gold from 158 metres

26JRRC0011

- 1 metre @ 1.09 g/t gold from 132 metres

26JRRC0012

- 1 metre @ 0.57 g/t gold from 39 metres
- 1 metre @ 1.02 g/t gold from 140 metres

26JRRC0013

- 5 metres @ 0.67 g/t gold from surface
- 5 metres @ 0.80 g/t gold from 80 metres

26JRRC0014

- 4 metres @ 1.13 g/t gold from 1 metre
- 1 metre @ 0.85 g/t gold from 76 metres
- 7 metres @ 1.07 g/t gold from 84 metres

26JRRC0015

- 1 metre @ 1.38 g/t gold from 71 metres
- 3 metres @ 0.92 g/t gold from 82 metres

26JRRC0016

- 3 metres @ 1.78 g/t gold from 2 metres

26JRRC0017

- 2 metres @ 6.37 g/t gold from surface
- 1 metre @ 3.66 g/t gold from 7 metres

26JRRC0018

- 3 metres @ 1.69 g/t gold from 29 metres

26JRRC0019

- 1 metre @ 0.63 g/t gold from 1 metre
- 1 metre @ 0.61 g/t gold from 23 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.88 g/t gold from 31 metres

26JRRC0020

- 3 metres @ 0.72 g/t gold from 55 metres
- 3 metres @ 2.90 g/t gold from 105 metres

26JRRC0021

- 3 metres @ 5.81 g/t gold from 18 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.51 g/t gold from 36 metres

26JRRC0022

- 2 metres @ 0.99 g/t gold from 39 metres

26JRRC0023

- 1 metre @ 0.51 g/t gold from 37 metres

26JRRC0024

- 7 metres @ 11.63 g/t gold from 17 metres
- 2 metres @ 1.32 g/t gold from 31 metres

26JRRC0030

- 1 metre @ 1.59 g/t gold from 50 metres

26JRRC0031

- 2 metres @ 0.70 g/t gold from 36 metres

26JRRC0032

- 2 metres @ 1.11 g/t gold from 36 metres

26JRRC0033

- 1 metre @ 1.22 g/t gold from 27 metres
- 1 metre @ 3.18 g/t gold from 34 metres
- 2 metres @ 2.17 g/t gold from 41 metres

26JRRC0034

- 1 metre @ 0.64 g/t gold from 21 metres
- 5 metres @ 1.35 g/t gold from 29 metres

26JRRC0035

- 2 metres @ 1.39 g/t gold from 21 metres
- 4 metres @ 1.93 g/t gold from 21 metres

26JRRC0037

- 1 metre @ 0.79 g/t gold from 21 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.70 g/t gold from 36 metres
- 2 metres @ 9.23 g/t gold from 39 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.85 g/t gold from 43 metres

26JRRC0038

- 1 metre @ 0.95 g/t gold from 38 metres

26JRRC0039

- 1 metre @ 0.90 g/t gold from 21 metres
- 3 metres @ 2.35 g/t gold from 26 metres
- 1 metre @ 1.02 g/t gold from 36 metres

26JRRC0040

- 2 metres @ 2.51 g/t gold from 19 metres
- 7 metres @ 2.53 g/t gold from 24 metres
- 2 metres @ 3.94 g/t gold from 34 metres

26JRRC0040

- 2 metres @ 2.45 g/t gold from 17 metres

26JRRC0042

- 2 metres @ 0.87 g/t gold from 37 metres

26JRRC0043

- 1 metre @ 0.58 g/t gold from 2 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.97 g/t gold from 32 metres

26JRRC0044

- 1 metre @ 0.89 g/t gold from 8 metres
- 3 metres @ 11.47 g/t gold from 18 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 13.97 g/t gold from 18 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 18.95 g/t gold from 19 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.67 g/t gold from 57 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.84 g/t gold from 60 metres
- 1 metre @ 0.97 g/t gold from 118 metres

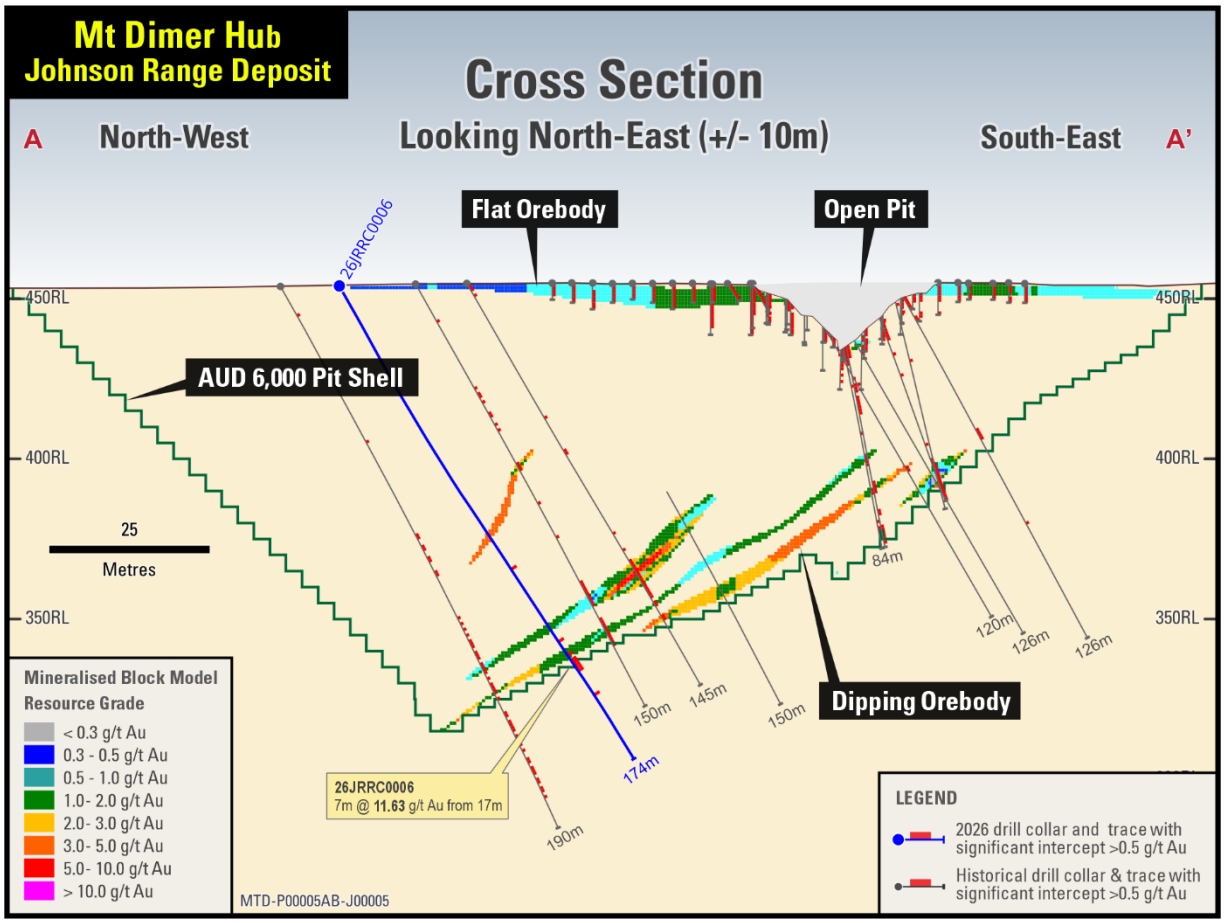

Figure 10. Johnson Range Cross Section A to A[1]

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

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) is a rapidly growing gold exploration and development company focused on building a portfolio of high-quality projects across Western Australia's premier mining districts.

Led by a refreshed and experienced board, Forrestania is strategically expanding its footprint across the Southern Cross, Eastern Goldfields and Forrestania regions through disciplined exploration, selective acquisitions and a commitment to unlocking the broader potential of these highly prospective belts.

In the Southern Cross district, the Company is advancing a strategy to define significant gold resources that can support long-term development opportunities.

The Forrestania Project, from which the Company takes its name, lies within a world-class mineral province adjacent to the historic Bounty gold mine (~1Moz historic production) and in proximity to major mining operations, underscoring the region's exceptional prospectivity.

Further north, Forrestania's projects near Coolgardie and Menzies provide additional exposure to gold within proven mineralised corridors of the Eastern Goldfields.

Forrestania Resources is dedicated to creating shareholder value through systematic exploration, strong technical execution and a focused approach to growing its gold asset base across Western Australia.

