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ASX RELEASE

Mt Palmer Gold Project – Drilling Update

Highlights:

- **Excellent high-grade gold results returned across the Mt Palmer Gold Project**
- **Targeted exploration drilling continuing across the Company's tenure**
- **Mt Palmer 2026 K1 & K2 RC Drill Program –** comprising 38 holes for 2,564 metres
    - **Significant high-grade intersections include:**
        - **6 metres @ 7.60 g/t gold** from 3 metres (26MPRC0002)
        - **2 metres @ 2.57 g/t gold** from 59 metres (26MPRC0038)
        - **7 metres @ 2.62 g/t gold** from 26 metres (26MPRC0001)
        - **5 metres @ 2.37 g/t gold** from 11 metres (26MPRC0002)
        - **18 metres @ 1.90 g/t gold** from Surface (26MPRC0004)
        - **15 metres @ 1.82 g/t gold** from 8 metres (26MPRC0028
- **Mt Palmer 2026 K5 Prospect (Formerly West Lode)**
    - **Significant high-grade intersections include:**
        - **2 metres @ 7.78 g/t gold** from 16 metres (25MPRC0031)
        - **2 metres @ 18.08 g/t gold** from 23 metres (25MPRC0032)

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"Recent drilling at Mt Palmer within the K1 and K2 prospects have delivered significant and encouraging drill results, providing an extension to earlier historical drill programs and reported results.

Forrestania will continue to undertake systematic and further drill programs at Mt Palmer, in order to progress the evidenced extension and expand upon our understanding of the geology as we move with intent to increase the size and potential of the Mt Palmer Mineral Resource Estimate. These encouraging results from Mt Palmer are improving our understanding, with a 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 Mt Palmer Gold Project.

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.

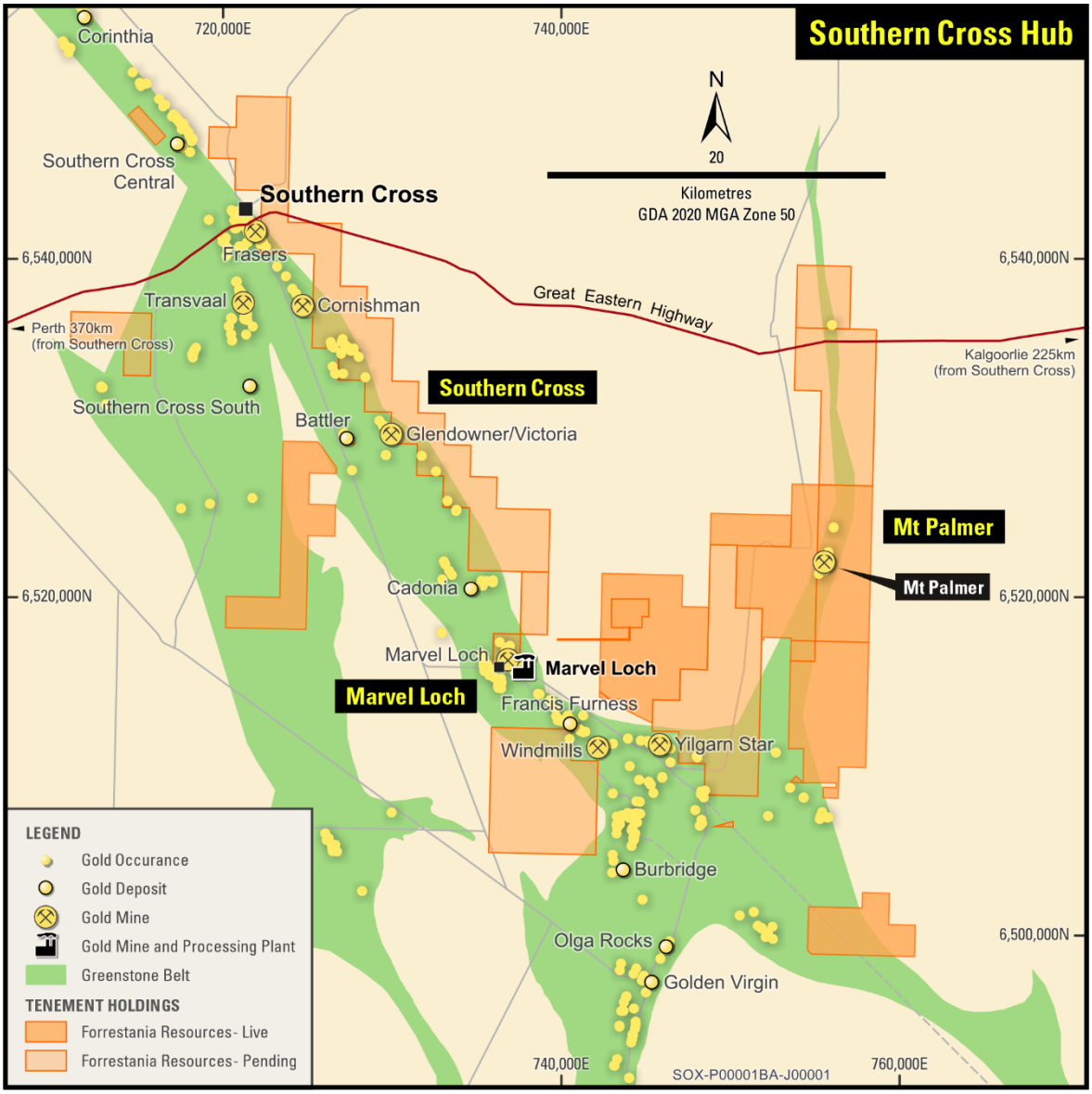

Figure 1. Southern Cross Hub location

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.

It should be noted that Forrestania has taken to opportunity to methodically rename gold prospects within the Mt Palmer Gold Project.

