

South Iron Cap East Lithium POW Approval; Exploration programs advancing

Highlights:

- Planning for an initial drill program at the high priority South Iron Cap East lithium prospect has commenced following Program of Work (POW) approval
- Further infill soil sampling programs planned for South Iron Cap East, targeting the area south east of the recently identified outcropping pegmatite
- Field work continuing across the Forrestania Project including infill soil sampling and resampling of historical drill holes at both gold and lithium prospects
- Approvals process feedback received from DMIRS
- Potential for significant lithium and or gold discoveries across the Forrestania Project

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX:FRS) ("Forrestania" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities, and approvals, at its flagship Forrestania Project, prospective for lithium, gold and nickel discoveries, located in the Southern Cross region, in the south eastern corner of Western Australia.

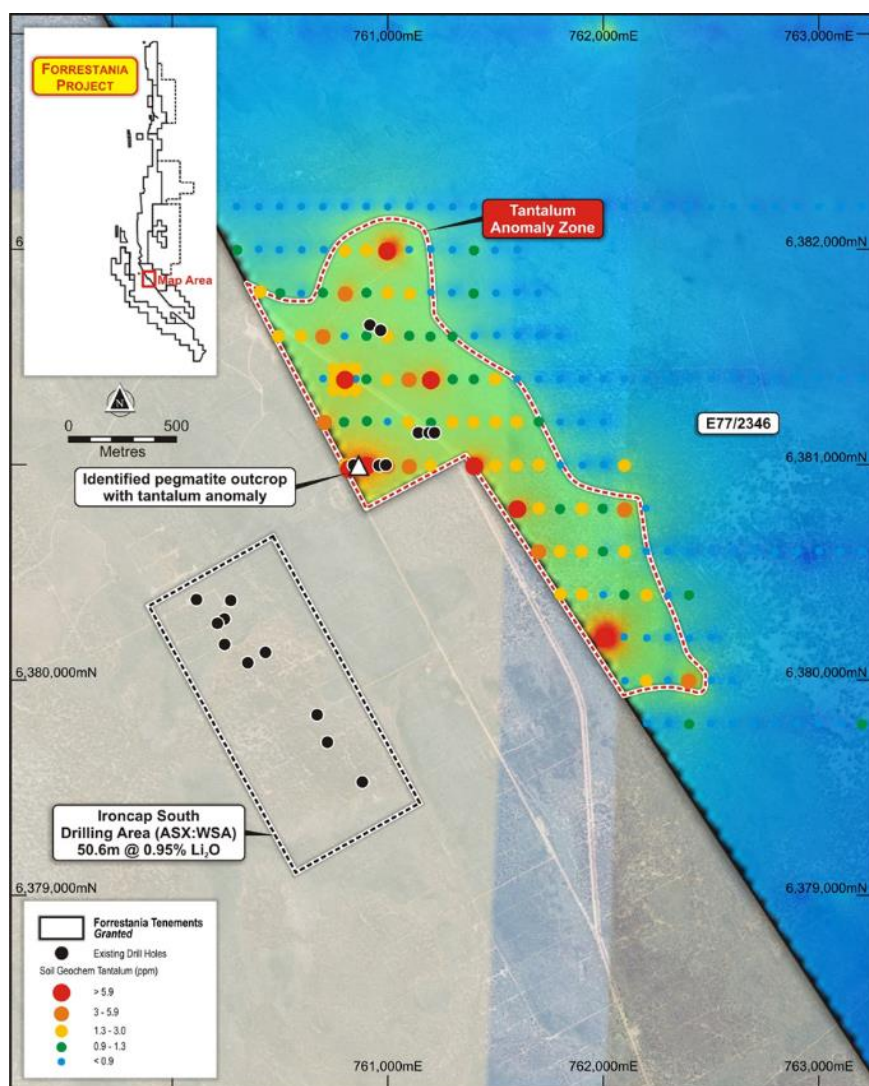


Figure 1: South Iron Cap East prospect showing anomalous tantalum soil sampling results and proximity to significant lithium drill hole intercepts previously reported by Western Areas (see ASX:WSA release 22nd April 2016)

Forrestania's Chief Executive Officer, Angus Thomson, commented:

"The Company is making significant progress on both its field work and approvals process. The team remains committed and very busy with reconnaissance work and soil sampling programs underway to help us refine our lithium and gold targets. Pleasingly we are now planning for an initial drill program at the South Iron Cap East lithium prospect, and we continue to progress several other pending POW applications."

