29 November 2022

ASX Announcement

Pegmatite identified at new Calypso prospect

Highlights:

- **New pegmatite occurrence located at Calypso prospect**
- **Corresponds with significant pegmatite and granitoid intercepts interpreted in historic air core drilling**
- **Location ~4.5km to the west of Western Areas (now IGO) South Ironcap lithium discovery (50m @ 0.95%Li_2O)**
- **Pathfinder geochemical anomaly defined over ~1.4km**
- **Continues to confirm the prospectivity of the Forrestania project**
- **Planning underway for initial drill program.**

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX:FRS) (Forrestania or the Company), is pleased to provide this exploration update for field work completed at the newly identified Calypso prospect. The Calypso prospect is part of the Company's flagship Forrestania Project which is prospective for significant lithium, gold and nickel discoveries. The Calypso prospect is located at the southern end of the Forrestania Project on the western side of the tenement package (see Figure 1).

The geology team has completed a reconnaissance field trip to the Calypso prospect undertaking mapping and infill soil sampling. Mapping has identified a pegmatite subcrop which correlates with coarse grained or pegmatitic felsic rocks in historic air core drilling and anomalous lithium pathfinder elements (beryllium and rubidium) in soil and rock chip data.

Chairman and interim CEO John Hannaford commented:

"The identification of a pegmatite subcrop at the Calypso prospect is an excellent outcome for the geology team at Forrestania. The discovery continues to demonstrate the effectiveness of the company's planned and ongoing regional infill soil sampling programs to identify and generate new target areas.

While it is still only early days in terms of our exploration efforts at Calypso, this is significant, being the first pegmatite outcrop which corresponds with historic pegmatite drill hole intercepts on the western flank of the Forrestania project. The Calypso prospect is located ~5km west of our South Ironcap East prospect and ~4.5km west of IGO's South Ironcap prospect, where 50m @ 0.95% Li_2O was recorded in pegmatites in a nickel focussed drill hole."

Discussion:

A campaign of mapping and soil sampling has recently been completed in the southern portion of the Forrestania Project. This campaign has resulted in the definition of a new prospect called – *Calypso*. Mapping has identified a pegmatite subcrop (see Figure 2 and Image 1) that coincides with lithium pathfinder soil anomalism and logged pegmatites and granitoids in historical aircore drilling. The Calypso prospect is located on tenement E77/2576 (Forrestania 80% / Jindalee Resources 20%).

The soil sampling and mapping is part of a broader scale program which aims to provide improved coverage over the Forrestania Project to identify and define new lithium targets for drilling.

The Calypso area was identified as a priority for mapping and soil sampling due to the underlying prospective geology (ultramafic and mafic rocks which are interpreted to be the preferential host for pegmatite intrusions) and the inconsistent coverage provided by existing soil sampling and drilling data.

The area is part of the broader South Ironcap pegmatite field where Western Areas (now IGO) intersected significant lithium mineralisation in drilling ~4.5km to the east with a best drill result of 50.6m @ 0.95% Li_2O (*see ASX:WSA release 22 April 2016*).

The mapped pegmatite coincides with a line of historic air core drilling, which crosscuts the Calypso prospect (Figures 2 - 5). The historical aircore drill holes were drilled in 2005 by LionOre Australia Pty Ltd to test the source of aeromagnetic highs. The logging file from WAMEX (report A72917) has revealed that the drill holes intersected numerous granitoids and pegmatites within the regolith profile (see Figure 5 and Table 2).

A total of 17 drill holes were drilled on the historical aircore line for 541m. The single aircore line runs approximately northeast – southwest over a length of approximately 815m, with the drill holes spaced approximately 50m apart (see Figures 3 - 5). The deepest hole was drilled to 76m and four of the drill holes ended in coarse grained or pegmatitic felsic rocks. The historical holes were assayed for a suite of gold and base metals but were not tested for lithium and pathfinder elements.