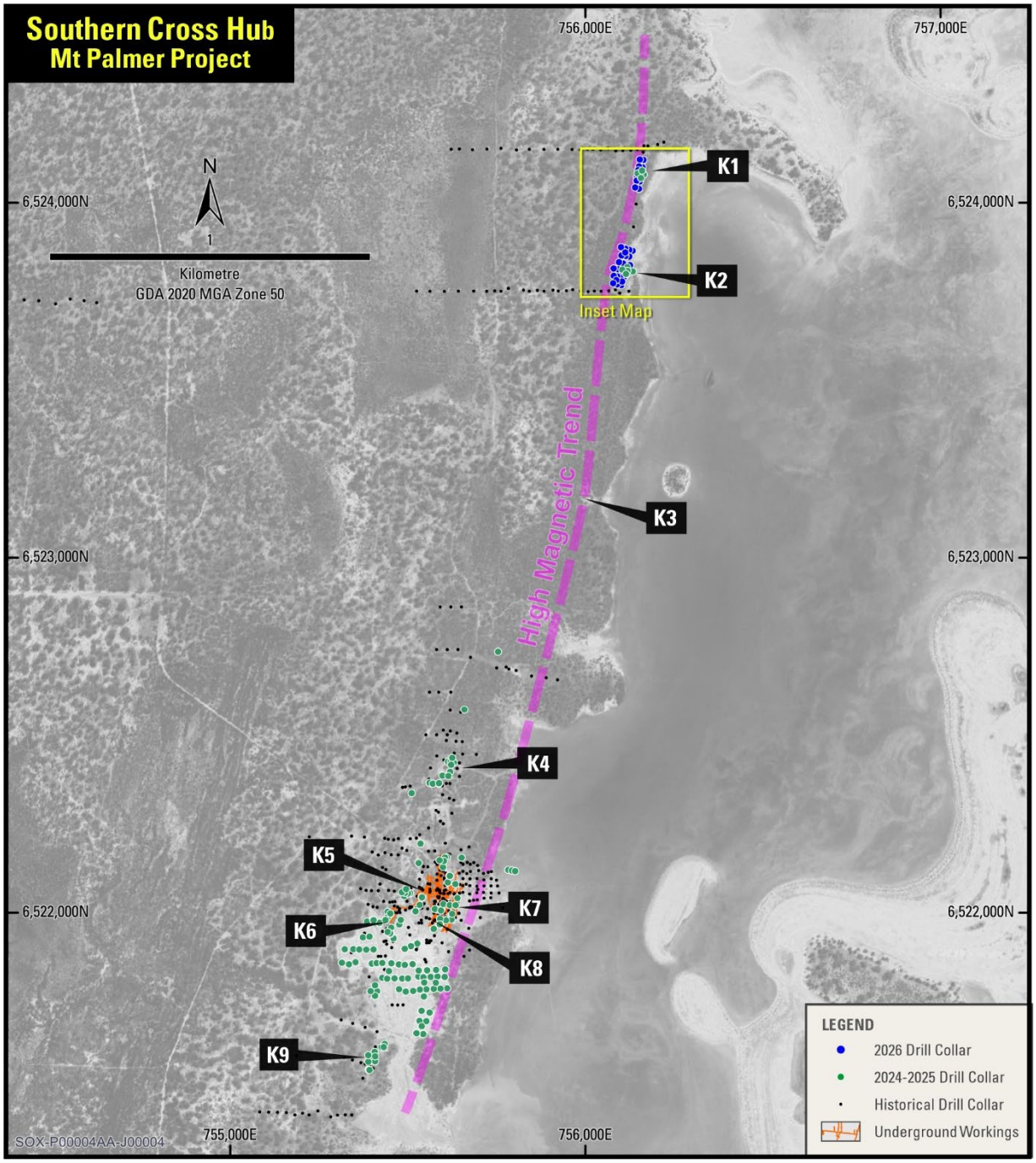

Figure 2. Mt Palmer Project location

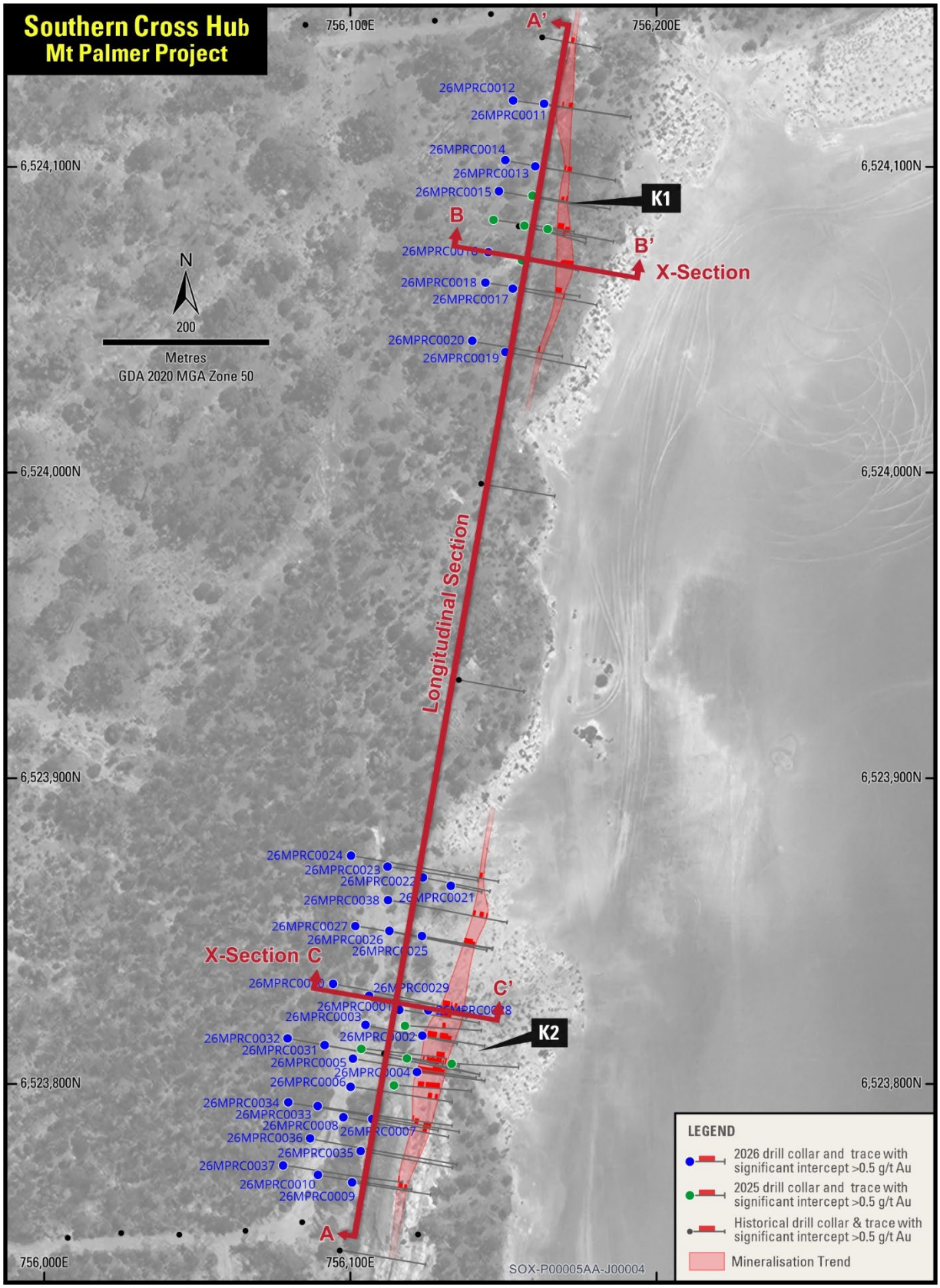

Figure 3. 2026 Mt Palmer Drill Collar location

Mt Palmer – RC Drill Program

The Company recently completed its Mt Palmer 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:

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

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

26MPRC0018
- 4 metres @ 1.39 g/t gold from 45 metres

26MPRC0026
- 8 metres @ 1.16 g/t gold from 52 metres

26MPRC0027
- 6 metres @ 2.64 g/t gold from 73 metres

26MPRC0028

- 15 metres @ 1.82 g/t gold from 8 metres

26MPRC0029

- 5 metres @ 7.84 g/t gold from 50 metres

26MPRC0038

- 2 metres @ 2.57 g/t gold from 59 metres
  - Including 1 metre @ 14.37 g/t gold from 60 metres
- 3 metres @ 1.61 g/t gold from 64 metres
- 1 metre @ 1.45 g/t gold from 69 metres