"Our lithium exploration model is primarily focused on identifying areas of enriched pathfinder elements such as tantalum, caesium, rubidium and beryllium. The model focuses on these elements as lithium can be depleted within the weathered horizon. This situation can be seen at the Earl Grey (Li) deposit, located just 6 kilometres from Forrestania's Bounty East lithium prospect and within historical drilling from our Gem Cutter prospect".

"We have recently gained valuable feedback from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) regarding environmental considerations for POW applications in the Forrestania area which contains a high level of floral diversity".

"ESG considerations are becoming an increasingly important factor for many stakeholders, and we are happy to continue to work with the relevant government departments to reduce the impact of exploration".

"The Company continues to gain momentum across all its work streams, and we look forward to reporting updates regularly to the market."

South Iron Cap East POW Approval Received

Forrestania is pleased to advise that planning is underway for an initial drill program at the high priority South Iron Cap East lithium prospect following POW approval. In addition, a further infill soil sampling program is planned to infill the area south east of the recently identified pegmatite outcrop (see ASX release 11th April 2022). The South Iron Cap East prospect is located ~1km from a previous drill result reported by Western Areas Limited (see ASX:WSA release 22nd April 2016) of 50.6m @ 0.95% Li₂O which is a significant result and demonstrates the prospectivity of the area (Figure 1).

Exploration update

At the broader Forrestania Project, exploration is progressing with the field crew continuing to undertake resampling of historical drill holes and infill soil sampling programs for lithium and gold. Results continue to confirm the highly prospective nature of the Forrestania Project for potential lithium and gold discoveries, with the prospectivity for nickel yet to be adequately assessed.

Forrestania's lithium targets continue to meet several key targeting criteria (see Table 1) which are aligned to the Company's exploration model. To this end the Company's lithium focused geochemical programs are predominantly focused on the identification of areas of pathfinder element anomalism such as tantalum, caesium, rubidium and beryllium. These elements are typically more resistant to the influences of weathering than lithium (which may be depleted in a well-developed weathering profile). The depletion of lithium in the weathered profile can be seen at deposits such as the Earl Grey (Li), located just 6 kilometres from Forrestania's Bounty East lithium prospect (see ASX:KDR release 19th March 2018) and also from historical drilling at the Company's Gem Cutter prospect.

Lithium in weathered zone

The exploration model is further supported by the results from historical drill hole GPRC06 which was drilled at the Giant Pegmatite in 2016 and returned a down hole intercept of 33m @ 3.2% Li₂O (see ASX:MZN release 20th December 2016). The true thickness of the pegmatite was between 5-10m thick, however the down dip orientation of the intercept provided an opportunity to examine the effect of weathering on a pegmatite known to be mineralised. As is shown on Figure 2 and Image 1 the upper part of hole GPRC06 drilled through the weathered profile and is comparatively enriched in pathfinder elements while being depleted in lithium until fresh pegmatite is intersected (below the influence of weathering). The influence of internal zonation within the pegmatite on lithium distribution is unknown.