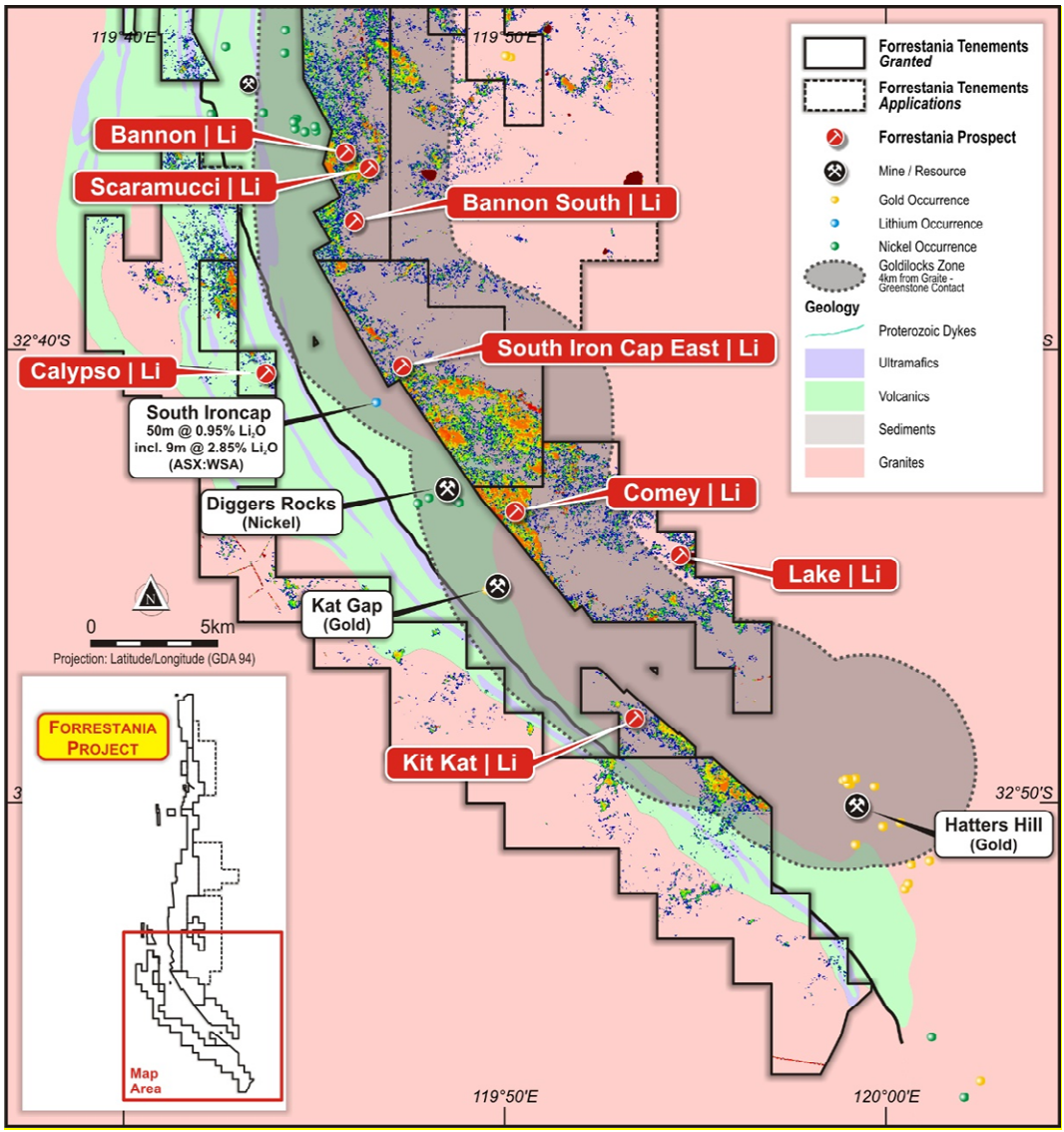

Figure 1: Location of Calypso prospect, showing position relative to "Goldilocks" exploration corridor, coincident ASTER response and Western Areas drilling at South Ironcap

Forrestania has reviewed the available historic and recently returned soil results over the area. The available data supports the prospectivity of the Calypso prospect as it indicates anomalism for key lithium pathfinder elements: rubidium and beryllium (see Figures 3 and 4). The anomaly trends in a north-west, south-east orientation over a length of ~1.4km and a width of ~440m and is consistent with an underlying ultramafic unit. The geochemical anomaly is based on soil sampling lines that are between 100 - 200m apart, with a sample spacing of 100m.

At surface, the Calypso pegmatite is weathered and observed to display pegmatitic textures with extremely coarse quartz, feldspar, accessory tourmaline and mica (see Image 1). The pegmatite was mapped over an area approximately 30m x 15m and striking broadly north-south, with rock chips being sampled from within this area. Assay results for the sampled pegmatite rock chips are shown in Table 1. This pegmatite has not been previously identified based on the company's review of the available database for the prospect area.