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

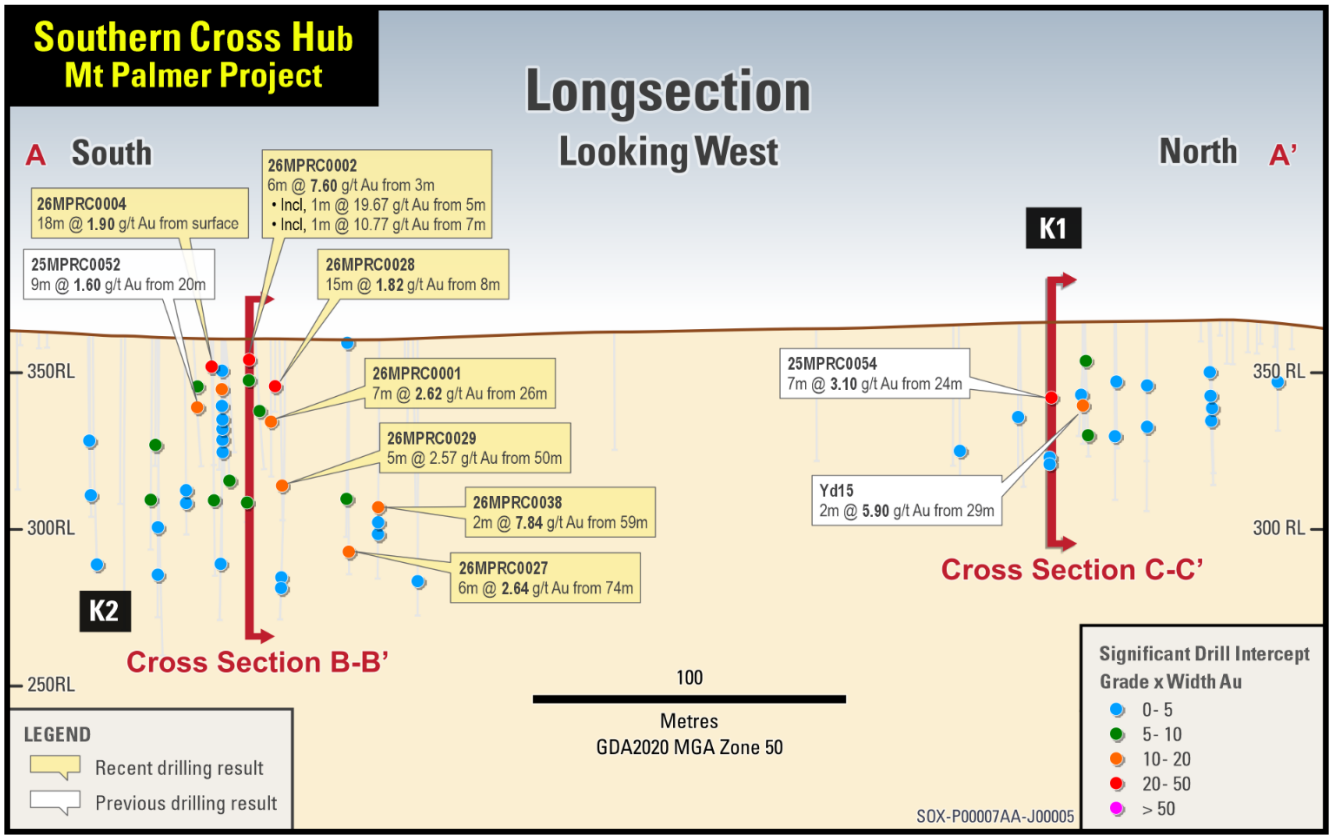

Figure 4. Mt Palmer Long Section A to A[1]

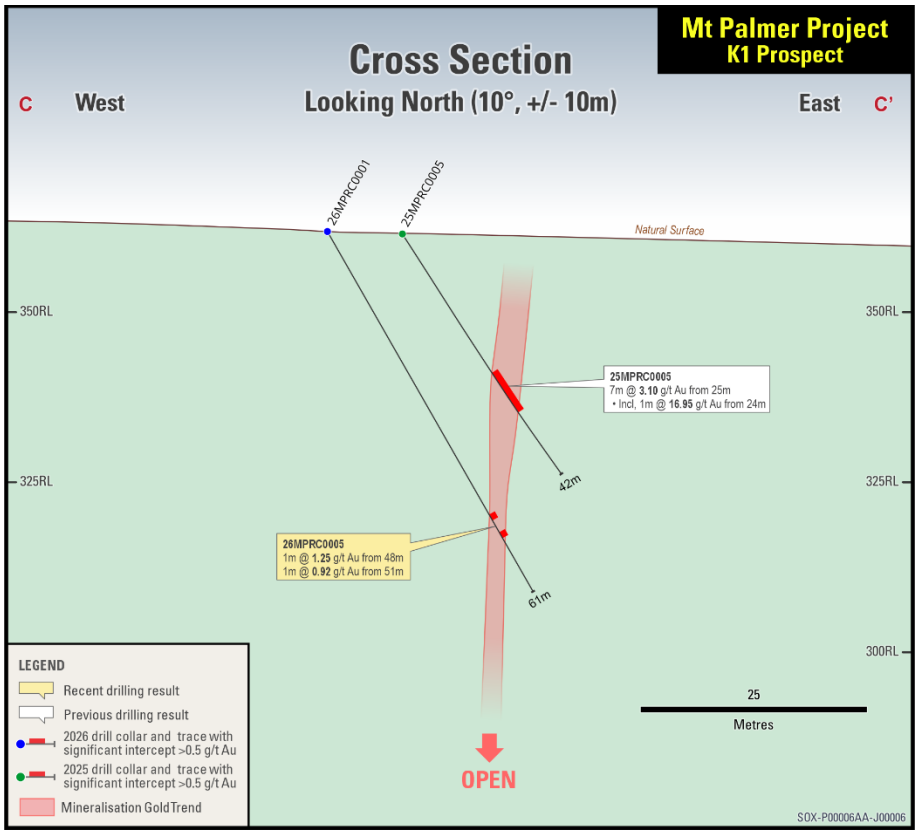

Figure 5. Mt Palmer K1 Prospect Cross Section C to C[1]