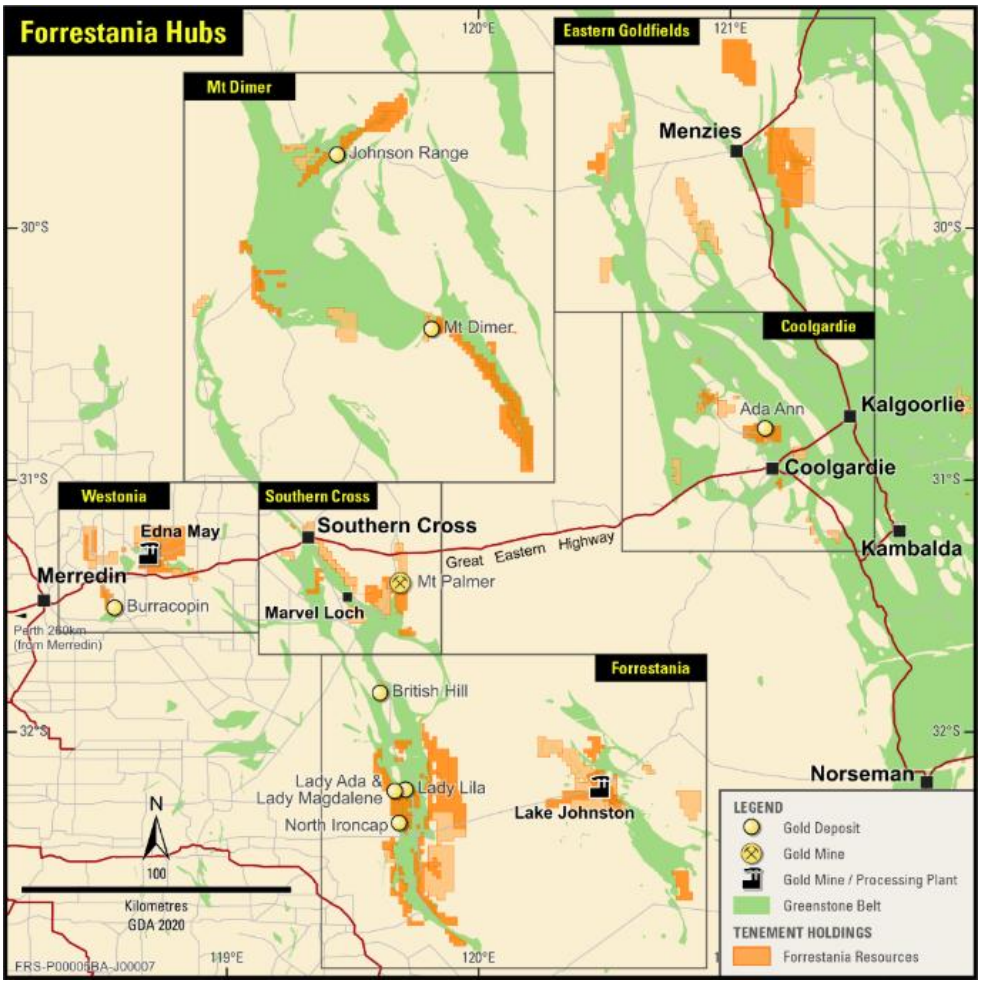

Figure 11. Forrestania Regional Hub locations

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.

Disclosure

The information in this announcement is based on the following publicly available ASX announcements, which is available from https://www2.asx.com.au/.

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

Cautionary statement regarding values & forward-looking information

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

Appendix 1: British Hill Collar Data for Drillholes Included in this ASX Release

All Holes located on Tenement M77/1256.

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

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	Maximum Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26BHRD001	746647	6473557	444	360	-56.8	74.2
26BHRD003	746779	6473422	449	511.37	-54.2	80.4
26BHRD006	746642	6473659	443	372.12	-59.7	70.7
26BHRC0002	746561	6473910	438	241	-53.5	79.8
26BHRC0004	746557	6473960	436	241	-54.1	77.6
26BHRC0005	746532	6474024	435	240	-55.4	73.7
26BHRC0007	746631	6473696	442	241	-60.0	69.7
26BHRC0008	746619	6473745	441	246	-55.1	75.4
26BHRC0009	746644	6473818	439	241	-56.9	75.8
26BHRC0010	746748	6473648	440	213	-56.9	71.2

Appendix 2: Mount Palmer Collar Data for Drillholes Included in this ASX Release

All Holes located on Tenement E77/2423.

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

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	Maximum Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26MPRC0001	756118	6523823	356	51	-60	98
26MPRC0002	756124	6523812	356	41	-60	99
26MPRC0003	756107	6523820	359	66	-60	100
26MPRC0004	756122	6523803	359	46	-60	97
26MPRC0005	756102	6523808	359	86	-60	100
26MPRC0006	756108	6523788	359	71	-60	98
26MPRC0007	756108	6523788	359	46	-60	100
26MPRC0008	756099	6523790	359	76	-60	100
26MPRC0009	756102	6523767	359	56	-60	99
26MPRC0010	756089	6523769	358	66	-60	99
26MPRC0011	756165	6524121	362	56	-60	100
26MPRC0012	756156	6524123	363	61	-60	100
26MPRC0013	756160	6524100	362	51	-60	100
26MPRC0014	756152	6524100	363	71	-60	100
26MPRC0015	756148	6524091	363	66	-60	99
26MPRC0016	756143	6524070	362	61	-60	101
26MPRC0017	756155	6524058	361	56	-60	101
26MPRC0018	756143	6524061	362	61	-60	99
26MPRC0019	756153	6524038	360	51	-60	100
26MPRC0020	756142	6524039	361	61	-60	100
26MPRC0022	756124	6523868	356	46	-60	100
26MPRC0023	756113	6523870	357	61	-60	100
26MPRC0021	756133	6523865	355	21	-60	100
26MPRC0024	756101	6523876	357	101	-60	100
26MPRC0025	756123	6523850	356	46	-60	100
26MPRC0026	756114	6523851	357	71	-60	100
26MPRC0027	756103	6523857	357	86	-60	100
26MPRC0028	756127	6523825	356	26	-60	100
26MPRC0029	756105	6523830	357	66	-60	100
26MPRC0030	756094	6523831	358	101	-60	100
26MPRC0031	756082	6523813	358	101	-60	100
26MPRC0032	756077	6523816	366	82	-60	100
26MPRC0033	756090	6523792	366	101	-60	100
26MPRC0034	756079	6523793	366	116	-60	100
26MPRC0035	756102	6523775	361	61	-60	100
26MPRC0036	756087	6523783	386	106	-60	100

Appendix 3: Johnson Range Collar Data for Drillholes Included in this ASX Release

All Holes located on Tenement M77/1263.

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

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	Maximum Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26JRRC0001	735263	6710709	469	156	-60	127
26JRRC0002	735323	6710791	466	150	-60	130
26JRRC0003	735429	6710832	472	150	-60	130
26JRRC0004	735493	6710916	468	138	-60	123
26JRRC0005	735583	6711081	460	174	-60	127
26JRRC0006	735632	6711063	460	174	-60	127
26JRRC0007	735645	6711081	460	144	-60	128
26JRRC0008	735669	6711057	461	144	-60	128
26JRRC0009	735685	6711098	461	150	-60	130
26JRRC0010	735706	6711130	460	174	-60	130
26JRRC0011	735721	6711143	459	180	-60	127
26JRRC0012	735748	6711141	460	150	-60	127
26JRRC0013	735555	6710990	462	150	-60	128
26JRRC0014	735550	6710998	463	132	-60	129
26JRRC0015	735539	6710983	463	150	-60	134
26JRRC0016	735550	6710971	464	6	-60	130
26JRRC0017	736000	6711076	483	30	-60	128
26JRRC0018	735989	6711068	460	42	-60	129
26JRRC0019	735987	6711068	460	42	-60	129
26JRRC0020	735942	6711246	459	114	-60	127
26JRRC0021	735921	6711266	459	42	-60	121
26JRRC0022	735958	6711279	460	78	-60	129
26JRRC0023	735939	6611294	459	42	-60	127
26JRRC0024	735910	6711305	461	60	-60	128
26JRRC0025	735948	6711279	460	42	-60	128
26JRRC0026	735922	6711278	459	30	-60	132
26JRRC0027	735872	6711314	457	30	-60	130
26JRRC0028	735859	6711342	457	30	-60	129
26JRRC0029	735925	6711441	463	54	-60	129
26JRRC0030	735929	6711415	456	54	-60	123
26JRRC0031	735912	6711430	456	54	-60	127
26JRRC0032	735960	6711358	460	54	-60	131
26JRRC0033	735927	6711389	459	54	-60	130
26JRRC0034	735907	6711406	460	54	-60	130
26JRRC0035	735901	6711397	460	42	-60	126
26JRRC0036	735960	6711351	458	42	-60	131

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	Maximum Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26JRRC0037	735263	6710709	469	156	-60	131
26JRRC0038	735323	6710791	466	150	-60	135
26JRRC0039	735429	6710832	472	150	-60	130
26JRRC0040	735493	6710916	468	138	-60	131
26JRRC0041	735583	6711081	460	174	-60	131
26JRRC0042	735632	6711063	460	174	-60	128
26JRRC0043	735645	6711081	460	144	-60	124
26JRRC0044	735669	6711057	461	144	-60	130
26JRRC0045	735685	6711098	461	150	-60	103
26JRRC0046	735706	6711130	460	174	-60	122
26JRRC0047	735721	6711143	459	180	-60	122
26JRRC0048	735748	6711141	460	150	-60	121

