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ASX RELEASE

Strong Drill Results from Lady Lila Gold Project

Highlights:

- **Excellent high-grade gold results returned across the Lady Lila Gold Project**
- **The Lady Lila Gold Project sits within the granted Mining Lease M77/1325**
- **Lady Lila RC & Diamond tail Drill Program –** comprising 43 holes for 5,142 metres
    - **Significant high-grade intersections include:**
        - **21 metres @ 2.50 g/t gold** from 21 metres (26LLRC0025)
            - **Including 1 metre @ 15.85 g/t gold** from 21 metres
        - **3 metres @ 3.33 g/t gold** from 66 metres (26LLRC0026)
        - **3 metres @ 3.42 g/t gold** from 80 metres (26LLRC0026)
            - **Including 1 metre @ 8.50 g/t gold** from 81 metres
        - **5 metres @ 4.18 g/t gold** from 43 metres (26LLRC0020)
            - **Including 1 metre @ 10.89 g/t gold** from 46 metres
        - **14 metres @ 2.13 g/t gold** from 43 metres (26LLRC0020)
        - **3 metres @ 2.51 g/t gold** from 51 metres (26LLRC0020)
        - **5 metres @ 3.07 g/t gold** from 68 metres (26LLRC0021)
            - **Including 1 metre @ 8.26 g/t gold** from 70 metres
        - **5 metres @ 1.94 g/t gold** from 107 metres (26LLRC0022)
- **Targeted exploration drilling continuing across the Company's tenure**

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"Lady Lila has again delivered significant and encouraging drill results, on the granted Mining Lease. Forrestania awaits completion of further assay results and will be able to provide a further update to investors in the near future.

Forrestania continues to undertake systematic and continuous drill programs across the portfolio, and encouraging results from Lady Lila is very pleasing, with the gold project in close proximity to the Lake Johnston processing facility."

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) ("**FRS**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the recent drilling results from the Lady Lila Gold Project.

About Forrestania Hub

The Forrestania Greenstone Belt is a broad, north plunging synclinal structure. The dominant rock type is a fine to medium grained mafic amphibolite. Accompanying this are metabasalt, tremolite-chlorite-talc schist, serpentinite, banded iron formation, banded chert, muscovite-quartz schist and metasediments.

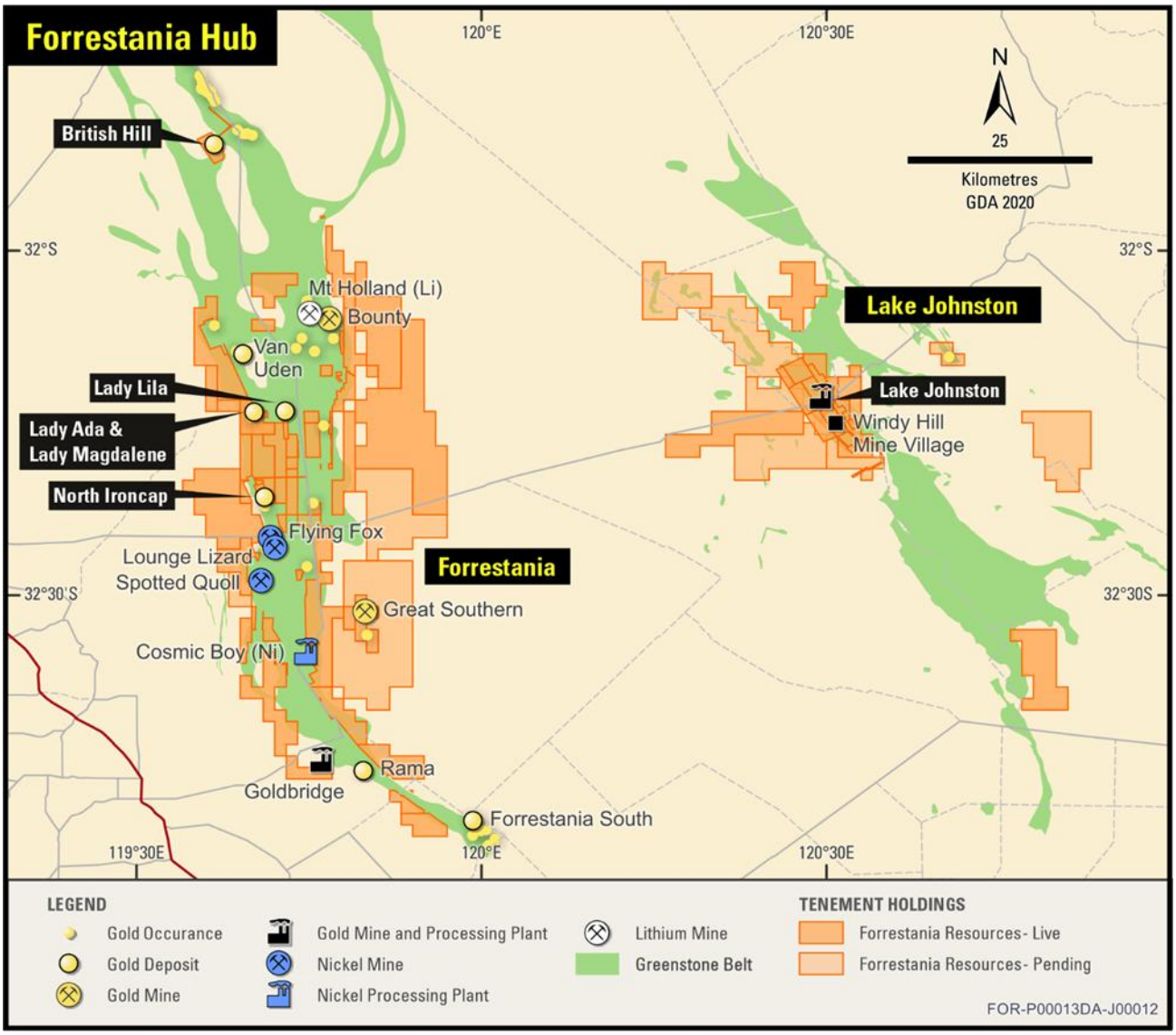

Figure 1. Forrestania Hub location

About the Lady Lila Gold Project

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

In September 2025, the Company announced the Lady Lila deposit had been upgraded to a MRE of 1.2Mt @ 1.03g/t Au for 40,513 oz (0.5g/t cutoff).[1]