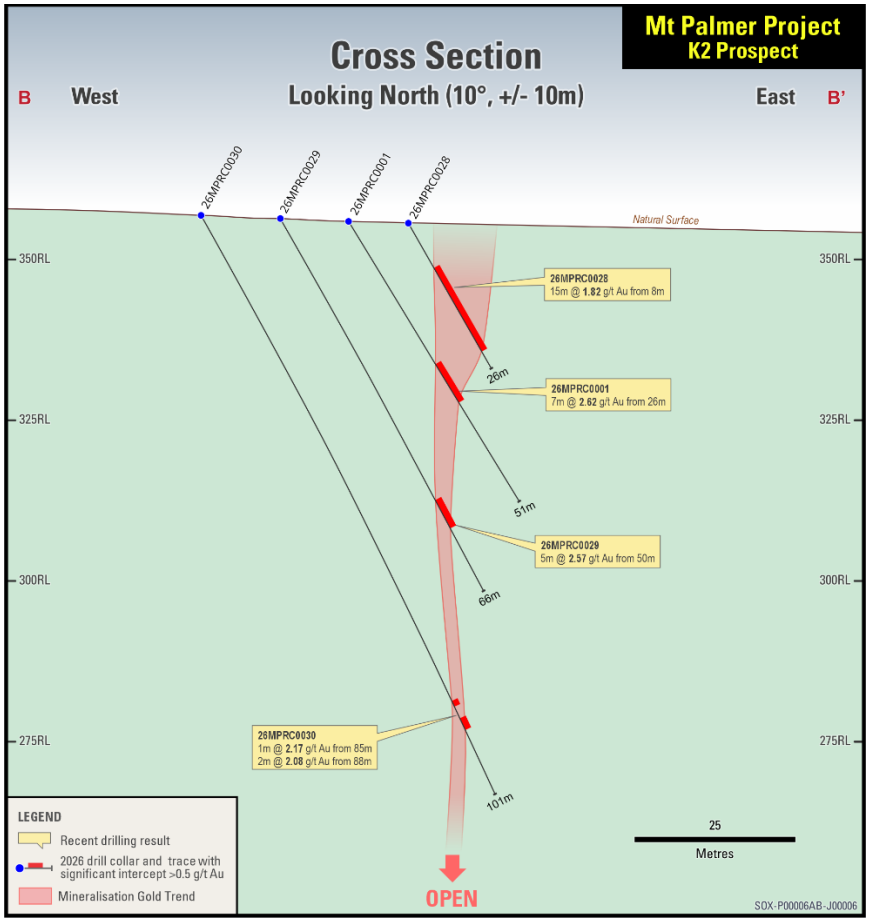

Figure 6. Mt Palmer Cross Section B to B[1]

K4 Prospect (Formerly named 'EPIS')

Drill Holes:	13
Drill Metres:	554.2 metres
Maximum downhole drill depth:	72 metres
Average Down hole depth:	42 metres

Historical significant high-grade intersections for K4 Prospect

- **7 metres @ 7.74 g/t gold** from Surface (25MPRC0007)
  - Including **2 metre @ 21.06 g/t gold** from 3 metres
- **18 metres @ 4.39 g/t gold** from Surface (25MPRC0012)
  - Including **1 metre @ 51.31 g/t gold** from 3 metres

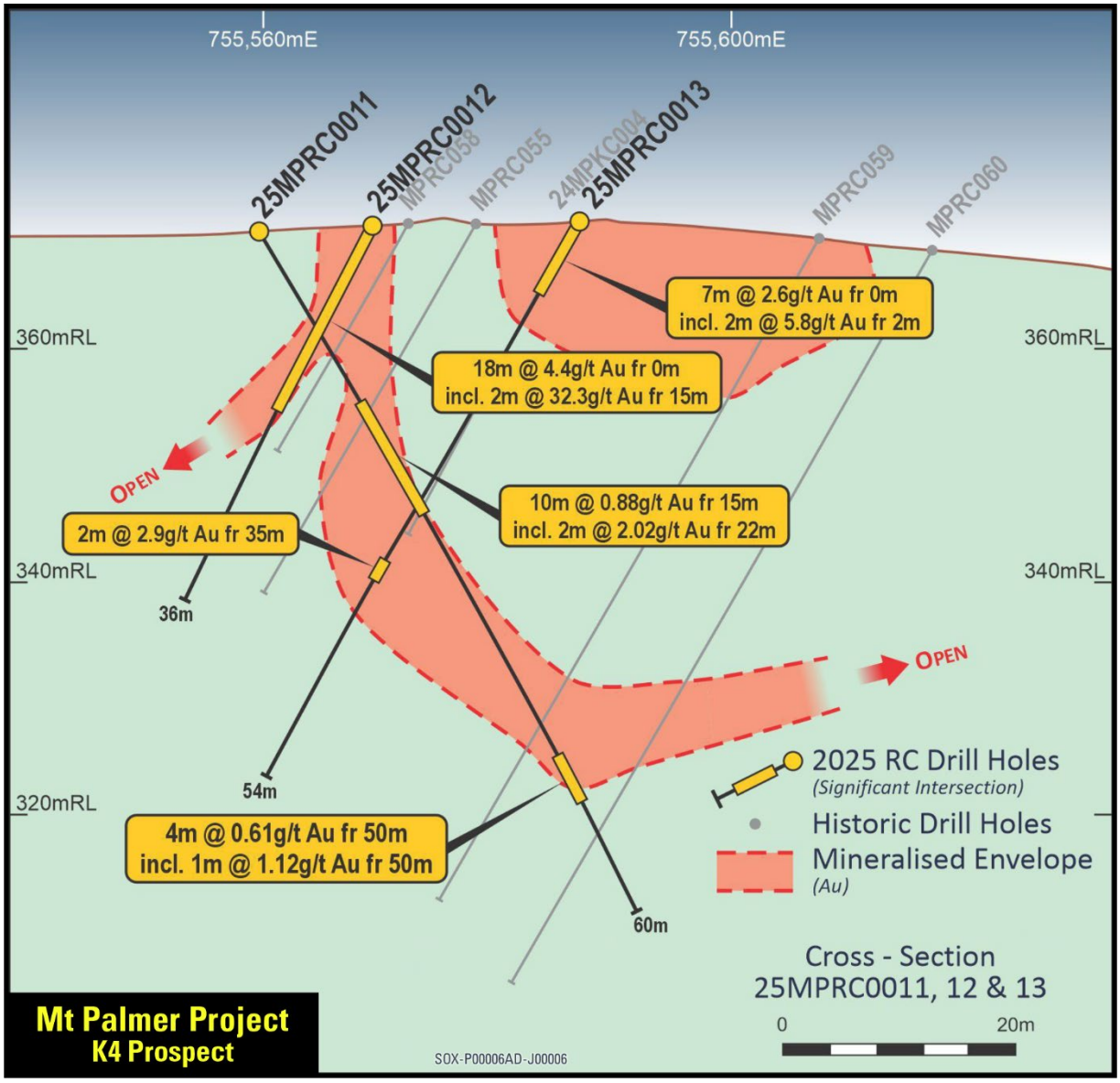

Figure 7. Mt Palmer K4 Prospect Cross Section

K5 Prospect (Formerly named 'West Lode')

Drill Holes:	2
Drill Metres:	78 metres
Maximum downhole drill depth:	42 metres
Average Down hole depth:	39 metres

Historical significant high-grade intersections for K5 Prospect

- **2 metres @ 7.78 g/t gold** from 16 metres (25MPRC0031)
- **2 metres @ 18.08 g/t gold** from 23 metres (25MPRC0032)