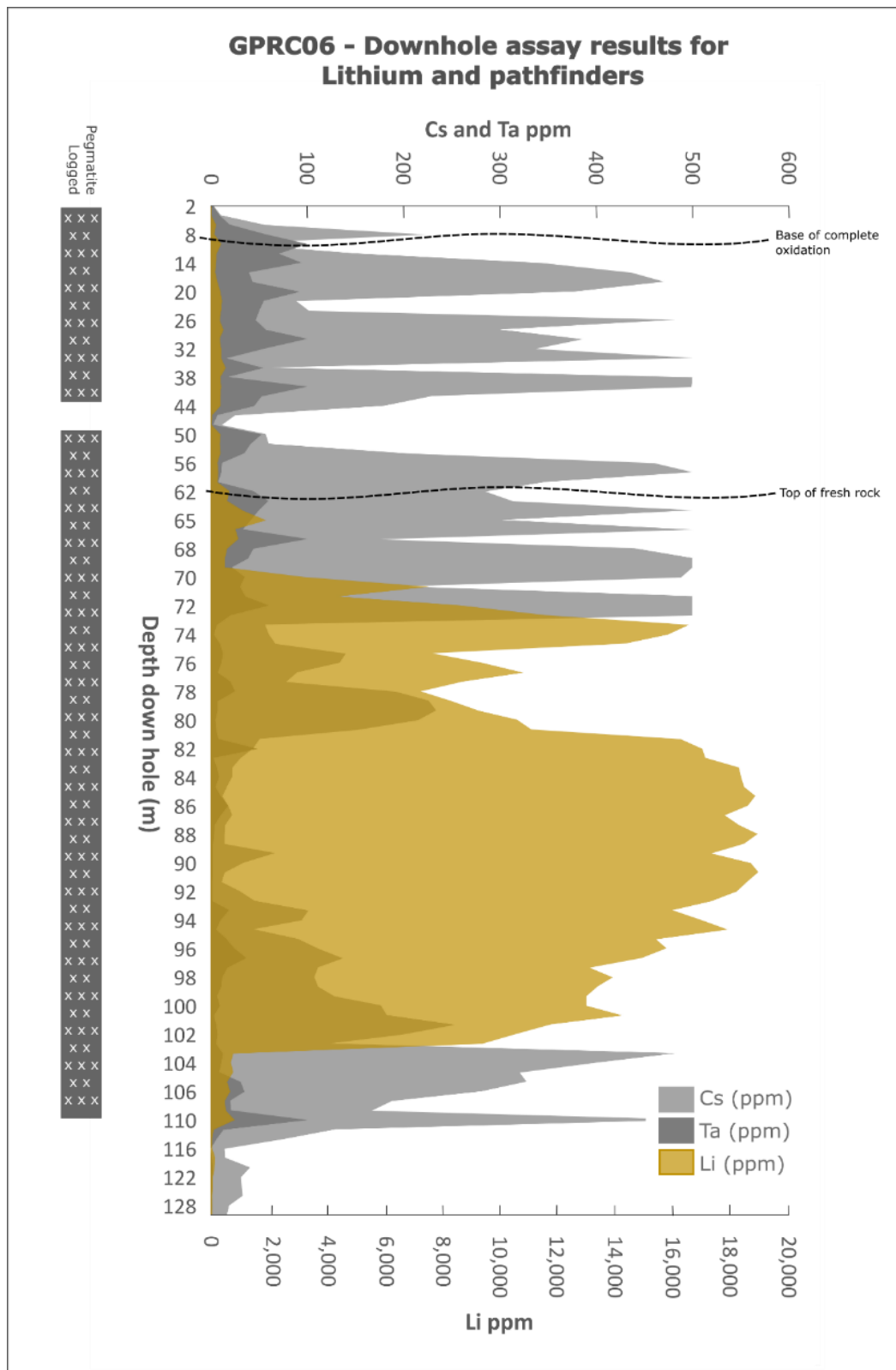


Figure 2: Downhole pathfinder elements for Caesium and Tantalum (top axis) and Lithium (bottom axis) from hole GPRC06 previously drilled at the Giant Pegmatite. Note relative enrichment of pathfinder elements in the weathered zone and relative depletion of lithium until fresh rock is intersected.