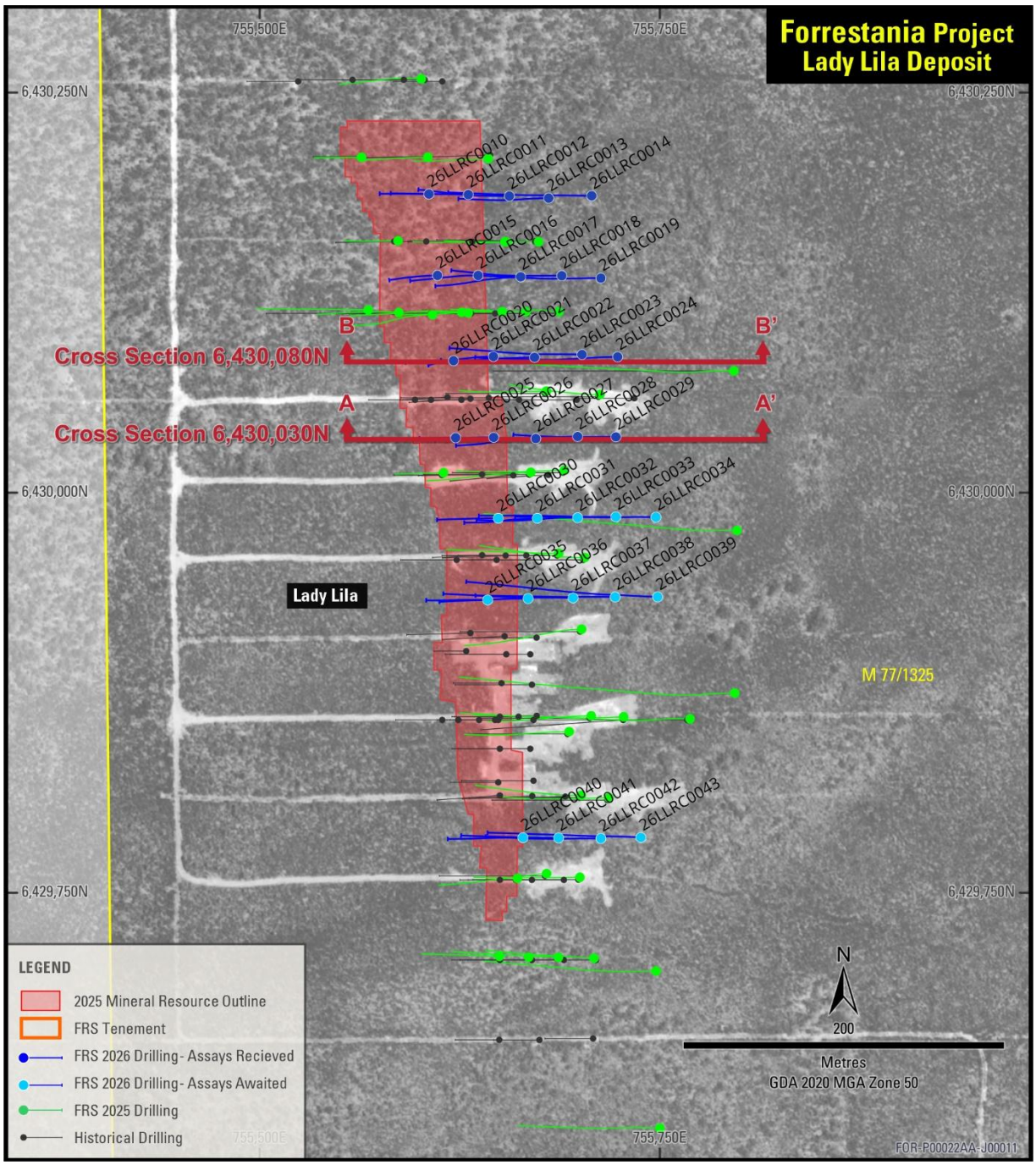

Figure 2. Lady Lila Drill Collar location

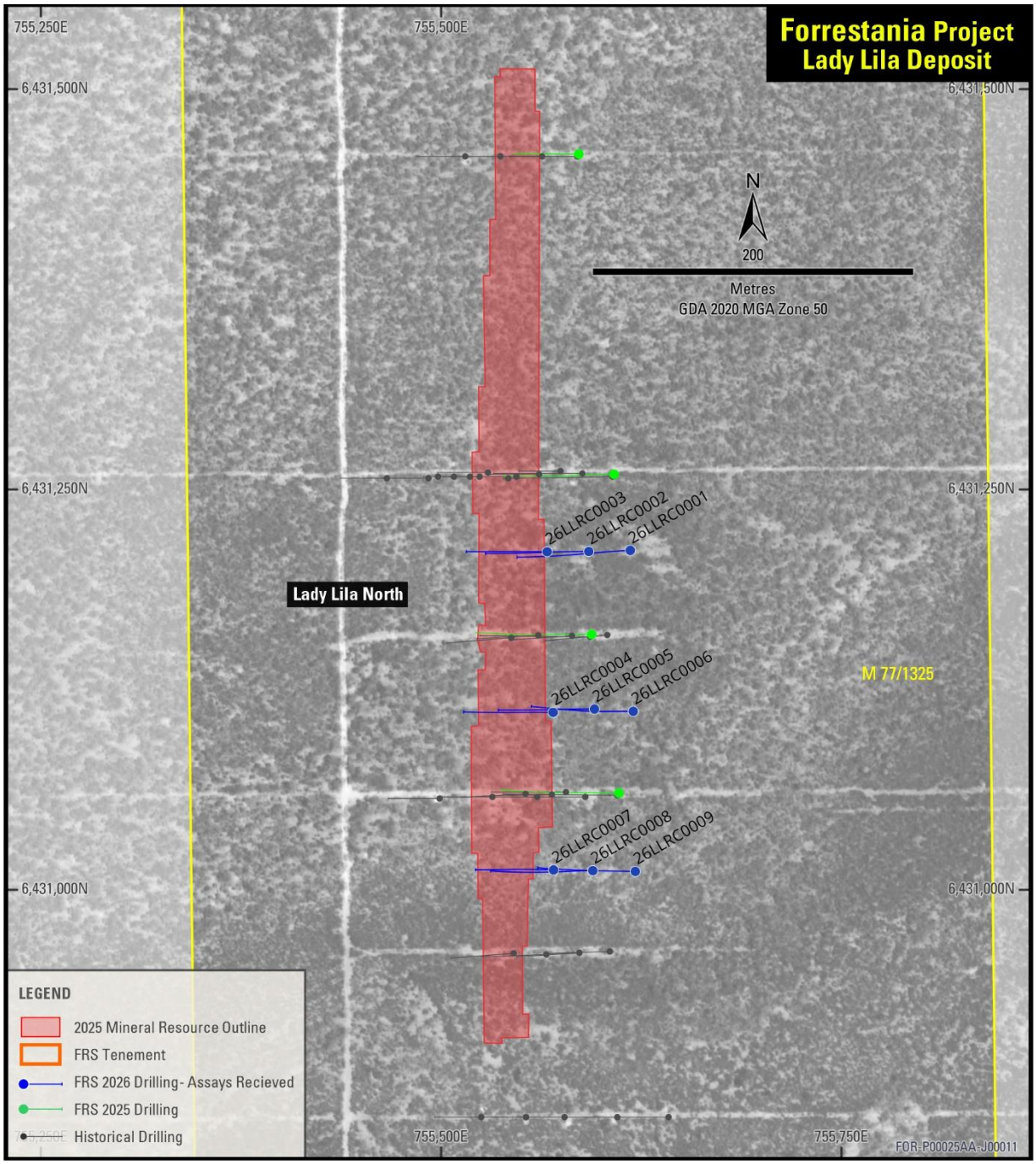

Figure 3. Lady Lila (North) Drill Collar location

Lady Lila – RC and Diamond Tail Drill Program

The Company recently completed its Lady Lila drill program with the drilling successfully providing the Company with 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:

26LLRC0002
- 1 metres @ 4.94 g/t gold from 75 metres

26LLRC0003
- 6 metres @ 1.11 g/t gold from 42 metres
- 4 metres @ 1.14 g/t gold from 67 metres

26LLRC0004
- 2 metres @ 1.40 g/t gold from 49 metres

26LLRC0008
- 1 metre @ 2.77 g/t gold from 83 metres
- 1 metre @ 2.12 g/t gold from 100 metres

26LLRC0020
- 5 metres @ 4.13 g/t gold from 43 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 10.89 g/t gold from 46 metres
- 3 metres @ 2.51 g/t gold from 51 metres

26LLRC0021
- 5 metres @ 3.08 g/t gold from 68 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 8.26 g/t gold from 70 metres

26LLRC0022
- 5 metres @ 1.94 g/t gold from 107 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 4.48 g/t gold from 107 metres

26LLRC0023
- 3 metres @ 1.52 g/t gold from 138 metres

26LLRC0025
- 21 metres @ 2.50 g/t gold from 21 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 15.85 g/t gold from 35 metres

26LLRC0026
- 3 metres @ 3.33 g/t gold from 66 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 5.50 g/t gold from 67 metres
- 3 metres @ 3.42 g/t gold from 80 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 8.50 g/t gold from 81 metres