Appendix 4: Significant Intercepts Table for the British Hill Drill program

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

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26BHRC0008	46	47	1	0.39
26BHRC0008	59	60	1	0.43
26BHRC0008	79	80	1	0.79
26BHRC0008	80	81	1	0.75
26BHRC0008	81	82	1	0.63
26BHRC0008	86	87	1	0.66
26BHRC0008	87	88	1	0.32
26BHRC0008	88	89	1	0.18
26BHRC0008	89	90	1	0.31
26BHRC0008	90	91	1	0.66
26BHRC0008	91	92	1	0.21
26BHRC0008	92	93	1	0.49
26BHRC0008	110	111	1	0.36
26BHRC0009	62	63	1	0.37
26BHRC0009	78	79	1	0.486
26BHRC0009	79	80	1	0.507
26BHRC0009	80	81	1	0.709
26BHRC0009	81	82	1	0.654
26BHRC0009	82	83	1	1.183
26BHRC0009	83	84	1	5.213
26BHRC0009	84	85	1	0.223
26BHRC0009	85	86	1	0.854
26BHRC0009	86	87	1	11.97
26BHRC0009	87	88	1	2.075
26BHRC0009	94	95	1	1.945
26BHRC0009	95	96	1	2.908
26BHRC0009	96	97	1	1.006
26BHRC0009	97	98	1	0.468
26BHRC0009	98	99	1	0.364
26BHRC0009	99	100	1	0.109
26BHRC0009	100	101	1	0.142
26BHRC0009	101	102	1	0.475
26BHRC0009	102	103	1	1.143
26BHRC0009	103	104	1	3.596
26BHRC0009	104	105	1	3.621
26BHRC0009	105	106	1	0.621
26BHRC0009	106	107	1	0.47
26BHRC0009	107	108	1	0.43
26BHRC0009	108	109	1	0.083
26BHRC0009	109	110	1	0.066
26BHRC0009	110	111	1	1.423
26BHRC0009	120	121	1	2.628
26BHRC0009	121	122	1	9.012
26BHRC0009	143	144	1	0.94

Appendix 5: Significant Intercepts Table for the Mt Palmer Drill program

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

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26MPRC0001	26	27	1	8.15
26MPRC0001	27	28	1	2.07
26MPRC0001	28	29	1	1.99
26MPRC0001	29	30	1	2.26
26MPRC0001	30	31	1	1.38
26MPRC0001	31	32	1	1.98
26MPRC0001	32	33	1	0.51
26MPRC0002	3	4	1	1.73
26MPRC0002	4	5	1	5.33
26MPRC0002	5	6	1	19.67
26MPRC0002	6	7	1	2.48
26MPRC0002	7	8	1	10.77
26MPRC0002	8	9	1	5.61
26MPRC0002	9	10	1	0.42
26MPRC0002	10	11	1	0.44
26MPRC0002	11	11.5	0.5	6.41
26MPRC0002	11.5	12	0.5	2.13
26MPRC0002	12	13	1	1.41
26MPRC0002	13	14	1	1.8
26MPRC0002	14	15	1	1.82
26MPRC0002	15	16	1	0.64
26MPRC0002	16	17	1	0.42
26MPRC0002	17	18	1	0.34
26MPRC0003	51	52	1	0.3
26MPRC0004	52	53	1	0.25
26MPRC0004	53	54	1	0.13
26MPRC0004	54	55	1	0.43
26MPRC0004	55	56	1	1.08
26MPRC0004	56	57	1	0.52
26MPRC0004	57	58	1	1.05
26MPRC0004	58	59	1	0.32
26MPRC0004	59	60	1	0.92
26MPRC0004	60	61	1	2.79
26MPRC0004	0	1	1	0.57
26MPRC0004	1	2	1	0.54
26MPRC0004	2	3	1	0.49
26MPRC0004	3	4	1	0.9
26MPRC0004	4	5	1	0.87
26MPRC0004	5	6	1	5.62
26MPRC0004	6	7	1	2.05
26MPRC0004	7	8	1	4.58
26MPRC0004	8	9	1	2.92
26MPRC0004	9	10	1	3.04
26MPRC0004	10	11	1	2.01

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26MPRC0004	45	46	1	0.49
26MPRC0005	55	56	1	1.09
26MPRC0005	56	57	1	2.82
26MPRC0005	57	58	1	1.23
26MPRC0005	58	59	1	0.38
26MPRC0005	59	60	1	2.31
26MPRC0005	60	61	1	1.61
26MPRC0005	61	62	1	0.32
26MPRC0005	62	63	1	0.1
26MPRC0005	63	64	1	0.42
26MPRC0006	53	54	1	0.58
26MPRC0006	54	55	1	0.44
26MPRC0006	55	56	1	2.47
26MPRC0006	56	57	1	0.36
26MPRC0006	57	58	1	0.29
26MPRC0006	58	59	1	1.14
26MPRC0006	59	60	1	0.95
26MPRC0007	35	36	1	0.8
26MPRC0007	36	37	1	1.46
26MPRC0007	37	38	1	1.74
26MPRC0007	38	39	1	1.46
26MPRC0007	39	40	1	2.04
26MPRC0008	56	57	1	2.11
26MPRC0008	57	58	1	0.73
26MPRC0008	58	59	1	2.35
26MPRC0009	36	37	1	0.8
26MPRC0009	37	38	1	0.88
26MPRC0010	56	57	1	1.15
26MPRC0010	57	58	1	0.11
26MPRC0010	58	59	1	1.77
26MPRC0011	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0012	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0013	21	22	1	0.88
26MPRC0013	22	23	1	1.89
26MPRC0013	23	24	1	0.51
26MPRC0014	36	37	1	0.31
26MPRC0014	37	38	1	0.41
26MPRC0014	38	39	1	1.46
26MPRC0014	39	40	1	0.3
26MPRC0015	41	42	1	0.99
26MPRC0015	42	43	1	0.67
26MPRC0015	43	44	1	0.49

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26MPRC0016	48	49	1	1.25
26MPRC0016	49	50	1	0.13
26MPRC0016	50	51	1	0.24
26MPRC0016	51	52	1	0.92
26MPRC0017	20	21	1	0.39
26MPRC0017	32	33	1	0.38
26MPRC0017	33	34	1	0.92
26MPRC0018	45	46	1	3.49
26MPRC0018	46	47	1	0.65
26MPRC0018	47	48	1	0.9
26MPRC0018	48	49	1	0.52
26MPRC0019	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0020	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0021	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0022	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0023	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0024	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0025	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0026	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0027	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0028	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0029	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0030	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0031	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0032	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0033	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0034	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0035	Awaiting Assays			
26MPRC0036	Awaiting Assays			

Appendix 6: Significant Intercepts Table for the Johnson Range Drill program

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

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26JRRC0001	148	149	1	0.736
26JRRC0002	NSI			
26JRRC0003	50	51	1	0.499
26JRRC0003	54	55	1	0.45
26JRRC0004	NSI			
26JRRC0005	146	147	1	1.037
26JRRC0005	155	156	1	0.355
26JRRC0005	162	163	1	0.92
26JRRC0005	163	164	1	0.55
26JRRC0006	83	84	1	0.328
26JRRC0006	99	100	1	0.38
26JRRC0006	103	104	1	4.1
26JRRC0006	130	131	1	0.53
26JRRC0006	135	136	1	2.892
26JRRC0006	136	137	1	0.338
26JRRC0006	137	138	1	13.692
26JRRC0006	138	139	1	18.855
26JRRC0006	139	140	1	8.143
26JRRC0006	140	141	1	2.064
26JRRC0006	141	142	1	1.532
26JRRC0006	142	143	1	0.355
26JRRC0006	143	144	1	0.24
26JRRC0006	144	145	1	0.495
26JRRC0006	150	151	1	0.599
26JRRC0007	86	87	1	1.561
26JRRC0007	87	88	1	1.27
26JRRC0007	92	93	1	0.654
26JRRC0007	96	97	1	0.312
26JRRC0007	97	98	1	0.369
26JRRC0007	98	99	1	1.145
26JRRC0007	99	100	1	0.854
26JRRC0007	119	120	1	0.382
26JRRC0007	137	138	1	0.524
26JRRC0008	1	2	1	0.653
26JRRC0008	55	56	1	2.527
26JRRC0008	76	77	1	0.404
26JRRC0008	79	80	1	0.713
26JRRC0008	111	112	1	0.384
26JRRC0008	112	113	1	1.132
26JRRC0008	113	114	1	1.003
26JRRC0008	114	115	1	2.292
26JRRC0008	115	116	1	0.387
26JRRC0008	116	117	1	0.985
26JRRC0008	117	118	1	0.135

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26JRRC0008	118	119	1	0.045
26JRRC0008	119	120	1	0.889
26JRRC0008	120	121	1	0.498
26JRRC0008	121	122	1	11.866
26JRRC0008	122	123	1	5.266
26JRRC0008	123	124	1	0.127
26JRRC0008	124	125	1	0.254
26JRRC0008	125	126	1	0.713
26JRRC0009	0	1	1	0.339
26JRRC0009	69	70	1	0.342
26JRRC0009	87	88	1	0.565
26JRRC0009	88	89	1	2.186
26JRRC0009	126	127	1	2.206
26JRRC0009	127	128	1	3.547
26JRRC0009	128	129	1	0.301
26JRRC0009	129	130	1	0.062
26JRRC0009	130	131	1	0.064
26JRRC0009	131	132	1	0.357
26JRRC0009	138	139	1	0.76
26JRRC0009	139	140	1	0.583
26JRRC0009	140	141	1	1.207
26JRRC0009	141	142	1	0.994
26JRRC0009	142	143	1	0.272
26JRRC0009	143	144	1	0.27
26JRRC0009	144	145	1	0.729
26JRRC0009	149	150	1	0.645
26JRRC0010	129	130	1	0.789
26JRRC0010	151	152	1	1.623
26JRRC0010	152	153	1	1.188
26JRRC0010	153	154	1	1.273
26JRRC0010	154	155	1	0.372
26JRRC0010	155	156	1	0.455
26JRRC0010	156	157	1	0.253
26JRRC0010	157	158	1	0.211
26JRRC0010	158	159	1	0.655
26JRRC0010	159	160	1	0.394
26JRRC0011	132	133	1	1.088
26JRRC0012	39	40	1	0.57
26JRRC0012	40	41	1	0.48
26JRRC0012	140	141	1	1.022
26JRRC0013	0	1	1	1.049
26JRRC0013	1	2	1	0.635
26JRRC0013	2	3	1	0.873
26JRRC0013	3	4	1	0.259
26JRRC0013	4	5	1	0.521
26JRRC0013	78	79	1	0.372
26JRRC0013	79	80	1	0.485
26JRRC0013	80	81	1	0.986