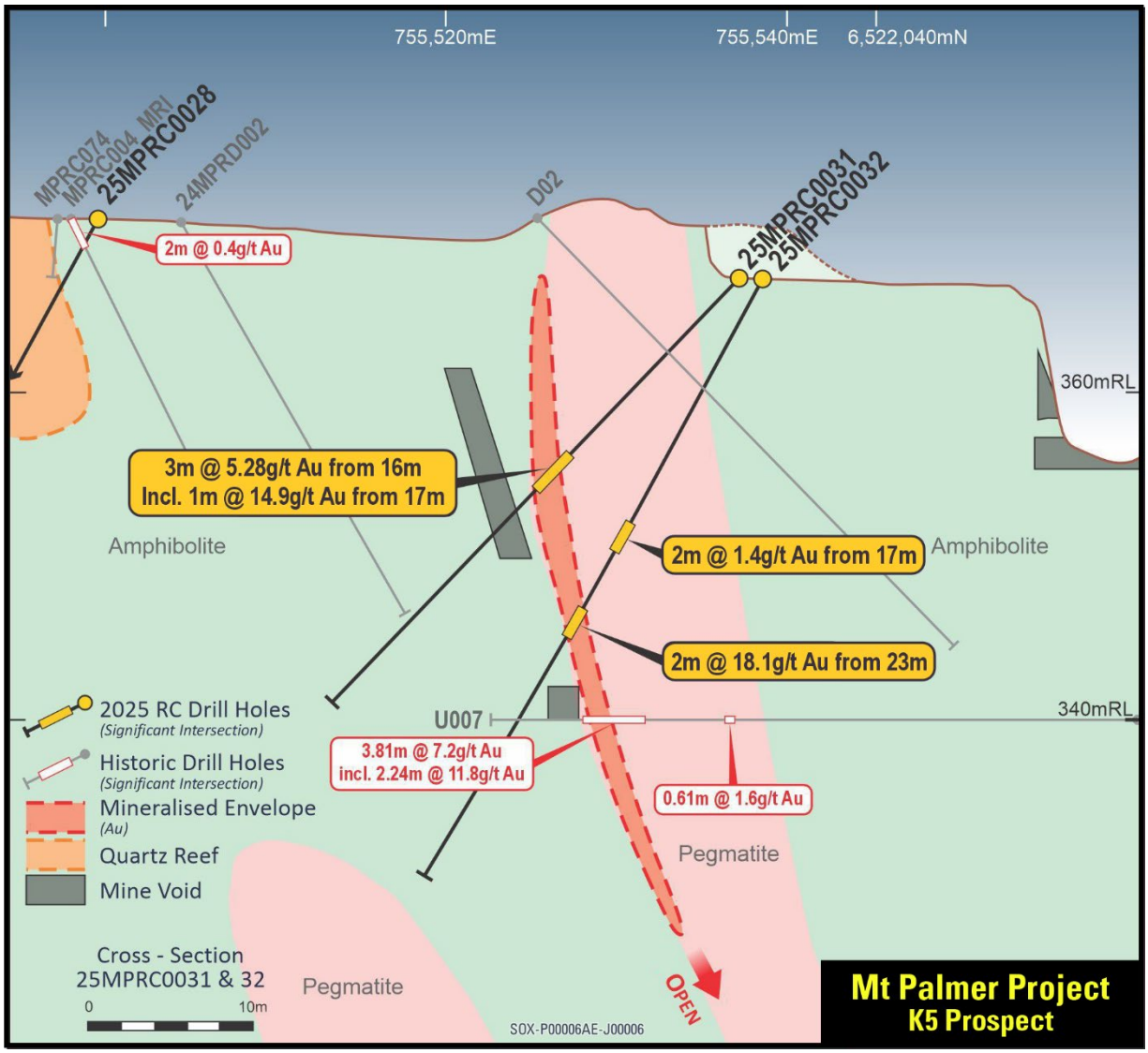

Figure 8. Mt Palmer K5 Prospect Cross Section

K6 Prospect (Formerly named 'New Reef')

Drill Holes:	11
Drill Metres:	580.96 metres
Maximum downhole drill depth:	120 metres
Average Down hole depth:	52 metres

Historical significant high-grade intersections for K6 Prospect

- **8 metres @ 8.30 g/t gold** from 34 metres (25MPRC0017)
  - Including **2 metres @ 22.96 g/t gold** from 37 metres
- **6 metres @ 15.21 g/t gold** from 34 metres (25MPRC0018)
  - Including **2 metres @ 43.52 g/t gold** from 37 metres
- **3 metres @ 15.21 g/t gold** from 17 metres (25MPRC0035)
  - Including 2 metres @ 53.06 g/t gold from 37 metres