26LLRC0030

- 4 metres @ 1.82 g/t gold from 62 metres

26LLRC0031

- 2 metres @ 2.06 g/t gold from 96 metres

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

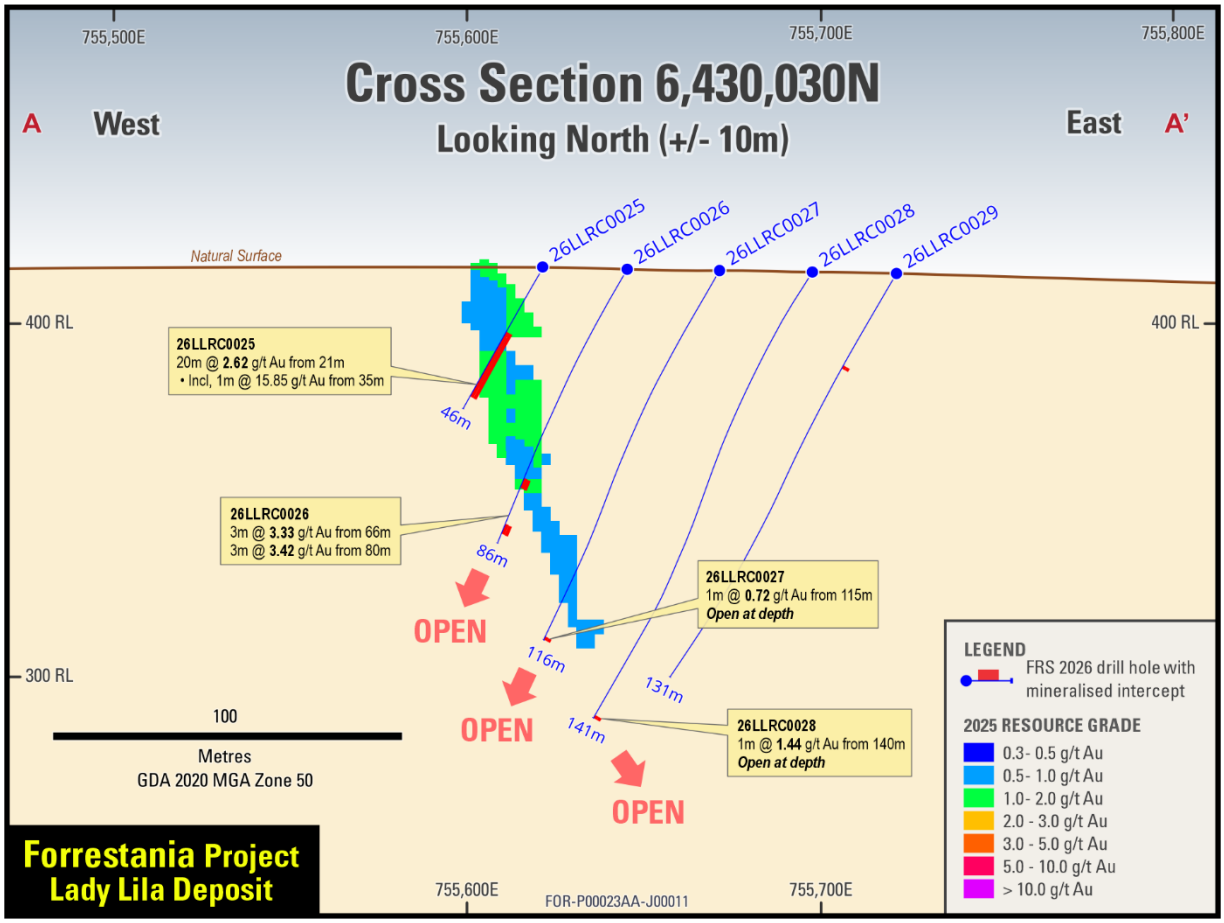

Figure 4. Lady Lila Cross Section A to A[1]

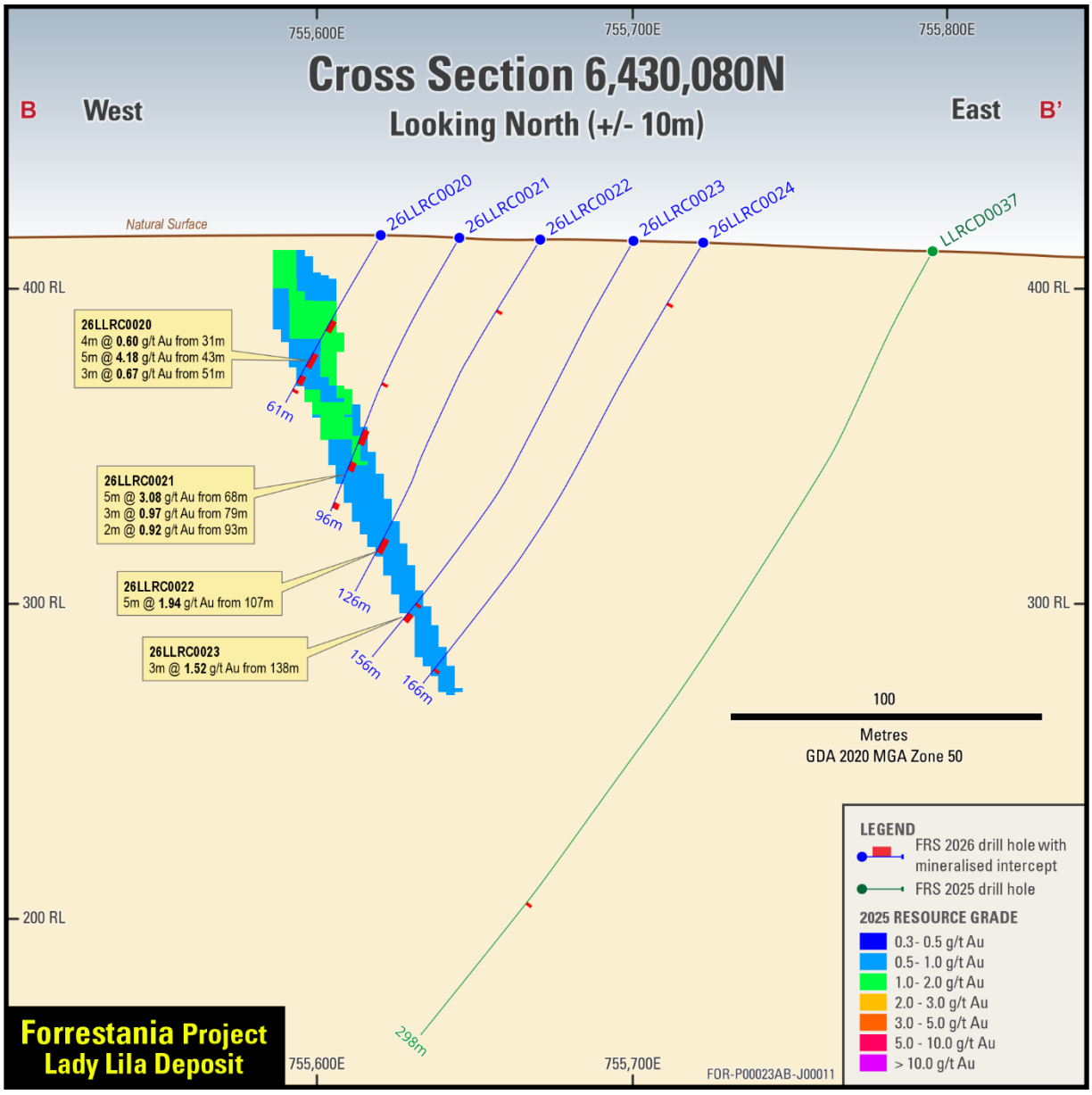

Figure 5. Lady Lila Cross Section B to B[1]

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

[1]ASX Release: "*Lady Lila Drilling Results and Upgraded MRE*" 11 September 2025

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

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.