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26JRRC0013	81	82	1	0.545
26JRRC0013	82	83	1	1.314
26JRRC0013	83	84	1	0.554
26JRRC0013	84	85	1	0.618
26JRRC0014	0	1	1	0.329
26JRRC0014	1	2	1	2.02
26JRRC0014	2	3	1	1.283
26JRRC0014	3	4	1	0.527
26JRRC0014	4	5	1	0.687
26JRRC0014	76	77	1	0.85
26JRRC0014	77	78	1	0.472
26JRRC0014	84	85	1	0.755
26JRRC0014	85	86	1	0.498
26JRRC0014	86	87	1	2.464
26JRRC0014	87	88	1	1.847
26JRRC0014	88	89	1	0.955
26JRRC0014	89	90	1	0.33
26JRRC0014	90	91	1	0.634
26JRRC0015	2	3	1	0.511
26JRRC0015	3	4	1	0.699
26JRRC0015	4	5	1	0.511
26JRRC0015	5	6	1	0.403
26JRRC0015	70	71	1	0.46
26JRRC0015	71	72	1	1.377
26JRRC0015	82	83	1	0.948
26JRRC0015	83	84	1	0.764
26JRRC0015	84	85	1	1.049
26JRRC0015	85	86	1	0.323
26JRRC0016	1	2	1	0.369
26JRRC0016	2	3	1	0.544
26JRRC0016	3	4	1	0.41
26JRRC0016	4	5	1	4.4
26JRRC0017	0	1	1	10.748
26JRRC0017	1	2	1	1.991
26JRRC0017	7	8	1	3.66
26JRRC0018	1	2	1	0.388
26JRRC0018	2	3	1	0.361
26JRRC0018	3	4	1	0.161
26JRRC0018	4	5	1	0.302
26JRRC0018	5	6	1	0.129
26JRRC0018	6	7	1	0.317
26JRRC0018	7	8	1	0.371
26JRRC0018	8	9	1	0.706
26JRRC0018	9	10	1	0.628
26JRRC0018	10	11	1	1.01
26JRRC0018	11	12	1	0.331
26JRRC0018	29	30	1	1.927
26JRRC0018	30	31	1	2.232

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26JRRC0018	31	32	1	0.907
26JRRC0018	38	39	1	0.486
26JRRC0019	0	1	1	0.491
26JRRC0019	1	2	1	0.632
26JRRC0019	23	24	1	0.607
26JRRC0019	24	25	1	0.228
26JRRC0019	25	26	1	0.323
26JRRC0019	31	32	1	0.876
26JRRC0020	25	26	1	0.316
26JRRC0020	55	56	1	0.918
26JRRC0020	56	57	1	0.516
26JRRC0020	68	69	1	0.443
26JRRC0020	105	106	1	2.91
26JRRC0020	106	107	1	4.488
26JRRC0020	107	108	1	1.307
26JRRC0021	18	19	1	0.924
26JRRC0021	19	20	1	15.701
26JRRC0021	20	21	1	0.8
26JRRC0021	21	22	1	0.321
26JRRC0021	27	28	1	0.328
26JRRC0021	33	34	1	0.302
26JRRC0021	36	37	1	0.513
26JRRC0021	37	38	1	0.327
26JRRC0022	39	40	1	1.341
26JRRC0022	40	41	1	0.644
26JRRC0022	71	72	1	0.705
26JRRC0022	72	73	1	0.53
26JRRC0023	37	38	1	0.513
26JRRC0024	17	18	1	0.796
26JRRC0024	18	19	1	0.586
26JRRC0024	19	20	1	25.961
26JRRC0024	20	21	1	40.25
26JRRC0024	21	22	1	1.523
26JRRC0024	22	23	1	11.189
26JRRC0024	23	24	1	1.083
26JRRC0024	24	25	1	0.309
26JRRC0024	31	32	1	0.807
26JRRC0024	32	33	1	1.84
26JRRC0025	NSI			
26JRRC0026	NSI			
26JRRC0027	NSI			
26JRRC0028	NSI			
26JRRC0029	NSI			
26JRRC0030	50	51	1	1.585
26JRRC0031	36	37	1	0.794
26JRRC0031	37	38	1	0.607
26JRRC0032	36	37	1	1.471
26JRRC0032	37	38	1	0.755

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26JRRC0032	38	39	1	0.415
26JRRC0032	39	40	1	0.462
26JRRC0032	40	41	1	0.332
26JRRC0032	38	39	1	0.415
26JRRC0033	27	28	1	1.215
26JRRC0033	33	34	1	0.492
26JRRC0033	34	35	1	3.176
26JRRC0033	41	42	1	3.622
26JRRC0033	42	43	1	0.718
26JRRC0034	21	22	1	0.643
26JRRC0034	29	30	1	0.535
26JRRC0034	30	31	1	3.485
26JRRC0034	31	32	1	0.185
26JRRC0034	32	33	1	2.895
26JRRC0034	33	34	1	0.425
26JRRC0034	34	35	1	0.548
26JRRC0035	21	22	1	0.598
26JRRC0035	22	23	1	2.176
26JRRC0035	28	29	1	1.173
26JRRC0035	29	30	1	0.021
26JRRC0035	30	31	1	2.443
26JRRC0035	31	32	1	4.089
26JRRC0036	NSI			
26JRRC0037	28	29	1	0.785
26JRRC0037	36	37	1	0.701
26JRRC0037	37	38	1	0.154
26JRRC0037	38	39	1	0.072
26JRRC0037	39	40	1	12.846
26JRRC0037	40	41	1	5.608
26JRRC0037	41	42	1	0.014
26JRRC0037	42	43	1	0.008
26JRRC0037	43	44	1	0.845
26JRRC0037	44	45	1	0.455
26JRRC0038	20	21	1	0.372
26JRRC0038	38	39	1	0.952
26JRRC0039	21	22	1	0.896
26JRRC0039	26	27	1	1.031
26JRRC0039	27	28	1	0.473
26JRRC0039	28	29	1	5.539
26JRRC0039	36	37	1	1.021
26JRRC0040	19	20	1	4.294
26JRRC0040	20	21	1	0.718
26JRRC0040	24	25	1	9.154
26JRRC0040	25	26	1	2.786
26JRRC0040	26	27	1	1.491
26JRRC0040	27	28	1	1.825
26JRRC0040	28	29	1	0.616

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26JRRC0040	29	30	1	0.843
26JRRC0040	30	31	1	0.984
26JRRC0040	31	32	1	0.037
26JRRC0040	32	33	1	0.298
26JRRC0040	33	34	1	0.338
26JRRC0040	34	35	1	0.834
26JRRC0040	35	36	1	7.048
26JRRC0041	2	3	1	0.36
26JRRC0041	17	18	1	0.945
26JRRC0041	18	19	1	3.956
26JRRC0041	19	20	1	0.325
26JRRC0042	1	2	1	0.333
26JRRC0042	37	38	1	0.63
26JRRC0042	38	39	1	1.105
26JRRC0043	2	3	1	0.579
26JRRC0043	3	4	1	0.429
26JRRC0043	4	5	1	0.303
26JRRC0043	32	33	1	0.97
26JRRC0044	8	9	1	0.891
26JRRC0044	9	10	1	0.332
26JRRC0044	17	18	1	0.355
26JRRC0044	18	19	1	13.967
26JRRC0044	19	20	1	18.949
26JRRC0044	20	21	1	1.508
26JRRC0044	26	27	1	0.309
26JRRC0044	57	58	1	0.674
26JRRC0044	60	61	1	0.842
26JRRC0044	117	118	1	0.38
26JRRC0044	118	119	1	0.973
26JRRC0044	119	120	1	0.466
26JRRC0045	Awaiting Assays			
26JRRC0046	Awaiting Assays			
26JRRC0047	58	59	1	0.334
26JRRC0048	NSI			

Appendix 7: Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for British Hill

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.*	Legacy : Historic diamond and RC drilling was used to bolster the geological interp and does not contribute to the data relied on for estimation. Legacy samples were assayed at various laboratories in WA, Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50g Fire Assay. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals. Diamond core samples are assumed to have been taken at between 0.3 and 1.2m intervals. IMD: Samples were all analysed by Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50g Fire Assay. All IMD sampling was conducted using IMD QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and duplicates for qualitative analysis. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals. FRS: Samples were all analysed by Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50g Fire Assay. All sampling was conducted using FRS QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and duplicates for qualitative analysis. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at between 0.3 and 1.0m intervals.
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).*	IMD: RC drilling was via 5 3/8th inch face sampling hammer. Drilling is via NQ and HQ diamond coring (triple tubing was used to aid recoveries in heavily weathered core. All IMD holes were surveyed using a reflex Gyro north seeking gyroscopic instrument (or equivalent) to obtain accurate down-hole directional data where ground conditions allowed. Legacy holes were at times twinned to gauge their spatial veracity and this showed good correlation between IMD and legacy drilling. FRS: RC drilling was via 5 ¼" face sampling hammer. Drilling is via NQ and HQ diamond coring .
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*	Each individual sample is visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. Wet RC samples aren't utilised. Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded and captured within the project database. Core loss is noted where it occurs. Some intervals of core loss result from highly weathered material in the regolith – where assays have been reported in these intervals, the missing interval has diluted at the reported assay grade of that interval The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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.*	Core and RC chips were both geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes. Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. All new core has been photographed wet and dry.