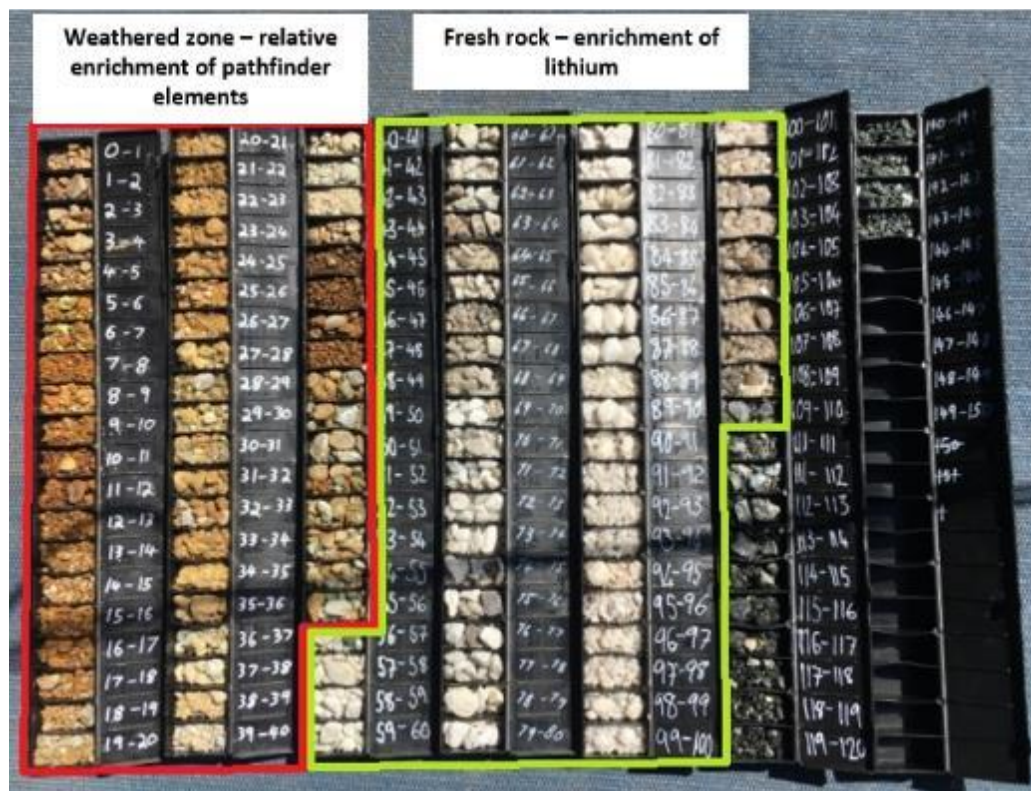


Image 1: GPRC06 RC chips – noting well developed weathering profile (see ASX: MZN release 22nd December 2016)

Target criteria	Bounty East	Sth Iron Cap East	Gem / Giant	Bannon
Favourable surface geochemistry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Favourable fractionation signature in drilling	Yes	Undrilled	Yes	Moderate
Favourable geological setting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Existing drilling	Focused on upper ~50m. Targets below weathering not effectively tested	Only 8 shallow RAB holes targeting PGMs. Nearby drilling (<1km) yielded 50m @ 0.95% Li ₂ O	High grade Li ₂ O intersected at Giant Pegmatite. Drilling to test different orientations	Thick pegmatites with anomalous lithium intersected. Drilling to target more prospective areas
Next step	Results of targeted environmental survey pending	Approved drill program	Pending DMIRS feedback on completed survey	Pending DMIRS feedback
Timing for planned drilling ¹	Q3/Q4	Q3	Q3/Q4	Q3/Q4

1. Timing remains subject to feedback from DMIRS and timing of heritage surveys

Table 1: Lithium Exploration Model – Key Targeting Criteria

Approvals update

Forrestania has recently received constructive feedback from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) which has helped to clarify their requirements when exploring in areas of increased environmental importance such as the broader Forrestania area which contains a high level of floral diversity.

Based on this feedback, the Company has updated several existing POW applications to reduce the area of disturbance for exploration to a minimum. Going forward, the Company will adopt this approach to facilitate the approvals process and allow for improved internal planning of future applications. The Company believes that the recently received South Iron Cap East approval is an example of the revised approach helping to facilitate a timely approval.

The Company is continuing its process of completing several environmental surveys and desktop reviews at the Forrestania Project. Surveys have been completed at both lithium and gold prospects.