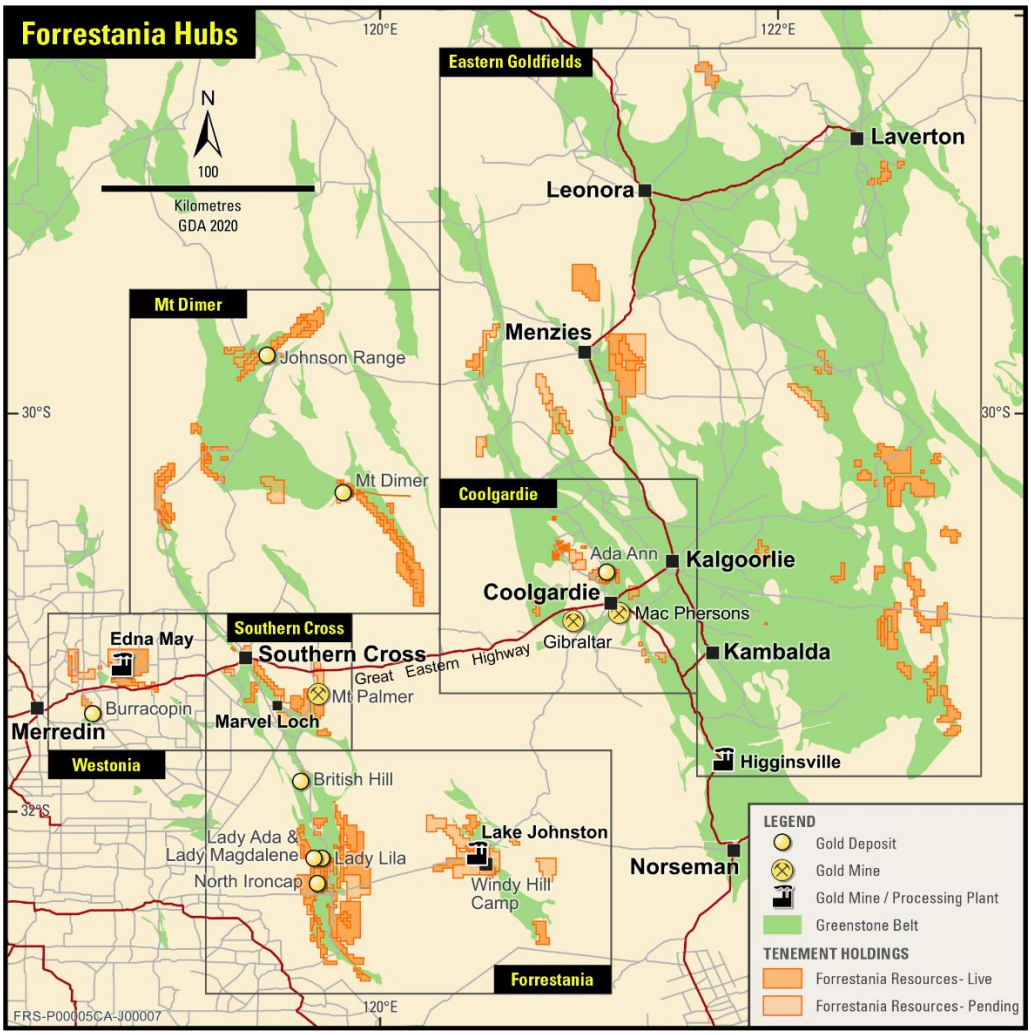

Figure 6. Forrestania Regional Hub locations

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: Lady Lila Collar Data for Drillholes Included in this ASX Release

All Holes located on Tenement M77/1325.