	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Sulphides in the lode positions occur predominately as disseminated grains and rarely as fine stringers varying from 1 to 3%. Pyrite dominates >95% with lesser arsenopyrite are rarely chalcopyrite. The sulphides typically occur on the margins of quartz veins or internal to the host rock. All holes are logged in full
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.*	1m samples are taken in RC, or to the mineralised/ geological boundaries with a min length of 0.3m and a max length of 1.2m for core. RC samples are split using a cone splitter which is cleaned regularly to mitigate contamination. FRS drilling utilizes QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks, blanks, and duplicates. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the geological model and the style of mineralisation.
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.*	QAQC protocols utilising Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates were used. All checks passed quality test thresholds. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC. Geophysical tools and pXRF – N/A
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.*	Data collected in the field on paper or digital logs within tough-books computers, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. IMD holes have been drilled near legacy holes, as proxy twins, with results mirroring each other within acceptable limits. All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a *Microsoft Access* database.
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.*	Drill holes were located using handheld GPS. Drill hole collar positions have been accurately surveyed utilising DGPS survey equipment to an accuracy of +/- 0.01m. Down holes surveys were completed using gyro. The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDRL

	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
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.*	Exploration results are reported for single holes only. Drilling has been completed on a grid drilled orthogonal to the N/S mineralisation, generally toward 090 and typically on nominal 25 and 25m spaced drill lines. The main deposit is drilled to notional grade control spacing and is therefore considered to be estimated to a high confidence level. Data spacing and distribution is adequate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. A conservative approach has been taken on resource classification. Raw samples have been composited to two metres for use in resource estimation, so as to affect the histogram in a manner that benefits the calculation of variance relationships in space.
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 drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. The orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	FRS: Samples were collected from the field and immediately recorded, and dispatched to Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth, utilising FRS employees or appropriately qualified contractors
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken to date

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results for British Hill

(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 British Hill Project consist of E77/1965, M77/1256, L77/0221, L77/0223 and L77/0224; held by IMD Gold Propriety Limited which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Limited. Gold and other mineral rights hosted by the IMD tenure are owned 100% by IMD which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Limited. No material issues exist with the underlying tenure and the tenements are therefore in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	CRA Exploration Limited conducted an intensive exploration programme for gold over their entire Parker Range Project area, from British Hill 15 km northwards to the Parker Range area. Their programme included geological mapping, auger drilling for soil geochemical samples, drilling of numerous RAB and RC holes, and diamond drilling at a few strategic localities. A major component of the CRAE drilling was targeted in the vicinity of the lateritic gold resource at British Hill within Prospecting Licences P77/3309 & P77/3310, from which a laterite gold mining operation in 1994 by Eclipse Ridge Pty Ltd produced 160,000 tonnes of laterite with an average grade of 1.26 g/t Au. (refer Polaris Metals N L, 2004 report for details). Work undertaken by Polaris prior to the current reporting year included auger soil sampling, drilling of RC holes to test gaps in the pattern of earlier CRAE drilling, and the drilling of six diamond holes (with RC precollars) to test for gold mineralisation at depth below the British Hill bedrock gold resource.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	British Hill is a lode hosted orogenic gold deposit typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The lode is developed amongst Archaean mafic and felsic rocks with high grade quartz veins developed, in response to syn-mineralisation strain regime, within it. Gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz veined host. The lode is typically defined by quartz stockworking, often cored by more linear laminated quartz veins. The system is relatively deeply weathered in the south and a component of supergene mineralisation thought to exist. In the north, weathering is less pronounced.
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.*	Refer to the collar information provided in this report for all Released RC Holes

	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.	
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.*	FRS RC Drill Program: Mineral intercepts are reported as raw, with no top cutting applied. Mineral intercepts reported have an Au value greater than 0.3g/t. Internal dilution is restricted to 1m or less within intercept intervals. Metal equivalent calculations are not required as the project is gold only All intercepts are present in their 1m interval format in appendix 1. FRS Diamond Drill Program: Mineral intercepts are reported as raw, with no top cutting applied. Mineral intercepts reported have an Au value greater than 0.3g/t. The reported assays are length weighted averages Internal dilution is restricted to 1m or less within intercept intervals. Metal equivalent calculations are not required as the project is gold only All intercepts are present in their sampled interval format in appendix 1.
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').*	Gold mineralisation identified to date at British Hill consists of a number of interpreted mineralised lodes striking approximately 340° comprising sub horizontal ladder style architecture. Drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Drill hole intersections have been recorded as downhole widths; accurate true widths are not known.
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 plan and cross-section views provided in this report.
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.*	FRS is reporting only significant intercepts as prior outlined (greater than 0.3g/t zone, with less than 2m of internal dilution). All drillhole zones not tabularised in this report can be interpreted as being insignificant in relation to Au grades.
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.*	All significant results are reported.

Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration and development within the British Hill Project is ongoing. FRS is focusing on staged development drilling at British Hill in addition to mine planning, metallurgical studies and development studies as required with a view to monetising the project. Drilling priorities over the next 12 months are to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources via infill drilling and at the same time, secure a milling option for the treatment of British Hill ore. Additional potential to expand resources exist with historic drill intercepts below the current resource requiring validation and further testing. Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.

Appendix 8: Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Mt Palmer

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.
		Historical AC/RC/Rotary Air Blast (RAB)
		• Sampling data predates Kula and Newcam Mineral Pty Ltd's involvement in the Mt Palmer Project. Data is sourced from past explorers' databases and historic reports, both open file project exploration history.
		• Sampling methods used in the course of exploration at the Mt Palmer Project have included various forms of drilling and surface sampling.
		• Throughout the history of the project DD, RC, AC, RAB and auger (AG) drilling have been completed. Samples collected from these methods of drilling were core samples and drill cuttings
		• Specific procedures for sampling of historic samples have not been uniformly recorded or collated. Kula will be in the process of assembling all related information.
		• For information on these drillholes refer to WAMEX files A20802, A23563, A25563, AA6289227939, A30230, A35503, A40618, A41005, A41475, A44954, A47916, A48438, A57886, A59707, A60280, A85740, A90203, A97006, A41476. Holes drilled in the 1930's and 1940's have had information compiled from a variety of reports and plans created by Yellowdine Gold Development Ltd. at the time of mining. Information for several holes drilled by Reynolds Yilgarn Gold Operations is sourced from a company report not available through WAMEX.
		Holes drilled in the 1990's have had information compiled from a variety of reports and plans created by Sons of Gwalia Ltd. at the time of exploration
		
		Diamond Drilling (DD)
		• Diamond core is recovered from the rig at start and end of day shift by Kula (KGD) staff.
		• Drill core is examined visually and logged by KGD geologists. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation is noted on drill logs. The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
		• The entirety of each drill hole was sampled, on one metre intervals where possible, unless the visual observations warranted narrower intervals to honour lithology/alteration changes. Larger intervals were selected in areas of core loss to ensure adequate sample volume for sampling – all core loss was noted in a core recovery log.
		• Core sampling methodology was chosen to be appropriate to the nature of the mineralisation within the host rock to ensure representative sampling of the medium. Where mineralisation was hosted in quartz reefs (and free gold is of a flaky nature sited in open and weakly healed joint surfaces, whole core was sampled, whereas mineralisation hosted in competent rock, and mineralisation hosted within the clay zone weres sampled as half core. For consistency, the same sampling technique was applied to the entirety of a single drill hole.
		• Full core was sampled for holes 25MPDD0001, 25MPDD0002, 25MPDD0005 and 25MPDD0006.
		• Where half core was sampled:
		  ○ For 25MPDD003, 25MPDD0004 & 25MPDD0010; core was cut into half along the long axis using an Almonte diamond saw.
		  ○ For 25MPDD007, 25MPDD0008, 25MPDD0009 & 25MPDD0011; core was split along the long axis using a hammer and chisel, and approximately half the sample mass was placed into a calico bag
		Air core (AC) and Reverse Circulation (RC)
		• AC and RC samples were collected into prenumbered calico bags at 1 m intervals directly from the AC/RC drill rig using cone splitter at the time of