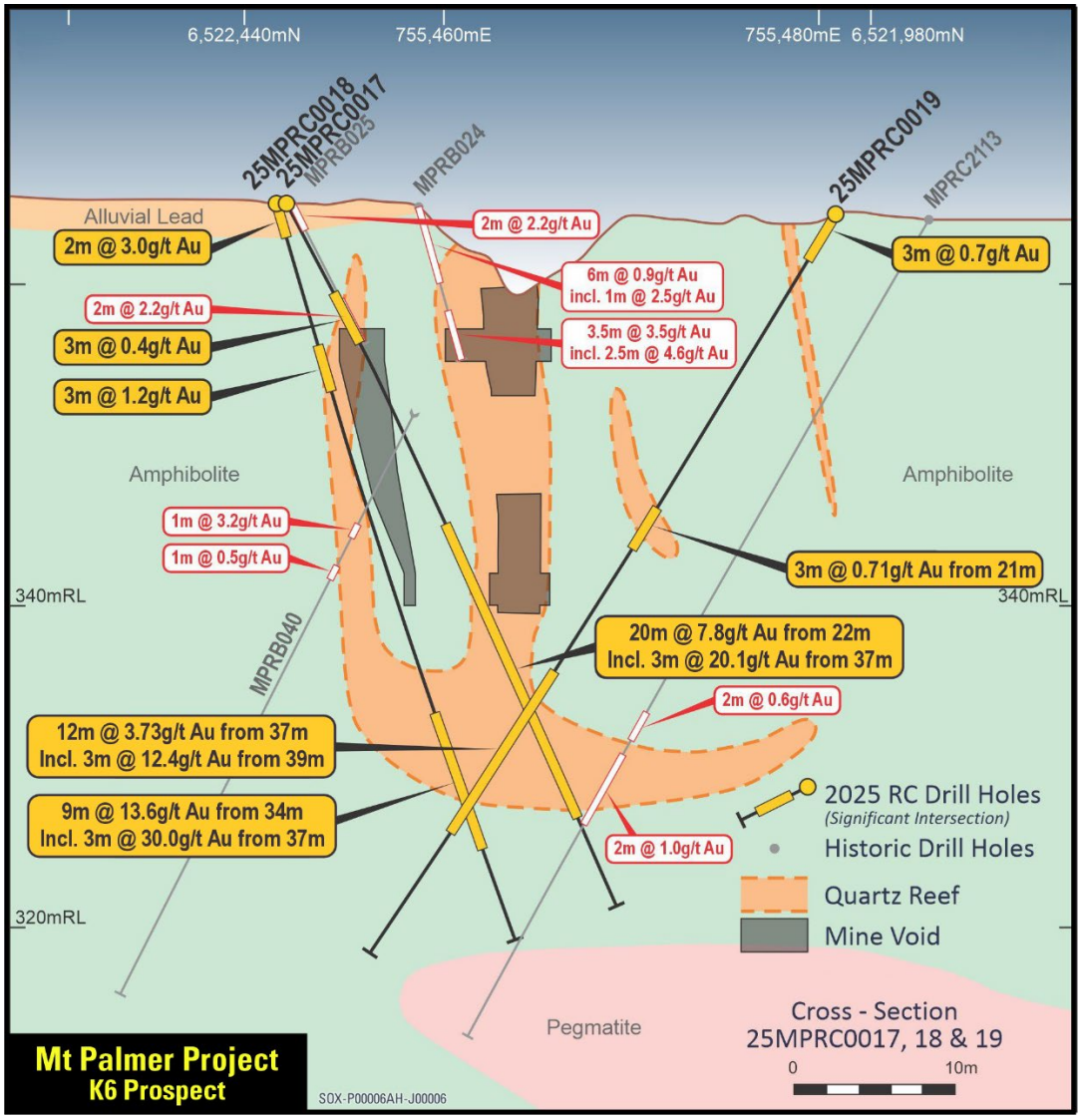

Figure 9. Mt Palmer K6 Prospect Cross Section

K7 Prospect (Formerly named 'Whinfields' Reef East Lode)

Drill Holes: 11
Drill Metres: 883.87 metres
Maximum downhole drill depth: 114 metres
Average Down hole depth: 78 metres
Historical significant high-grade intersections for K7 Prospect

- **5 metres @ 14.69 g/t gold** from 89 metres (25MPRC0059)
  - Including **2 metre @ 58.69 g/t gold** from 3 metres

K8 Prospect (Formerly named 'Main Lode')

Drill Holes: 22
Drill Metres: 1,636 metres
Maximum downhole drill depth: 156 metres
Average Down hole depth: 74 metres
Historical significant high-grade intersections for K8 Prospect

- **5 metres @ 7.74 g/t gold** from 55 metres (25MPRC0058)
  - Including **1 metre @ 23.22 g/t** gold from 56 metres

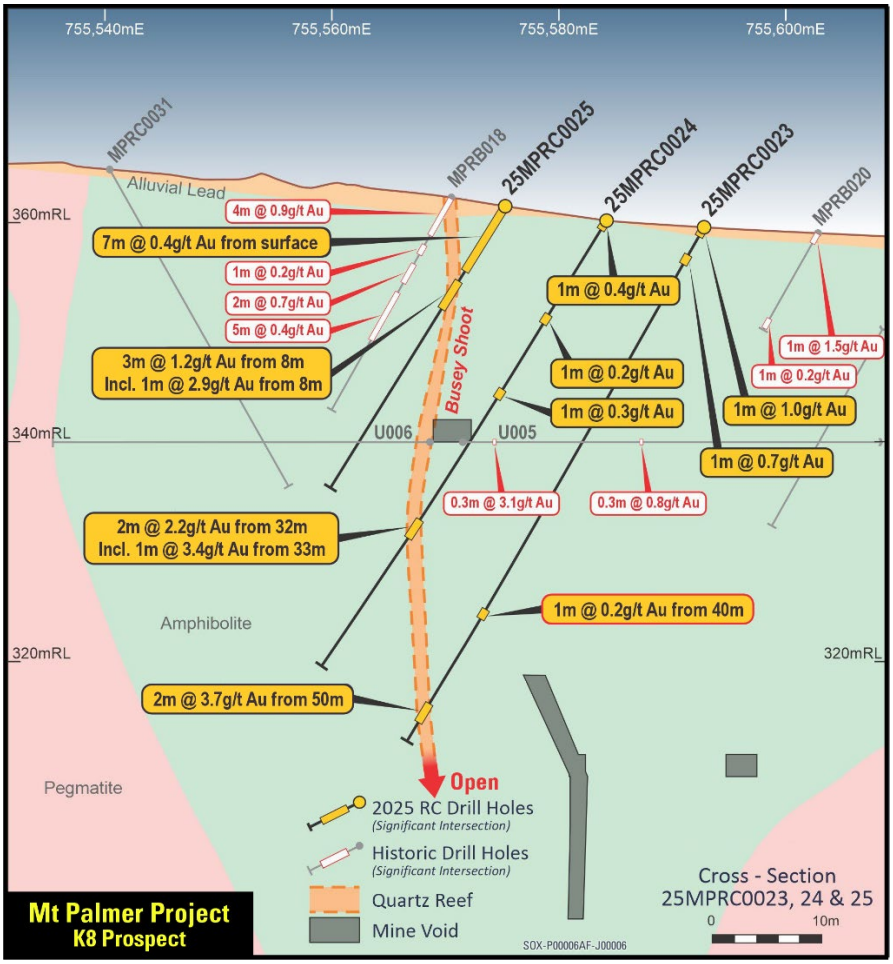

Figure 10. Mt Palmer K8 Prospect Cross Section

K9 Prospect (Formerly named 'Bryant Lode')

Drill Holes:	12
Drill Metres:	550.6 metres
Maximum downhole drill depth:	84 metres
Average Down hole depth:	46 metres

Historical significant high-grade intersections for K9 Prospect

- **14 metres @ 3.20 g/t gold** from 22 metres (25MPAC0062)
  - Including **1 metre @ 13.16 g/t** gold from 25 metres