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

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	Maximum Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26LLRC0001	755617.105	6431210.482	410.061	131	-60	270
26LLRC0002	755591.182	6431209.795	410.265	116	-60	270
26LLRC0003	755565.175	6431209.636	410.560	96	-60	270
26LLRC0004	755568.909	6431109.311	411.917	106	-60	270
26LLRC0005	755594.754	6431111.389	411.467	121	-60	270
26LLRC0006	755618.964	6431109.942	411.294	131	-60	270
26LLRC0007	755569.170	6431010.902	412.812	96	-60	270
26LLRC0008	755593.733	6431010.462	412.328	121	-60	270
26LLRC0009	755620.229	6431009.972	412.241	116	-60	270
26LLRC0010	755604.686	6430185.13	418.789	61	-60	270
26LLRC0011	755629.274	6430184.784	418.347	96	-60	270
26LLRC0012	755654.939	6430183.83	417.338	126	-60	270
26LLRC0013	755679.461	6430182.561	416.724	126	-60	270
26LLRC0014	755706.365	6430184.051	416.011	161	-60	270
26LLRC0015	755610.037	6430134.283	417.842	61	-60	270
26LLRC0016	755635.419	6430134.242	417.002	96	-60	270
26LLRC0017	755662.008	6430133.434	416.272	127	-60	270
26LLRC0018	755687.666	6430134.064	415.693	136	-60	270
26LLRC0019	755712.088	6430132.609	415.182	166	-60	270
26LLRC0020	755620.045	6430080.998	416.892	61	-60	270
26LLRC0021	755644.989	6430083.605	416.053	96	-60	270
26LLRC0022	755670.669	6430083.074	415.498	126	-60	270
26LLRC0023	755700.322	6430084.824	414.863	156	-60	270
26LLRC0024	755722.562	6430083.38	414.433	166	-60	270
26LLRC0025	755621.377	6430032.831	415.874	46	-60	270
26LLRC0026	755645.149	6430033.072	415.327	86	-60	270
26LLRC0027	755671.470	6430032.343	414.865	116	-60	270
26LLRC0028	755697.588	6430033.575	414.548	141	-60	270
26LLRC0029	755721.489	6430033.376	414.036	131	-60	270
26LLRC0030	755648.021	6429982.481	414.956	81	-60	270
26LLRC0031	755672.401	6429982.496	414.640	111	-60	270
26LLRC0032	755697.599	6429982.853	414.286	136	-60	270
26LLRC0033	755721.443	6429983.416	413.829	126	-60	270
26LLRC0034	755746.500	6429983.21	413.388	186	-60	270
26LLRC0035	755641.396	6429931.461	414.757	81	-60	270
26LLRC0036	755666.619	6429932.344	414.437	111	-60	270
26LLRC0037	755694.717	6429932.782	413.993	141	-60	270
26LLRC0038	755721.032	6429933.301	413.541	151	-60	270
26LLRC0039	755747.546	6429933.395	413.281	189	-60	270
26LLRC0040	755663.413	6429782.936	414.377	91	-60	270
26LLRC0041	755685.701	6429782.794	414.174	121	-60	270
26LLRC0042	755712.098	6429782.472	413.954	141	-60	270
26LLRC0043	755737.062	6429783.05	413.715	161	-60	270

Appendix 2: Significant Intercepts Table for the Lady Lila 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
26LLRC0001	99	100	1	0.76
26LLRC0001	117	118	1	0.58
26LLRC0001	118	119	1	0.71
26LLRC0001	119	120	1	0.62
26LLRC0002	75	76	1	4.94
26LLRC0002	84	85	1	0.62
26LLRC0002	85	86	1	0.44
26LLRC0002	93	94	1	0.38
26LLRC0003	42	43	1	0.50
26LLRC0003	43	44	1	2.76
26LLRC0003	44	45	1	0.34
26LLRC0003	45	46	1	1.58
26LLRC0003	46	47	1	0.79
26LLRC0003	47	48	1	0.70
26LLRC0003	55	56	1	0.34
26LLRC0003	56	57	1	0.45
26LLRC0003	57	58	1	0.79
26LLRC0003	63	64	1	0.34
26LLRC0003	67	68	1	0.56
26LLRC0003	68	69	1	1.29
26LLRC0003	69	70	1	1.45
26LLRC0003	70	71	1	1.28
26LLRC0004	33	34	1	0.36
26LLRC0004	34	35	1	0.19
26LLRC0004	35	36	1	0.02
26LLRC0004	36	37	1	0.90
26LLRC0004	41	42	1	1.16
26LLRC0004	42	43	1	0.46
26LLRC0004	43	44	1	0.18
26LLRC0004	44	45	1	0.19
26LLRC0004	45	46	1	0.40
26LLRC0004	49	50	1	0.71
26LLRC0004	50	51	1	2.09
26LLRC0004	71	72	1	0.92
26LLRC0005	98	99	1	1.08
26LLRC0005	99	100	1	0.53
26LLRC0005	100	101	1	0.54
26LLRC0005	101	102	1	1.04
26LLRC0006	129	130	1	0.43
26LLRC0007	52	53	1	1.13
26LLRC0007	53	54	1	0.38
26LLRC0007	74	75	1	1.11
26LLRC0008	83	84	1	2.77
26LLRC0008	84	85	1	0.38

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26LLRC0008	100	101	1	2.12
26LLRC0009	**NSI**			
26LLRC0010	36	37	1	0.68
26LLRC0010	37	38	1	0.75
26LLRC0010	38	39	1	0.22
26LLRC0010	39	40	1	0.03
26LLRC0010	40	41	1	1.27
26LLRC0010	41	42	1	1.37
26LLRC0010	42	43	1	0.52
26LLRC0010	55	56	1	0.57
26LLRC0010	56	57	1	0.44
26LLRC0010	57	58	1	1.35
26LLRC0010	58	59	1	0.34
26LLRC0010	59	60	1	0.95
26LLRC0010	60	61	1	0.32
26LLRC0011	51	52	1	0.37
26LLRC0011	52	53	1	0.19
26LLRC0011	53	54	1	0.44
26LLRC0011	54	55	1	1.74
26LLRC0011	55	56	1	1.04
26LLRC0011	74	75	1	0.72
26LLRC0011	75	76	1	1.89
26LLRC0011	86	87	1	0.41
26LLRC0012	0	1	1	0.48
26LLRC0012	122	123	1	0.30
26LLRC0012	123	124	1	0.58
26LLRC0013	**NSI**			
26LLRC0014	150	151	1	0.41
26LLRC0014	158	159	1	1.03
26LLRC0014	159	160	1	1.00
26LLRC0015	29	30	1	0.38
26LLRC0015	51	52	1	0.35
26LLRC0015	52	53	1	0.09
26LLRC0015	53	54	1	0.19
26LLRC0015	54	55	1	0.94
26LLRC0015	55	56	1	0.15
26LLRC0015	56	57	1	0.65
26LLRC0016	53	54	1	1.26
26LLRC0016	61	62	1	1.20
26LLRC0016	62	63	1	1.42
26LLRC0016	67	68	1	1.21
26LLRC0016	68	69	1	0.79
26LLRC0016	69	70	1	0.27
26LLRC0016	70	71	1	0.34
26LLRC0016	71	72	1	0.34
26LLRC0016	72	73	1	0.79
26LLRC0016	73	74	1	0.20
26LLRC0016	74	75	1	0.59