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>drilling.
• Initially, 3 m composite samples are taken via scoop from drill spoils (either laid out into piles sequentially on the ground, or from within green RC bags from which drill spoil was collected directly from the cyclone/cone splitter on the rig.
• On return of assays from composite samples, single metre samples are retrieved for composite intervals that return >0.2 g/t Au, and these individual metre samples are sent for assay.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling Techniques</td><td>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).</td><td>Historical AC/RC/RAB
• Historical drilling has occurred using a variety of drill rigs over a variety of exploration phases since the 1930's; DD, RC, AC, RAB and auger have been used. Not all specifics of the drilling are currently known and work to compile this information is ongoing
• RAB holes were performed by Kennedy Drilling in 1998.
Diamond Drilling (DD)
• Drilling was completed using a KWL1600 truck mounted diamond rig.
• Most holes were drilled HQ3 size (61.1 mm core diameter), except for 25MPDD0007, 25MPDD0008 & 25MPDD0011 which were drilled as PQ3 (83 mm core diameter) to maximise sample recovery.
• Core was oriented using Axis North Seeking Gyro.
RC Drilling
• Reverse Circulation drilling being performed, where reverse circulation drilling techniques are employed holes are drilled from surface using 120-150 mm face sampling hammers (drill bits). Stabilizers have been used to reduce hole drift
• Each RC hole was surveyed at the collar by surveyor. A continuous downhole gyro survey is completed at the end of each hole using an either Reflex or Axis North Seeking Gyro.
AC Drilling
• Where AC drilling techniques are employed, holes are drilled from surface using 90 mm core bit (drill bits).
• Drilling on the Mt Palmer mine tailings was undertaken by a Challenger RA-150 rig using a 3 ½ inch diameter drill-bit on a face sampling hammer
• AC holes were surveyed at the collar, due to the shallow and vertical nature of the majority of the AC holes.
•</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>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</td><td>Diamond Drilling
• Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery.
• Core was oriented using Axis North Seeking Gyro.
• Core recovery was recorded after each run. Core recovery averaged 86.5% for the 2025 program, with a breakdown outlined below:
<table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Recovery % (entire hole)</th><th>Recovery % within significant intercepts</th></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0001</td><td>89%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0002</td><td>92%</td><td>93%</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0003</td><td>99%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0004</td><td>95%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0005</td><td>91%</td><td>79%</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0006</td><td>87%</td><td>76%</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0007</td><td>90%</td><td>NSI</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0008</td><td>82%</td><td>57%</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0009</td><td>75%</td><td>73%</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0010</td><td>73%</td><td>NSI</td></tr><tr><td>25MPDD0011</td><td>74%</td><td>64%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

		• There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade **RC Drilling** • Drill spoils were laid out directly on the ground in neatly ordered rows. Visual estimates of the volume recovered for each 1 m sample was monitored by the supervising geologist & recorded within the sample records. RC chips were collected at 1 m intervals into pre-numbered calico bags directly from the rig mounted cone sample splitter. The sampling methodology remained consistent throughout the drilling program and reflects industry best practice. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade. **AC Drilling** • AC samples were collected at 1 m intervals in plastic bags directly from the rig mounted cyclone sample splitter. Sample were laid out on the ground in neatly ordered rows of 10 m runs. Visual estimates of the volume recovered for each 1 m sample were monitored by the supervising geologist and recorded in the sample records. The sampling methodology remained consistent throughout the drilling program and reflects industry best practice. • Samples from Gold Tailings AC drilling were weighed on site to determine recovery, using a zeroed and tared electronic scale. The two calico cone split samples were placed into the bucket containing the remaining drill spoil and weighed (tared to account for the weight of the bucket). • Sample recovery and weights were recorded to the nearest 10 g on sample sheets
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.*	• Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature, pending data field being captured. • At the time of collection, the KDG sample crew records relevant data for each sample in a field ledger against the SampleID. Quantitative data collected includes coordinates, project, prospect, date sampled, sample type, sample method and sample category (distinguishing primary and duplicate samples), sample depth, sample weight and a record of the people on the sampling crew. Qualitative data recorded includes sample hue/colour, moisture content along with any comments or geological observations that may assist in later interpretation of results. • KGD captured geological logging information digitally in the field, using pre-set up logging software and codes. Logs are exported, validated and loaded to a geological database. **Historical AC/RC/RAB** All historical drilling throughout the project life appears to have been supervised and geologically logged by a geologist at the time of drilling. **Diamond Drilling** • The entire length of each drillhole was logged and evaluated. • Core was logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, structures (when possible), texture, colour, alteration type, mineral type and percentage estimates were recorded. DD core is also geotechnically logged for recovery and RQD • Wet and dry photographs of the core were taken using digital camera following mark up and prior to sampling. **RC and AC Drilling** • During the course of drilling, chips from each of the 1 m drill spoils were seived and logged by the supervising geologist, for the entirety of the drillhole. Logging typically recorded regolith, weathering, colour, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy and mineralisation. • A representative sample of each metre drilled collected in plastic chip trays as a permanent record. Each chip tray was marked with the relevant hole number and interval depths. Each tray was photographed using digital cameras.

		• RC logging is qualitative. No Resource Estimation work, Mining Studies or Metallurgical Studies are currently underway given the early stage of exploration.
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.*	• The sampling methodology is deemed appropriate for the nature and style of sampling being undertaken. • Sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the sample medium. • All samples were delivered to Intertek laboratories in Perth WA for initial sample preparation and analyses. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials (CRM) as assay standards. • After all assays were received a comprehensive analysis of QA results was completed. Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples indicate that assays appear to be within acceptable limits of variability. **Historic Drilling** • Techniques employed at every stage of the process reflect industry best practices and are considered appropriate for this type of exploration activity. • Historical diamond drilling samples were first being logged for structural information, once completed the core will be cut in vertical half core with core orientation from original base marking on the HQ core and a KGD technical team member to decide on appropriate subsampling KGD was in the process of assembling sampling and sub-sampling information on historical drilling. It is assumed that industry standard practices were followed at the time of the work being completed **Diamond Drilling** • Samples are half cored using a large diamond blade Almonte sore saw • Samples were sent to Intertek in Perth for gold analysis by Photon assay on a 500 g jar. Lab preparation methods included drying, crushing and pulverising the whole sample to 95% of sample passing -75 µm. • Sample preparation methods are well established standard industry best practice techniques. • Duplicate samples were submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples (~ 1 in 25 samples). **RC and AC Drilling** • Drill samples were collected every 1 m in numbered calico bags at the rig via a rig mounted cyclone sample splitter. Three metre composite samples were collected in numbered calico bags from the drill spoils. • Standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted into the sample string at appropriate rates. • Intertek provides its own internal QA/QC measures in addition to those employed by KGD. Lab duplicates were created by riffle splitting the sample into two after the coarse crush stage
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.*	• The analytical method and procedure were as recommended by the laboratory for exploration and are appropriate at the time of undertaking. • The laboratory inserts a range of standard samples in the sample sequence, the results of which are reported to the Company. • The laboratory uses a series of control samples to calibrate the photon analyser. • All analytical work was completed by an independent analytical laboratory. • It is assumed that for historic work, industry standard practices were followed at the time of the work being completed. **Historic Assays** • RAB holes were sent for multi-element analysis and was completed by Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories in Perth WA using 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish; and by fire assay with ICPOES finish, for gold. Analysis was completed for Au, As, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, and Zn. Additionally, all bottom of hole were assayed for Na and K Digest by four acid is considered total

		KGD Assays • Multi-element analysis was completed by Intertek Laboratories Perth WA using four acid digest with ICPMS finish; and by fire assay with ICPOES finish, or photon assay technique (preferred) for gold. • Analysis was completed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr • Digest by four acid is considered total
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.*	**Historic Data** • Historical data entry procedures have varied over the project life and with differing explorers. • The majority of historical primary data was captured and reported on paper, with subsequent digital data entry. • KGD captured information through a process of digital data entry. • Significant intersections are part of a data set that include multiple holes and drilling from multiple previous operators. • Currently, there is no indication that any single data set is not in line with other datasets • All data is stored by KGD (and Aurumin prior) and backed up to a cloudbased storage system. The database is tended by a single database administrator. No adjustments were introduced to the analytical data. **KGD Data** • Results were reviewed by two KGD contract staff Senior Geologists. • Sample records were recorded in digital field ledgers at the time of sampling, which is checked, spatially validated, and approved by a KGD Senior Geologist prior to submission for loading into the database. • KGD data specialists use automated algorithms to load the data from the spreadsheets into the SharePoint hosted database, accessible by KGD geologists in read only format. • KGD data specialists upload all assay results to the database directly from the results file received from the lab. • No adjustments have been made to the data. • **FRS** • Data collected in the field on paper or digital logs within tough-books computers, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. • All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a Microsoft Access database.
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.*	Drill holes were located using handheld GPS. Drill hole collar positions have been accurately surveyed utilising DGPS survey equipment to an accuracy of +/- 0.01m. Down holes surveys were completed using gyro. The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDRL
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The location of DD, RC and AC collar sites was determined to an accuracy of ±3 m using a handheld Garmin GPS. • Collars for DD and RC holes completed in 2025 were sighted in by qualified surveyor to an accuracy of ±0.01 m using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) prior to drilling, and collars were picked up by surveyor on completion of drilling. • Two historic local grids (one imperial and one metric) have been used over the Mt Palmer mine site area and multiple other local grids have been used at prospects away from the mine site area • Grid transformations have been calculated by Southern Cross Surveys, Aurumin and Mine Survey Plus. • Topography over the mine site has been generated through drone surveys

		while the greater project area uses SRTM data. The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50.
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.*	• Drilling was undertaken orthogonal to strike where possible to provide representative sampling. • The orientation of the drilling is considered not to have introduced any sampling bias. • Potential mineralisation at Mt Palmer is considered to strike in a generally northerly direction similar to the fabric of the amphibolite and thin BIFs present. Dip is generally considered as subvertical. • Stage 2 diamond drilling has been completed. Core was structurally logged by a structural geologist from Model Earth and a report prepared to allow the structural interpretations to be better understood. • Drillholes were oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of any potential mineralisation. Hole dips varied -45° to -82°, designed as most appropriate for orientation of mineralisation and availability of suitable drill position. • Historical drilling was orientated by the explorers of the time to best target the mineralisation as understood at the time of drilling No sampling bias from the orientation of the historical drilling is believed to exist.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• AC and RC samples were collected at the drill site in pre-numbered calico bags which are then placed in polyweave sacks and secured using cable ties. • Diamond core was processed on site, with samples placed into pre-numbered calico bags, which are then placed in polyweave sacks and secured using cable ties. • Polyweave sacks are loaded into either clearly labelled 1 t bulka bags secured with draw string and cable ties for freight forwarding or delivered directly to Intertek Perth via KGD Staff. Where freight company is used, bulka bags are transported to the secure freight facility by KGD staff. Chain of custody for samples was managed at all times by KGD personnel including transport from site to delivery at Intertek's Perth Laboratory facility located in Maddington. • Historical sample arrangements are unknown but are considered likely to be in line with industry standards and to be low risk
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed to date. • Industry standard techniques are applied at every stage of the exploration process.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results for Mt Palmer