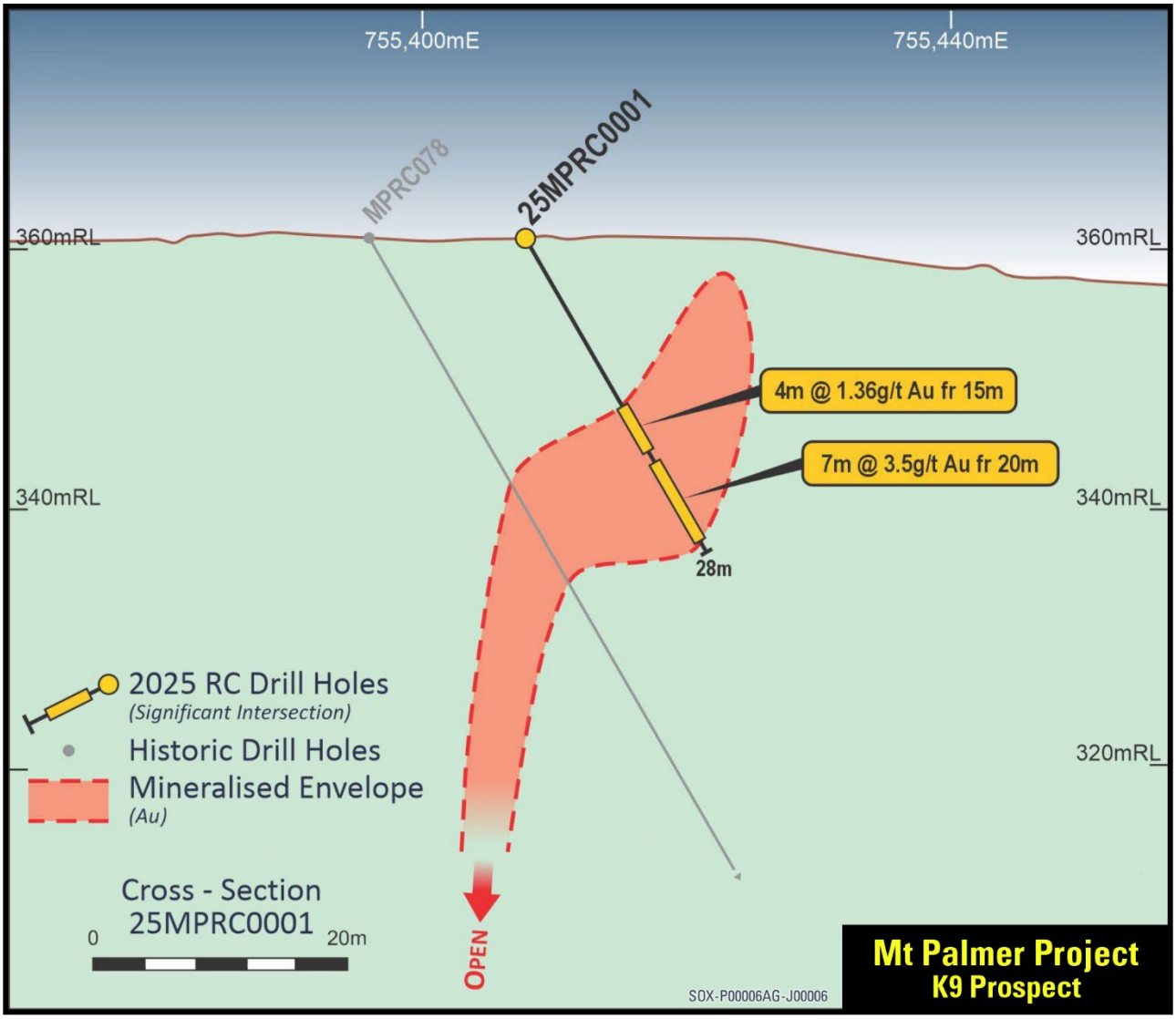

Figure 11. Mt Palmer K9 Prospect Cross Section

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

Kula Gold ASX Release: Kula to Acquire Historic Mt Palmer Gold Mine & Placement- 31 May 2024
Kula Gold ASX Release: RC Drilling Commences at Historic Mt Palmer -17 July 2024
Kula Gold ASX Release: New Lode to 6.66g/t Gold in Shallow RC drilling - Mt Palmer 29 August 2024
Kula Gold ASX Release: Diamond core drilling commences at Mt Palmer Gold Mine -11 September 2024
Kula Gold ASX Release: Mt Palmer Gold Mine - El Dorado Prospect historical 6m @ 8.3g/t gold to follow up - 26 September 2024
Kula Gold ASX Release: Mt Palmer Gold Mne - East Prospect -10 October 2024
Kula Gold ASX Release: Gold Exploration Update- 28 November 2024
Kula Gold ASX Release: Gold Drilling Underway- 18 March 20925
Kula Gold ASX Release: Mt Palmer Mine Dumps Reports Grades to 17.9g/t Gold- 20 March 2025
Kula Gold ASX Release: Mt Palmer Gold Mine –12m @ 3.4g/t Gold & 80% Earn-in Expenditure Completed- 2 April 2025
Kula Gold ASX Release: Gold Drilling Results - Mt Palmer Project – 14 April 2025
Kula Gold ASX Release: Gold Drilling Results - Mt Palmer Project – 10 June 2025
Kula Gold ASX Release: Up to an ounce per tonne Gold Drilling Results -Mt Palmer Project -22 July 2025
Kula Gold ASX Release: Mt Palmer Gold Tailings Maiden JORC Resource 98,534t @0.63g/t Gold – 28 July 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.