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26LLRC0016	80	81	1	1.67
26LLRC0016	87	88	1	0.49
26LLRC0016	91	92	1	0.53
26LLRC0017	0	1	1	0.41
26LLRC0017	107	108	1	0.95
26LLRC0017	111	112	1	2.34
26LLRC0017	112	113	1	0.25
26LLRC0017	113	114	1	0.11
26LLRC0017	114	115	1	2.04
26LLRC0017	115	116	1	0.44
26LLRC0018	0	1	1	0.31
26LLRC0018	127	128	1	0.73
26LLRC0018	128	129	1	0.51
26LLRC0018	129	130	1	2.42
26LLRC0018	130	131	1	0.20
26LLRC0018	131	132	1	0.56
26LLRC0018	135	136	1	0.32
26LLRC0019	159	160	1	2.56
26LLRC0020	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
26LLRC0020	27	28	1	0.35
26LLRC0020	28	29	1	0.33
26LLRC0020	29	30	1	0.27
26LLRC0020	30	31	1	0.40
26LLRC0020	31	32	1	0.75
26LLRC0020	32	33	1	0.17
26LLRC0020	33	34	1	0.82
26LLRC0020	34	35	1	0.67
26LLRC0020	35	36	1	0.40
26LLRC0020	36	37	1	0.42
26LLRC0020	43	44	1	0.85
26LLRC0020	44	45	1	3.94
26LLRC0020	45	46	1	3.98
26LLRC0020	46	47	1	10.89
26LLRC0020	47	48	1	1.25
26LLRC0020	51	52	1	1.00
26LLRC0020	52	53	1	5.60
26LLRC0020	53	54	1	0.92
26LLRC0020	54	55	1	0.36
26LLRC0020	55	56	1	0.26
26LLRC0020	56	57	1	0.67
26LLRC0021	0	1	1	0.48
26LLRC0021	52	53	1	0.55
26LLRC0021	68	69	1	0.57
26LLRC0021	69	70	1	3.11
26LLRC0021	70	71	1	8.26
26LLRC0021	71	72	1	2.87
26LLRC0021	72	73	1	0.58
26LLRC0021	76	77	1	0.36

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26LLRC0021	79	80	1	1.06
26LLRC0021	80	81	1	0.52
26LLRC0021	81	82	1	1.32
26LLRC0021	91	92	1	0.33
26LLRC0021	92	93	1	0.18
26LLRC0021	93	94	1	0.82
26LLRC0021	94	95	1	1.02
26LLRC0022	24	25	1	0.33
26LLRC0022	25	26	1	0.04
26LLRC0022	26	27	1	1.00
26LLRC0022	63	64	1	0.30
26LLRC0022	106	107	1	0.37
26LLRC0022	107	108	1	4.48
26LLRC0022	108	109	1	1.96
26LLRC0022	109	110	1	2.16
26LLRC0022	110	111	1	0.36
26LLRC0022	111	112	1	0.73
26LLRC0023	28	29	1	0.47
26LLRC0023	134	135	1	0.51
26LLRC0023	138	139	1	1.84
26LLRC0023	139	140	1	0.64
26LLRC0023	140	141	1	2.08
26LLRC0024	22	23	1	0.51
26LLRC0024	35	36	1	0.47
26LLRC0024	156	157	1	0.49
26LLRC0024	157	158	1	0.36
26LLRC0024	158	159	1	0.08
26LLRC0024	159	160	1	0.46
26LLRC0024	160	161	1	0.69
26LLRC0025	18	19	1	0.39
26LLRC0025	19	20	1	0.16
26LLRC0025	20	21	1	0.21
26LLRC0025	21	22	1	1.57
26LLRC0025	22	23	1	1.77
26LLRC0025	23	24	1	0.20
26LLRC0025	24	25	1	0.57
26LLRC0025	25	26	1	1.24
26LLRC0025	26	27	1	0.06
26LLRC0025	27	28	1	2.10
26LLRC0025	28	29	1	0.73
26LLRC0025	29	30	1	0.57
26LLRC0025	30	31	1	4.48
26LLRC0025	31	32	1	1.30
26LLRC0025	32	33	1	1.96
26LLRC0025	33	34	1	2.00
26LLRC0025	34	35	1	1.42
26LLRC0025	35	36	1	15.85
26LLRC0025	36	37	1	2.34