- **Bounty East (Li) prospect** - an initial environmental review has been completed and a further targeted environmental survey is progressing with results currently pending. Once available the report will be provided to DMIRS for review.
- **Gem Cutter (Li) prospect**, which hosts the Gem Mine and Giant Pegmatite – an environmental survey has been completed and feedback from DMIRS is pending.
- **Lady Lila (Au) prospect** - an initial environmental survey has been completed and reviewed by DMIRS who have advised that an additional targeted survey is required. Internal discussions are underway regarding the appropriate timing for the survey.
- **Black Prince (Au) prospect** - an environmental survey has been completed and POW approval granted.
- The Company has located a number of previously completed targeted environmental surveys for prospects in the southern portion of the Forrestania Project around South Iron Cap East and Bannon. Where appropriate, Forrestania can seek to use these surveys to support approvals.
- The Company has also engaged the services of a specialist environmental consultancy to assist with environmental surveys and approvals advice.

Historical heritage surveys have also been located for areas at South Iron Cap East (Li), Bannon (Li) and Great Southern (Au). A heritage agreement (with the Ballardong People) for the Black Prince (Au) tenement is in place, and a heritage survey is likely to be required prior to drilling. The requirement and timing for additional heritage surveys / agreements at the broader Forrestania Project (including South Iron Cap East) is being assessed.

Next Steps

The Company remains focused on progressing exploration at the Forrestania Project and securing the relevant approvals to support drilling programs at its high priority lithium and gold prospects. The next steps include:

- Planning for a maiden drill program at the South Iron Cap East (Li) prospect and Black Prince (Au) prospect
- Ongoing resampling of historical drill holes and infill soil sampling to increase confidence on existing geochemical anomalies and / or define new areas of interest (Li & Au)
- Further infill soil sampling at South Iron Cap East targeting the area southeast of the recently identified outcropping pegmatite
- Scheduling and planning of a follow up targeted environmental survey at Lady Lila (Au)
- Ongoing environmental / heritage surveys as required to secure POW approvals (Li & Au)

It continues to be an exciting time for Forrestania as the Company builds momentum on both its field work and approvals processes ahead of pending drilling programs.

End

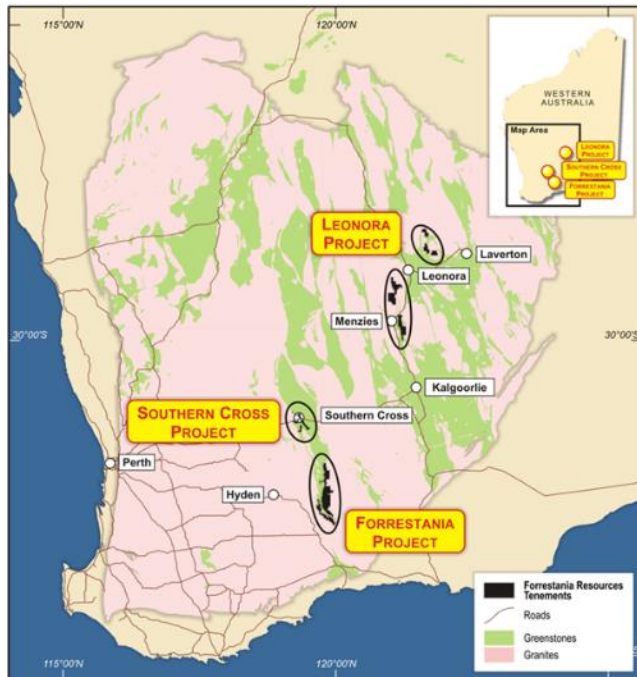
This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

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About Forrestania Resources Limited



Forrestania Resources Limited is an exploration company searching for gold, lithium, and nickel in the Forrestania, Southern Cross and Leonora regions of Western Australia. The Forrestania Project is prospective for gold, lithium and nickel and is currently the only project, within the tenement portfolio that holds a gold Mineral Resource. The Southern Cross Project is prospective for gold and lithium and the Leonora Project is prospective for gold.