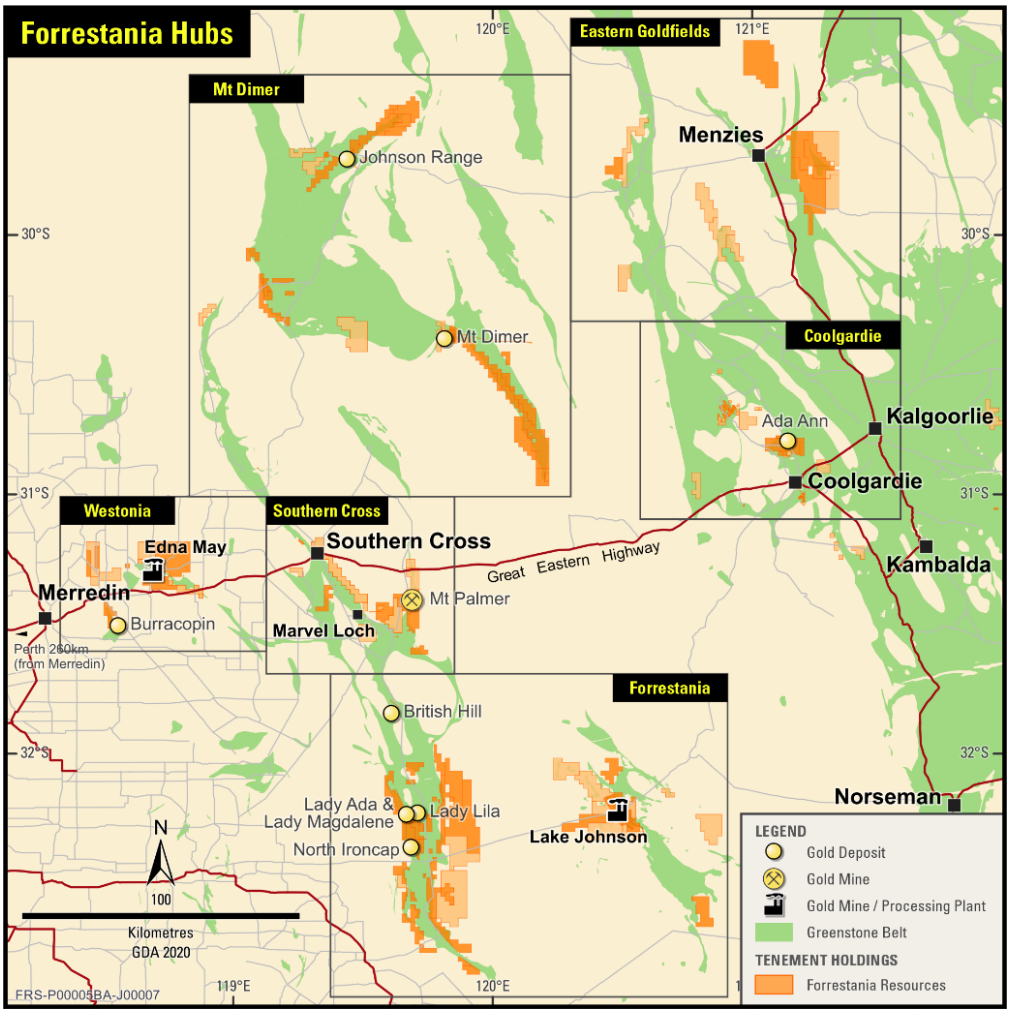

Figure 12. Forrestania Regional Hub locations

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 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	756115	6523822	356	51	-60	98
26MPRC0002	756122	6523814	355	41	-60	99
26MPRC0003	756104	6523817	356	66	-60	100
26MPRC0004	756121	6523802	356	46	-60	97
26MPRC0005	756100	6523806	356	86	-60	100
26MPRC0006	756099	6523797	356	71	-60	98
26MPRC0007	756106	6523787	356	46	-60	100
26MPRC0008	756096	6523787	356	76	-60	100
26MPRC0009	756099	6523766	356	56	-60	99
26MPRC0010	756088	6523768	358	66	-60	99
26MPRC0011	756162	6524119	361	56	-60	100
26MPRC0012	756152	6524120	362	61	-60	100
26MPRC0013	756159	6524098	362	51	-60	100
26MPRC0014	756149	6524100	362	71	-60	100
26MPRC0015	756147	6524090	362	66	-60	99
26MPRC0016	756144	6524070	362	61	-60	101
26MPRC0017	756152	6524058	361	56	-60	101
26MPRC0018	756143	6524060	361	61	-60	99
26MPRC0019	756149	6524037	359	51	-60	100
26MPRC0020	756138	6524041	360	61	-60	100
26MPRC0022	756131	6523863	355	21	-60	100
26MPRC0023	756122	6523866	355	46	-60	100
26MPRC0021	756111	6523869	355	61	-60	100
26MPRC0024	756099	6523873	356	101	-60	100
26MPRC0025	756122	6523846	355	46	-60	100
26MPRC0026	756111	6523848	356	71	-60	100
26MPRC0027	756100	6523850	356	86	-60	100
26MPRC0028	756124	6523822	355	26	-60	100
26MPRC0029	756105	6523827	356	66	-60	100
26MPRC0030	756093	6523831	356	101	-60	100
26MPRC0031	756090	6523811	356	101	-60	100
26MPRC0032	756078	6523813	358	82	-60	100
26MPRC0033	756088	6523791	356	101	-60	100
26MPRC0034	756078.691	6523792	357	116	-60	100
26MPRC0035	756102.315	6523776	356	61	-60	100
26MPRC0036	756085.806	6523780	357	106	-60	100
26MPRC0037	756076.989	6523771	358	86	-60	100
26MPRC0038	756111.268	6523858	356	86	-60	100

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
26MPRC0010	58	59	1	1.77
26MPRC0011	17	18	1	1.19
26MPRC0012	26	27	1	0.63
26MPRC0012	31	32	1	3.73
26MPRC0012	32	33	1	0.42
26MPRC0012	33	34	1	0.22
26MPRC0012	34	35	1	0.24
26MPRC0012	35	36	1	0.87
26MPRC0012	36	37	1	1.25
26MPRC0012	37	38	1	0.31
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

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26MPRC0015	43	44	1	0.49
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	NSI			
26MPRC0020	44	45	1	1.2
26MPRC0021	NSI			
26MPRC0022	NSI			
26MPRC0023	NSI			
26MPRC0024	87	88	1	2.48
26MPRC0024	88	89	1	1.35
26MPRC0025	30	31	1	0.47
26MPRC0026	52	53	1	0.31
26MPRC0026	53	54	1	0.61
26MPRC0026	54	55	1	0.54
26MPRC0026	55	56	1	3.27
26MPRC0026	56	57	1	2.6
26MPRC0026	57	58	1	0.92
26MPRC0026	58	59	1	0.53
26MPRC0026	59	60	1	0.26
26MPRC0026	60	61	1	0.58
26MPRC0026	61	62	1	0.44
26MPRC0026	62	63	1	0.39
26MPRC0027	0	1	1	1.24
26MPRC0027	73	74	1	0.34
26MPRC0027	74	75	1	3.83
26MPRC0027	75	76	1	4.08
26MPRC0027	76	77	1	2.22
26MPRC0027	77	78	1	2.02
26MPRC0027	78	79	1	2.57
26MPRC0027	79	80	1	1.12
26MPRC0027	80	81	1	0.41
26MPRC0027	81	82	1	0.41
26MPRC0028	8	9	1	1.51
26MPRC0028	9	10	1	1.19
26MPRC0028	10	11	1	1.69
26MPRC0028	11	12	1	0.84
26MPRC0028	12	13	1	1.3
26MPRC0028	13	14	1	1.83
26MPRC0028	14	15	1	0.86

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26MPRC0028	15	16	1	0.54
26MPRC0028	16	17	1	0.52
26MPRC0028	17	18	1	1.19
26MPRC0028	18	19	1	6.02
26MPRC0028	19	20	1	3.24
26MPRC0028	20	21	1	5.62
26MPRC0028	21	22	1	0.41
26MPRC0028	22	23	1	0.59
26MPRC0029	50	51		1.7
26MPRC0029	51	52		1.47
26MPRC0029	52	53		4.94
26MPRC0029	53	54		3.94
26MPRC0029	54	55		0.8
26MPRC0029	55	56		0.41
26MPRC0029	56	57		0.39
26MPRC0029	57	58		0.32
26MPRC0030	85	86		2.17
26MPRC0030	86	87		0.24
26MPRC0030	87	88		0.28
26MPRC0030	88	89		0.96
26MPRC0030	89	90		3.2
26MPRC0031	80	81		0.64
26MPRC0031	81	82		0.3
26MPRC0031	82	83		0.29
26MPRC0031	83	84		0.37
26MPRC0032	26	27		0.39
26MPRC0033	67	68		0.81
26MPRC0033	68	69		0.43
26MPRC0033	69	70		0.66
26MPRC0033	70	71		0.32
26MPRC0033	71	72		0.42
26MPRC0034	83	84		0.4
26MPRC0034	84	85		0.45
26MPRC0034	85	86		0.015
26MPRC0034	86	87		2.25
26MPRC0035	NSI			
26MPRC0036	NSI			
26MPRC0037	81	82		0.45
26MPRC0037	82	83		2.4
26MPRC0037	83	84		0.41
26MPRC0038	59	60		1.3
26MPRC0038	60	61		14.37
26MPRC0038	61	62		0.33
26MPRC0038	62	63		0.1
26MPRC0038	63	64		0.16
26MPRC0038	64	65		0.62
26MPRC0038	65	66		2.25
26MPRC0038	66	67		1.95

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26MPRC0038	67	68	1	0.31
26MPRC0038	68	69	1	0.15
26MPRC0038	69	70	1	1.45

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 drilling.

<table>
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- 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>
</table>

</td></tr>
</table>

		25MPDD0007 90% NSI 25MPDD0008 82% 57% 25MPDD0009 75% 73% 25MPDD0010 73% NSI 25MPDD0011 74% 64% • 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*	• 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.

	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.*	**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.*	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.*	• 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* *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 collar information provided in this report for all Released RC Holes
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.