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26LLRC0025	37	38	1	2.85
26LLRC0025	38	39	1	3.51
26LLRC0025	39	40	1	1.55
26LLRC0025	40	41	1	3.22
26LLRC0025	41	42	1	3.21
26LLRC0026	66	67	1	3.33
26LLRC0026	67	68	1	5.50
26LLRC0026	68	69	1	1.16
26LLRC0026	69	70	1	0.34
26LLRC0026	70	71	1	0.45
26LLRC0026	71	72	1	0.43
26LLRC0026	80	81	1	0.65
26LLRC0026	81	82	1	8.50
26LLRC0026	82	83	1	1.10
26LLRC0027	111	112	1	0.33
26LLRC0027	115	116	1	0.72
26LLRC0028	37	38	1	0.35
26LLRC0028	140	141	1	1.44
26LLRC0029	30	31	1	1.04
26LLRC0030	37	38	1	0.67
26LLRC0030	62	63	1	4.17
26LLRC0030	63	64	1	2.13
26LLRC0030	64	65	1	0.31
26LLRC0030	65	66	1	0.67
26LLRC0030	69	70	1	0.46
26LLRC0030	70	71	1	0.44
26LLRC0030	71	72	1	0.11
26LLRC0030	72	73	1	0.71
26LLRC0030	73	74	1	1.43
26LLRC0031	93	94	1	1.82
26LLRC0031	94	95	1	0.15
26LLRC0031	95	96	1	0.39
26LLRC0031	96	97	1	2.95
26LLRC0031	97	98	1	1.18
26LLRC0031	98	99	1	0.23
26LLRC0031	99	100	1	0.03
26LLRC0031	100	101	1	0.35
26LLRC0031	105	106	1	0.47
26LLRC0031	106	107	1	1.27
26LLRC0031	107	108	1	0.90
26LLRC0031	105	106	1	0.47
26LLRC0032	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0033	**NSI**			
26LLRC0034	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0035	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0036	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0037	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0038	Awaiting Assay			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26LLRC0039	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0040	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0041	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0042	Awaiting Assay			
26LLRC0043	Awaiting Assay			

Appendix 8: Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		350 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. The bit size was 5 5/8.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**FRS Drilling** • Each individual RC sample is visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Wet RC samples aren't utilised • Diamond core recovery was measured. • Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded and captured within the project database. Loss is noted where it occurs • The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain **Historic Drilling** • Recoveries for historic drilling are not known • CLZ recoveries from drilling are not known as sample weights were not routinely recorded in early-stage exploration. Visual inspection of samples in the field by CLZ staff indicated recoveries were sufficient. RC drilling included the use of an auxiliary booster to keep samples dry and mist injection to control loss of fines
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**FRS Drilling** • RC chips and DD core were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristic (colour, weathering, etc) logging codes • Logging was predominantly qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. • All holes are logged in full • All new core has been photographed wet and dry **Historic Drilling** • Limited information on historic logging practices is available however it is presumed that the practices employed were of industry standard at the time
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	**FRS Drilling** • RC sampling is in 1 m intervals. Samples are split using a cone splitter which is cleaned regularly to mitigate contamination. • Diamond sampling was guided by geological boundaries (minimum length 0.2 m) or to a maximum of 1 m • Diamond core was cut down its longitudinal axis with the half core selected for assay in line with geological boundaries, and the remainder retained in the

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a Microsoft Access database. • Independent verification of significant intersections has not been completed • No adjustments to assay data have been made **Historic Drilling** • No comments are available in any reports on the verification of significant intersections • Procedures on data entry were not available, but majority of historic data exists as digital files via WAMEX • Assay data has not been adjusted
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**FRS Drilling** • Drillholes were located in the field with a handheld GPS in the field (estimated 3-10 m accuracy). • 2025-2026 RC and RC/DD collar locations were recorded using a RTK GPS with 1-2 cm accuracy by a surveyor • The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA94 Zone 50. RL's referenced are AHDRL. • 2021 RC holes were surveyed every 30 m down hole with a multishot camera • All 2025 and 2026 RC holes were surveyed downhole using a reflex Gyro north seeking gyroscopic instrument (or equivalent) to obtain accurate down-hole directional data where ground conditions allowed. **Historic Drilling** • No information on historic drill hole collar location or downhole surveys has been recovered
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling has been completed on a grid drilled orthogonal to the N/S mineralisation, generally toward 090 and typically on nominal 12.5 and 25 m spaced drill lines. The main deposit is drilled to notional grade control spacing and is therefore considered to be estimated to a high confidence level. • Data spacing and distribution is believed to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. A conservative approach has been taken on resource classification. • Raw samples have been composited to two metres for use in resource estimation, so as to affect the histogram in a manner that benefits the calculation of variance relationships in space.
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• FRS drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees towards 270, orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	• *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.*	• Historical drillholes are noted in the database as being drilled at -60 degrees towards 270. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**FRS Drilling** • Chain of custody protocols used for the FRS drill samples ensures sample security and integrity. Samples were dispatched from site directly to the laboratory by transport companies. **Historic Drilling** • No information on sample security is available for historic drilling. It is assumed standard industry practices for the time were employed • CLZ samples were transported from site directly to the laboratory via trusted couriers
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of the data are known

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		along antictinal and synclinal axes that trend north — south and northwest — southeast. Numerous Proterozoic dolerite dykes cut the stratigraphy in an east —west and northeast — southwest direction. • Lady Lila is part of a linear, discontinuous, 1,400 metre long, north south trending zone. • The mineralised zone dips steeply (60-70°) to the east and is hosted in narrow quartz stringers enveloped by garnetiferous, graphitic, pelitic sediments. • The sediments bifurcate in places and accompany discontinuous chert beds that do not appear to be related to mineralisation. • The lithology strongly correlates with a magnetic high and a coincident north-south trending geochemical Au anomaly. • The gold mineralisation at Lady Lila is associated with a strongly weathered, steeply dipping sequence of weathered meta-pelites and BIFs. • Importantly, this mineralisation is analogous with the Bounty Gold Mine which is also hosted by a BIF.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to the tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Length weighted averaging of the drill hole intercepts are applied. Maximum grade truncations are not used in the calculations. • The reported assays have been length weighted (1 m). • During modelling, lower cut offs are not applied, rather, intervals are selected based on continuous anomalism/mineralisation to result in a coherent domain volume. High grade intercepts internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as part of the interval. If an interval includes core loss, the lost interval is accounted for at the average grade of the interval. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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*	• Drill hole intersections may not always be true widths – but generally thought to be at least 90% of true width. • The mineralisation at Lady Lila dips steeply to the east at an angle of between ~60 and ~85 degrees. Drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the

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