The Forrestania Project is situated in the well-endowed southern Forrestania Greenstone Belt, with a tenement footprint spanning approximately 100km, north-to-south of variously metamorphosed mafic/ultramafic/volcano-sedimentary rocks host to the historic 1Moz Bounty gold deposit, emerging Kat Gap gold deposit, the operating Flying Fox, and Spotted Quoll nickel mines, and the more recently

discovered Earl Grey lithium deposit.

The Southern Cross Project tenements are scattered within proximity to the town of Southern Cross and located in and around the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt, which extends along strike for approximately 300km from Mt Jackson to Hatters Hill in the south. It is the Company's opinion that the potential for economic gold mineralisation at the Southern Cross Project has not been fully evaluated. In addition to greenstone shear-hosted gold deposits, Forrestania is targeting granite-hosted deposits. New geological models for late Archean granite-controlled shear zone/fault hosted mineralisation theorise that gold forming fluids, formed at deep crustal levels do not discriminate between lithologies when emplaced in the upper crust. Applying this theory, Forrestania has defined seven new targets.

The Leonora Project tenements are located within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Project includes one Exploration Licence and five Exploration Licence Applications, covering a total of 856.7km². The tenements are predominately non-contiguous and scattered over 200km length of the greenstone belt. The southernmost tenement is approximately 15 km southeast of the town of Menzies, and the northernmost tenement is located approximately 70 km northeast of Leonora. Prior exploration over the project area has focussed on gold, diamonds, and uranium. Tenements in the Project have been variably subjected to soil sampling, stream sampling, drilling, mapping, rock chip sampling and geophysical surveys.

Priority drilling targets have been identified in both project areas and the Company is well funded to undertake effective exploration programs.

The Company has an experienced Board and management team which is focused on discovery to increase value for Shareholders.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Lithium Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Ms Melissa McClelland. Ms McClelland is the Lithium Exploration Manager of Forrestania Resources Limited and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms McClelland 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. Ms McClelland 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 and Forrestania Resources IPO, 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.

Table 2: Collar Table

Hole_ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	Depth	Azi_Mag	Dip
GPRC06	763286	6436484	144	261	-60

Table 3: Assay Results

Hole_ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Li2O pct	Li ppm	Cs ppm	Ta ppm
GPRC06	0	2	2	0.00	11.9	2.7	2.37
GPRC06	2	4	2	0.01	34	10.6	9.04
GPRC06	4	6	2	0.04	186	55.8	19.2
GPRC06	6	8	2	0.03	142	223	56.9
GPRC06	8	10	2	0.08	377	21.7	100
GPRC06	10	12	2	0.04	201	148.5	70.7
GPRC06	12	14	2	0.04	189.5	344	93.5
GPRC06	14	16	2	0.04	169	437	39.8
GPRC06	16	18	2	0.05	232	470	43.5
GPRC06	18	20	2	0.07	338	379	92.1
GPRC06	20	22	2	0.09	408	88.4	55.1
GPRC06	22	24	2	0.08	373	102	50.6
GPRC06	24	26	2	0.07	326	482	46.5
GPRC06	26	28	2	0.10	450	300	57.2
GPRC06	28	30	2	0.07	317	386	100
GPRC06	30	32	2	0.08	369	337	55.9
GPRC06	32	34	2	0.08	375	500	16.4
GPRC06	34	36	2	0.11	530	57.8	54
GPRC06	36	38	2	0.08	354	500	18.05
GPRC06	38	40	2	0.08	384	499	99.9
GPRC06	40	42	2	0.08	353	230	52.7
GPRC06	42	44	2	0.08	356	180.5	44.9
GPRC06	44	46	2	0.01	61.4	24.9	6.94
GPRC06	46	48	2	0.01	23.9	11.45	2.05
GPRC06	48	50	2	0.08	353	57.3	53
GPRC06	50	52	2	0.07	318	59.7	41.2
GPRC06	52	54	2	0.07	343	204	34.9
GPRC06	54	56	2	0.05	232	460	11.85
GPRC06	56	58	2	0.06	273	500	11.05
GPRC06	58	60	2	0.05	251	348	7.39
GPRC06	60	62	2	0.14	670	285	43.9
GPRC06	62	64	2	0.13	600	314	59.3
GPRC06	64	66	2	0.25	1170	500	49.8
GPRC06	66	68	2	0.13	600	440	43.9
GPRC06	68	70	2	0.73	3380	488	35.2