(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 Mt Palmer Prospect is located on granted tenements M77/0406, E77/2210, E77/2668, and E77/2423 • The tenements were subject to the Terms of the joint venture agreement with KGD holding equity 80%, Newcam Minerals Pty Ltd 20% as detailed in the ASX release date 31 May 2024 and 23 September 2025. The tenements and mineral rights hosted by the joint venture agreement are owned 100% owned by subsidiarys of Forrestania Resources Limited. • The project is in the Yilgarn Shire, approximately 40 kilometres south-east of Southern Cross in Western Australia. • No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration at the Mt Palmer Project was largely started in the 1930's with the discovery of the Mt Palmer mine (Palmer's Find). The mine and surrounds were developed and actively explored until its closure in 1944. • Little gold exploration occurred until the late 1970's when some small scale mining resumed at Mt Palmer. Exploration has periodically occurred since this time in the areas surrounding the mine and further afield with multiple companies, including Delta Gold, Julia Mines, Ivanhoe Mining, Broken Hill Metals NL, Reynolds Yilgarn Gold and Sons of Gwalia, active until the mid-1990's. Exploration at this time included drilling, costeaning and surface sampling. • Exploration since this period has been smaller scale and has included surface sampling, resampling historic costeans and minor drilling • Aurumin has been active in the area since 2021.Previous exploration was assessed in the Independent Geological Report by Sahara Natural Resources and published in the Aurumin IPO prospectus. • For information on previous exploration done by other parties refer to WAMEX files A20802, A23563, A25563, A27939, A30230, A35503, A40618, A41005, A41475, A44954, A47916, A48438, A57886, A59707, A60280, A85740, A90203, A97006, A41476
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally there are two main styles of gold mineralisation; the primary style being shear hosted and the second style comprising mineralisation in the fold hinges of BIFs and greenstones. Shear hosted gold mineralisation is located along lithological contacts within broad, ductile shear zones that are commonly wider than the mineralisation footprint and are generally associated within lenticular quartz reefs, quartz veining, and stringers within BIF/ultramafic contacts. The fold hinge hosted gold mineralisation has been observed to occur within veins formed from brittle deformation within tightly folded units. • Outcrop is generally limited within the area except for remnant BIF ridges.
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*	Refer to the collar information provided in this report for all Released RC Holes

	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.*	
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.*	**FRS RC Drill Program:** • Mineral intercepts are reported as raw, with no top cutting applied. • Mineral intercepts reported have an Au value greater than 0.3g/t. • Internal dilution is restricted to 1m or less within intercept intervals. • Metal equivalent calculations are not required as the project is gold only • All intercepts are present in their 1m interval format in appendix 1.
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').*	• Significant shear zones host mineralisation, which occurs within quartz reefs, quartz stockwork veins, sheared mafics and/or within sedimentary iron formations sitting within the significant shears. • All drillholes have been or will be positioned and drilled orthogonal to the mapped or interpreted strike of the targeted units of interest wherever possible in order to achieve intersections reflective of true widths. • Significant intercepts reflect downhole intercepts and are not representative of true width. • Historical drilling was oriented 050-230 at 90° to the perceived Yilgarn Star mine strike
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 plan and cross-section views provided in this report.
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.*	FRS is reporting only significant intercepts as prior outlined (greater than 0.3g/t zone, with less than 2m of internal dilution). All drillhole zones not tabularised in this report can be interpreted as being insignificant in relation to Au grades.
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.*	All significant results are reported.

Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration and development within the Mt Palmer Project is ongoing. Further exploration and in-fill drilling is proposed to support a JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.

Appendix 9: Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Johnson Range

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All downhole drillhole data presented predates Newcam Minerals' involvement in the Johnson Range Gold Project. Data is sourced from past explorers' databases and historic reports, both open files and internal. See Section 2 for project exploration history. • Sampling methods used during exploration at the Johnson Range Gold Project were various forms of drilling. Throughout the history of the project diamond (DD), Reverse circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling have been completed. Samples collected from these drilling methods included core samples and drill cuttings. AC and RAB have not been used in the estimation process. • Specific procedures for sampling of historic samples were not uniformly recorded in the database acquired by (Newcam); however, much work has gone into detailing sampling methodology through reference to historic documentation. Assay and lithology data are consistent with results from more recent Aurumin (AUN) work, and all data used for estimation is considered representative and equivalent. *RC Drilling* • VEC 2011-2012 samples were taken from a cyclone and cone splitter and deposited directly into plastic bags for storage and reference. 4m composite samples were then taken for analysis using a 5-inch stainless scoop; a standard spearing method was consistently used throughout the profile to obtain the sample. These samples were later resampled at 1m intervals using the same standard spearing method where mineralisation (above 0.08ppm) was encountered. Some samples in areas of expected mineralisation were sampled directly at 1m intervals. The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned after every 6m rod. • VEC 2014 samples were split at the rig using a rotary cone splitter. The sample was split into 2 calico bags at the drill rig, each one receiving 12.5% (2-3kg) of the entire sample. The rest of the sample was stored in a green plastic reject bag and kept on site. The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned after every metre. • Sons of Gwalia (SOG) and St Joe Bornite Pty Ltd (SJB) routinely split and bagged samples into 2m composites on site; these were assayed, and intervals returning greater than 0.2ppm were resampled and assayed at 1m intervals. • AUN 2025 RC samples were collected as 1m samples and 4m composites. Samples were taken from a cone splitter via a cyclone into prenumbered bags, weighing approximately 2.5 kg per sample. • The 4m composite samples were collected from the 1m sample interval sample piles using a PVC spear to create a sample of approximately 1.5-3.5kg. • The composite samples were collected to provide assay coverage over an entire hole length and to help identify mineralized zones where the original 1m samples were not selected to be submitted for analysis. Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for drying and pulverizing to produce a nominal 50g charge for gold fire assay analysis. <u>*Diamond Drilling*</u> • VEC core samples were cut into half and quarter core samples. The quarter core samples were sent for standard fire assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis. Samples were taken every metre. The half-core samples were used for metallurgical study by METS Engineering. • Core Samples from SOG's 1987 drilling programme were half-cut and sent for analysis; sample intervals were of variable length, with length determined according to logged geology. • SOG's 1989 diamond drilling programme assayed whole core samples with sample intervals of varying length and defined according to geology. • All geological logging was completed using the 1m interval samples
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling has occurred using a variety of drill rigs over the project life; DD, RC, AC and RAB techniques have been used. Not all specifics of the drilling before the work conducted by Vector Resources Limited (VEC) are known. RC Drilling • AUN used an RC Drilling using a KWL 380 mounted on an 8x8 MAN truck with onboard 1100/350 air and supported by a 1000cfm auxiliary, Hurricane 2400 CFM 1000psi booster. Drilling was conducted using a 5 ¼ inch face sampling hammer. RC holes were surveyed downhole using an Axis Champ Gyro north-seeking survey tool at 30m intervals. • SJB used the Schram T66 rig, with BP Minerals Australia as the drilling company for the 1985 programme and an Ingersoll Rand TH60 rig, with DrillCorp as the drill company for their 1986 programme. • SOG used both a Schram T66 rig and an Ingersoll Rand TH60 rig provided by DrillCorp for their 1987 programme and a Gemcodrill H22A rig from and Billon Pty Ltd for the 1988 and 1989 programmes. • VEC completed drilling in 2011 with JSW drilling Australia of Perth using a Miller Mining 450 drill rig with an onboard compressor with 1050cfm @ 350psi and an onboard booster with 500psi capacity. • VEC drilling in 2012 was completed by Orbit drilling using several Schramm rig booster-compressor setups. • VEC drilling in 2014 was completed by SBD Drilling using an Atlas Copco Explorac E220RC with an onboard Atlas Copco XRX compressor 1050cfm @ 450psi. This was accompanied by a Hurricane 6T Booster and Atlas Copco XRVS 466 Auxiliary Compressors. <u>*Diamond Drilling*</u> • SOG contracted WDD to complete the 1987 diamond drilling programme using a using a JACRO 1000 rig. After precollars of varying depths, HQ core was drilled for the remainder of the hole. • SOG's 1989 diamond drilling programme was completed using a Gemcodrill H22A drill rig from drilling contractor Billion Pty Ltd. After precollars of varying depths PQ3 core was drilled for the remainder of the hole. • VEC completed diamond drilling in 2012 with Orbit Drilling as the contractor, a Hydco - 8 x 4 Fuso drill rig. Drilling was PQ3 from surface.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples.*	• Before the 2025 drilling campaign, the recording of recoveries from RC drilling is poorly recorded. • VEC drill campaigns have not reported recoveries but generally reported recoveries as generally nearing 100%, with recovery