Hole_ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Li2O pct	Li ppm	Cs ppm	Ta ppm
GPRC06	70	72	2	1.94	9030	500	59.9
GPRC06	72	74	2	3.56	16540	60.1	3.35
GPRC06	74	76	2	2.12	9830	133.5	11.15
GPRC06	76	78	2	1.64	7600	191.5	25
GPRC06	78	80	2	2.39	11090	215	4.87
GPRC06	80	82	2	3.83	17780	43.8	48.3
GPRC06	82	84	2	4.13	19180	22	8.29
GPRC06	84	86	2	4.18	19420	18.3	17.85
GPRC06	86	88	2	4.26	19780	14.05	3.05
GPRC06	88	90	2	4.20	19530	33.5	1.87
GPRC06	90	92	2	4.09	19010	30.1	1.22
GPRC06	92	94	2	3.82	17730	94	10.25
GPRC06	94	96	2	3.55	16480	111	23.9
GPRC06	96	98	2	3.13	14530	107	11.3
GPRC06	98	100	2	2.93	13600	176	8.86
GPRC06	100	102	2	2.37	11030	198.5	7.18
GPRC06	102	104	2	0.15	720	398	10.75
GPRC06	104	106	2	0.15	700	281	35.2
GPRC06	106	108	2	0.11	530	167	21
GPRC06	108	110	2	0.19	870	500	100
GPRC06	110	112	2	0.02	94.7	129	13.25
GPRC06	112	114	2	0.01	63.7	75.9	5.95
GPRC06	114	116	2	0.01	60.9	14.65	0.27
GPRC06	116	118	2	0.03	146.5	15.1	0.55
GPRC06	118	120	2	0.03	133	40.5	2.18
GPRC06	120	122	2	0.02	76.4	31.4	1.51
GPRC06	122	124	2	0.02	89.4	32.2	1.55
GPRC06	124	126	2	0.01	63.5	32.7	0.72
GPRC06	126	128	2	0.01	47.4	19.15	1.09
GPRC06	128	130	2	0.01	41.2	16.85	0.43

Appendix 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the historic nature of the sampling, it is not possible to comment on the accuracy or quality of the assays from the drilling. However, it is part of the Company's overall work program to attempt to verify significant intersections and validate historical assay accuracy by drilling programs and resampling any, and all, existing historical drill chips that may be found during the exploration activities. From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): Two samples are taken for each metre drilled using Reverse Circulation method. A bulk sample is collected in a 600x900mm plastic bag and a 4% split using a cone splitter is also taken in a calico bag. Sample intervals are then determined by geology and geochemistry by (portable XRF). If a single 1m sample is required then a single 4% split is assayed, or if composite samples are required then 1m splits are combined and assayed. If a composite sample is greater than 3kg, then a 25% riffle split is taken to composite. If further sampling is required spear samples can be taken from the bulk samples
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drilling being reported. From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): Drilling method used is Reverse Circulation. The drill rig is a RCD250 rig with 2400CFM and 800 PSI. A 146mm hammer was used.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic drilling reported in this announcement was by reverse circulation (RC). From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): An experienced RC driller from a high standard drilling contractor are being used for this drill program. The Drilling contractor and Marindi Metals are using industry standard techniques to maximise sample recoveries and produce representative sample intervals during RC drilling. The cyclone and splitter are levelled and cleaned after every 6m run, or if there is significant