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade, and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	rates generally poorer at shallow depths. • The 2025 AUN was monitored, and samples were recorded as adequate. • No relationship between sampling and grade. <u>*Diamond Drilling*</u> • VEC logged core recovery systematically and reported the recovery to generally be good. • SOJ's 1987 programme often reported friable and broken core, with recoveries averaging an estimated 68% over the five holes. • SOJ's 1989 programme reported good core recovery in all holes, with recoveries provided by the PQ3 core proving much better than the previous drilling programme. Recoveries reported around 90-95%.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC drilling was geologically logged by a qualified geologist at the time of drilling. • Logged geology variation between different project operators is considered to be within acceptable limits • Logging was largely qualitative in nature. Percussion drilling was logged on a 1m basis, and DD was logged by observed geological boundaries. • Structural and geotechnical logging was undertaken by SRK Consulting on core from the 8 VEC diamond drill holes. • Photos of the VEC diamond core were taken before sampling, firstly dry sample then a wet. Newcam has access to this data. • Newcam considers the geological logging to be at a standard appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	<u>*RC Drilling*</u> • AUN 2025 samples were collected from a cone splitter via a cyclone directly into prenumbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5 kg sample. Composites were created using a PVC spear from the 1m spoil samples from the rig. Samples were sent to ALS Laboratories, where standard drying procedures were utilised. Field duplicates were taken at a 1:20 ratio. Samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sub-sample was then taken for gold assay by fire assay. Field QAQC samples (Standards and Blanks) were inserted in the field as per the AUN standard policy. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material. • VEC 2011-2012 samples, where sampled initially as 1m intervals, were taken directly from the cone splitter at the rig. Where composites were taken, samples were speared/scooped using a 5-inch stainless steel scoop; a standardised method of spearing through the sample profile was used to provide consistency of sampling. • Anomalous samples (above 0.08ppm) were later resampled at 1m intervals using the same standard spearing method. The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned after every 6m rod. • VEC 2014 samples were split at the rig using a rotary cone splitter. The sample was split into 2 calico bags at the drill rig, each one receiving 12.5% (2-3kg) of the entire sample. The rest of the sample was stored in a green plastic reject bag and kept on site. The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned after every metre. • VEC took two field duplicate samples for every 100 samples taken. Samples were taken in the same manner as those taken for regular analysis. • Sub-sampling techniques are still being compiled from historic sources. • SOG and SJB routinely split and bagged samples into 2m composites on site; these were assayed, and intervals returning greater than 0.2ppm were resampled and assayed at 1m intervals. <u>*Diamond Drilling*</u> • VEC DD samples were taken every metre and were cut into half and quarter core. The quarter core samples were sent to the lab

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for 50g fire assays, and the half • Core samples were used for a geotechnical study at METS Engineering for the characterisation of the rocks. • SOG 1987 DD samples were half cut and sent for analysis; intervals of variable length were determined according to logged geology. • SOG 1989 DD samples were whole core; intervals of variable length were determined according to logged geology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis, including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• AUN utilised a 50g sample by fire assay. Fire assay techniques are considered to be a total analysis method. AUN's QAQC policy included the insertion of field duplicates and certified reference materials (CRM's) with standards inserted at a 1:20 rate, whilst blanks were inserted at 1:50 and field duplicated 1:20 • VEC routinely assayed for gold using a 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish at Aurum Laboratories. • Early analyses were completed by a mixture of fire assay and acid digestions with AAS finish. • Reputable laboratories have been used for analyses throughout the project's life. • VEC had a standardised quality control quality assurance (QAQC) procedure by which certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and field duplicates were inserted according to the last two digits of the Sample ID. For drilling before 2014, three CRMs, two field duplicates and one blank sample per 100 samples were inserted. SRK notified the company that the number of CRMs should be increased to a ratio of at least 10%. This ratio was applied from 2014 onwards. • For VEC's grade control drilling phase, field duplicates were taken at the rig and sent to two umpire laboratories (Intertek and ALS). Repeatability between labs was good. • QAQC procedures were reviewed by qualified staff at SRK, Ravensgate, Baltica and Mining Plus at points throughout VEC's tenure and were considered to be in line with industry standards • Specific details of QAQC protocols for pre-VEC work is largely not available. • Repeat assays have been assessed, and a good degree of reproducibility is seen in both VEC and pre-VEC work. • No geophysical/spectrometers, etc. have been used in the estimation process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections are part of a data set that includes multiple holes and drilling from multiple previous operators. There is no indication that any single data set is not in line with other datasets. • VEC logged all data onto paper; subsequently, data was entered into spreadsheets and imported into the Microsoft Access database. AUN has transferred this data to an MS SQL Server database. • Original documentation has been referenced to current data within the database, and the company is confident in the accuracy of the data. • Pre-VEC data was logged on paper and subsequently reported. AUN has captured this data from primary logging and sampling documentation. This data has been entered by hand and validated before database import. • All data is stored by AUN and backed up to a cloud-based storage system. The database is tended by a single database administrator. • No adjustments were introduced to the analytical data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillholes completed between 2012 and the present had collar information surveyed with the use of a DGPS utilising various companies. • The exact nature of the survey method for each hole prior to VEC was not included in the reporting of results. These drill holes were captured in a local grid. • AUN has worked to recreate the local grid and ensure accurate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		conversion of data to MGA94. Mine Survey Plus was engaged to complete grid recreation work onsite and has provided AUN with a grid transform suitable for use for the work presented. • The majority of VEC drillholes greater than 30m depth had downhole surveys captured using either a multi-shot tool or gyro tool (Gyromax). Due to the magnetic nature of the geology, the azimuth information is considered unreliable for the multi-shot work. • Pre-VEC drillholes did not have downhole surveys completed. • A detailed topographic survey of the project area was completed by Southern Cross Surveys in 2012. This data was used to create a surface topography DTM of the site. • Further survey work was completed in 2016 to capture the current topography, post-mining phase. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling density is sufficient for an Inferred & Indicated Mineral Resource estimation. • Samples were composited to 1m before estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Mineralisation largely strikes in a north-easterly direction with a shallow to moderate dip to the west. • To accurately sample this, the majority of drilling profiles were oriented across the mineralised bodies' strike at a bearing of 130°, with a dip of -60° • Several of the earlier exploration holes are oriented at different orientations to the normal grid. Early RAB holes (not included in estimation work) and later grade control holes have been drilled vertically. • Several diamond holes have been orientated according to the varying targets of the holes • Overall, there is considered to be no sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples reported were collected on site, transported securely to secure locations at various laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• VEC sampling techniques and data have been reviewed several times by different independent consultancies such as SRK, Ravensgate, Baltica, Geobase and Mining Plus. SRK provided advice to improve the quality of the sampling after the first phase of VEC drilling. This was implemented. • AUN has reviewed sampling procedures and associated QAQC data as part of the mineral estimation process. No fatal flaws were noted, and it is believed that industry standard practices have been adhered to throughout the project life.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results for Johnson Range

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Johnson Range Gold project is located on granted tenements M77/1263, E77/2595, G77/119, L77/245, L77/247, L47/248. • These tenements are wholly owned by Aurumin Johnson Range Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Newcam Minerals. Newcam Minerals has subsequently announced on 2nd Feb 2026 that it has sold Aurumin Johnson Range Pty Ltd to Forrestania Resources (FRS). • The project is in the Yilgarn Shire, approximately 170 kilometres north of Southern Cross in Western Australia. • No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Johnson Range Gold Project area was first actively explored by SJB in the mid-1980s. SOG took over the project in 1987 and started mining the Gwendolyn mine via a shallow open pit in the early 1990s. In the mid-1990s, Herbert Mining acquired the project and set up a CIP plant onsite. Tailings from the nearby Evanston Mine were also disposed of in the pits onsite at this time. Little further work was completed until Golden Iron Resources (GIR) and VEC took over the project in 2009, whereby VEC completed drilling, resource definition and bulk sampling work. • GIR/AUN has been the sole operator of the Project from 2016 to 2025. Since then, Newcam has taken over all exploration activities.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Johnson Range Gold Project is located within the northern area of the Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt within the Southern Cross Domain of the Yilgarn Craton. Within this project area is the Gwendolyn Mine, which is the basis of this resource model • The primary mineralisation within the Mineral Resource area is hosted by quartz veins and breccias within mafic/ultramafic and BIF lithologies. The lithologies are shallowly (30-40 degrees) dipping to the North-West. • The alteration in the orebody includes quartz-silica-carbonate veins, pyrite (or pseudomorphs of pyrite), hematite and goethite, rare fuchsite, ankerite and sericite. • The area has been shared, and the metamorphism commonly reaches greenschist to upper greenschist facies. • Lateritic and supergene mineralisation is also present at shallow depths. • Outcrop is limited within the area.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• A drill hole information summary for drilling associated with the announcement is available in Annexures.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• Lithology is aggregated based on the primary lithological unit logged. • Reported mineralisation intervals are reported as downhole weighted averages. No grade transactions or lower cut-offs are reported. • Where available duplicate and or repeats are used to calculate the average grade of the point sample • Reported mineralisation intervals may contain both 1m samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	(preferred where available) and 4m composite samples. The 4m composite samples are flagged in the drill hole sample table. • No top cut has been applied to assaying when compiling composites
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are primarily designed to be as perpendicular to the interpreted primary mineralised controls as possible. • Mineralisation is modelled to strike to the northwest and dip gently to the west. • Down hole lengths are reported. No estimation of true width of mineralisation has been completed at this stage. • Vertical holes were designed to test cover depth and grade.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in the body for the spatial context of the drilling. A plan view and a sectional view are provided. • Significant results are tabulated in the annexures.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant data to targets is discussed and included in the plan, section and tables.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No information is considered material for this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill drilling was completed and is waiting for the analysis results from the lab.