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<p>movement noticed, then it is levelled after every 1m to provide a representative split. Sample recovery is recorded for every 1m by Marindi geologists and geotechnicians. Where sample recovery is less than 100% and the sample is assayed, recovery is noted in the assay ledger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling to date by Marindi has had very good sample recovery through the pegmatites. No bias has occurred during sampling.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): Every metre drilled has geology and XRF analysis. Geology logs record geological units, alteration, veining and percentage of relevant minerals. All RC samples are analysed once using a Thermo Scientific Niton Portable XRF. All data is validated before entry into the Marindi Metals Ltd database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): Sample intervals are determined by a Marindi Metals Ltd geologist. All intervals are documented digitally. Sample intervals are determined by geological intervals. Two samples are taken for each metre drilled using Reverse Circulation method. A bulk sample is collected in a 600x900mm plastic bag and a 4% split using a cone splitter is also taken in a calico bag. Sample intervals are then determined by geology and geochemistry (portable XRF). If a single 1m sample is required then a single 4% split is assayed, or if composite samples are required then 1m splits are combined and assayed. If a composite sample is greater 3kg, then a 25% riffle split is taken to composite. If further sampling is required spear samples can be taken from the bulk samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): Samples are analysed via a 4 acid digest with an ICP-MS finish. This method is considered to be a total analysis of the sample with 48 elements assayed for. For Li samples greater than 10000ppm, a new analysis is done using Na2O2 fusion with a ICP-AES finish. The analysis is completed by an industry- leading laboratory. Each batch of samples analysed has several standards, blanks and duplicates included. No geophysical tools are used.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An XRF instrument is used to aid geological logging and determination of sample intervals. No XRF data has been reported by Marindi Metals Ltd.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): Intersections have been verified by Marindi Metals Ltd personnel and contract professionals. None of the drill-holes in this report are twinned. All data is recorded on paper logs and then entered into a database. Data is then checked before being moved into a primary database. Data is backed up on a remote server in two locations. Adjusting Li to Li₂O is achieved by multiplying by 2.15 and adjusting Fe to Fe₂O₃ is achieving by multiplying by 1.43. These being the relevant atomic weight ratios.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): All collar co-ordinates of drill holes in this release have been located via a Garmin hand held GPS. Locations are averaged for a minimum of 15 GPS readings. Accuracy is assumed to be within +/- 4m. Drill hole locations are recorded in MGA94_Zone50 coordinate system. Topographic control is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): The drill spacing in this program has been variable, however, where specific lines have been drilled across the greenstone/granite contact 100m to 50m spacing is used. Where intersections of interest have been made, a "scissor"-hole has been drilled at 180 degrees to the first to confirm width of original intercept. Exploration drilling at the Cosmic Boy East prospect is preliminary and spacing and distribution of exploration results is not sufficient to support Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Each reported assay in this release is a 2m composite. Composites are 4% cyclone splits.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): No significant orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time. The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. All reported intervals are downhole intervals, not true widths. True widths and orientation of mineralised bodies will be established with additional drilling

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016): Appropriate security measures are taken to dispatch samples to the laboratory. Chain of custody of samples are managed by Marindi Metals Ltd. Samples are stored onsite and transported to the laboratory by Marindi Metals Ltd personnel or a licenced transport company. The laboratory issues a receipt and a reconciliation of delivered samples against the laboratory analysis submission form from Marindi Metals Ltd.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forrestania Resources have not completed any external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E77/2345 is owned 100% by Forrestania Resources or subsidiaries of Forrestania Resources.
Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the data referred to in this announcement is historic data, the drilling was completed by Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) in 2016.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralization style related to this release are specialty metals related to LCT-pegmatite intrusives. These types of pegmatite are known to occur in various rock types throughout the Forrestania Greenstone

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>Belt.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Forrestania greenstone belt is located within the Southern Cross Domain of the Archean Youanmi Terrane, one of several major crustal blocks that form the Archean Yilgarn Craton of southwestern Australia. The Forrestania greenstone belt and its northern extension, the Southern Cross greenstone belt, form a narrow 5-30km wide curvilinear belt that trends north-south over a distance of 250km. The greenstone comprises a lower mafic-ultramafic volcanic succession, and an upper sedimentary succession intruded and bounded by granitoid batholiths.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drilling information is referred to in this announcement; all of the drilling referred to was completed by Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) in 2016.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No individual, specific geochemical anomalies from soil sampling programs are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals.</i>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.</i>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.</i>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No applicable data</i>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Geochemical assessment and investigative geological mapping of the tenements is ongoing</i> • <i>Details about further exploration is detailed in the main body.</i>