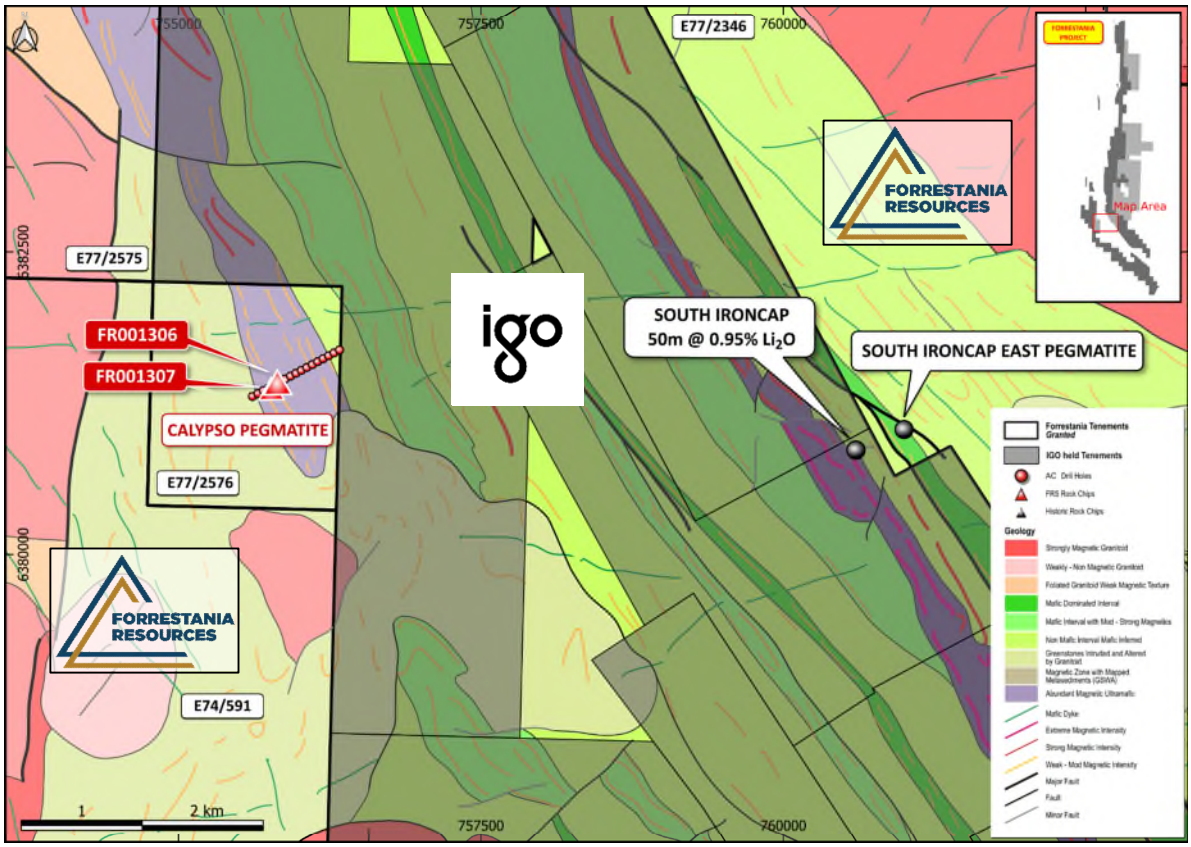

Figure 2: Regional geology and location of Calypso pegmatite rock chip samples relative to South Ironcap (held by IGO) and South Ironcap East prospects

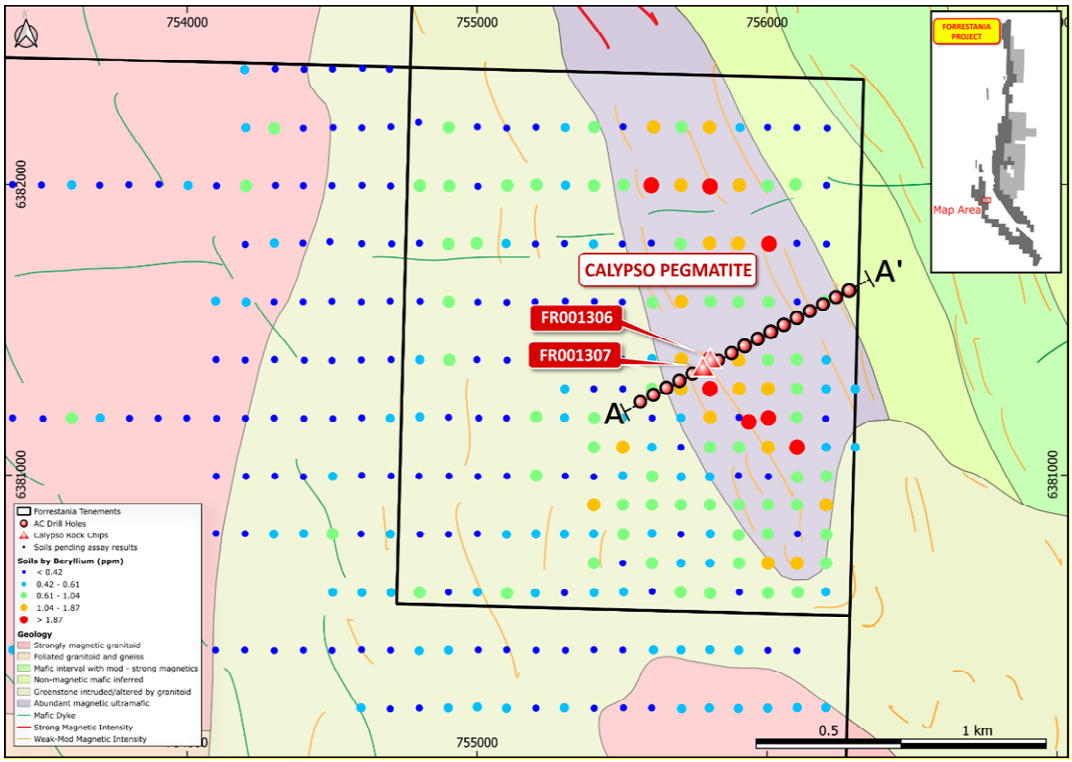

Figure 3: Soils by beryllium (ppm), also shows correlation of soil anomaly with underlying ultramafic unit. Position of A-A' historical air core drilling cross-section illustrated.

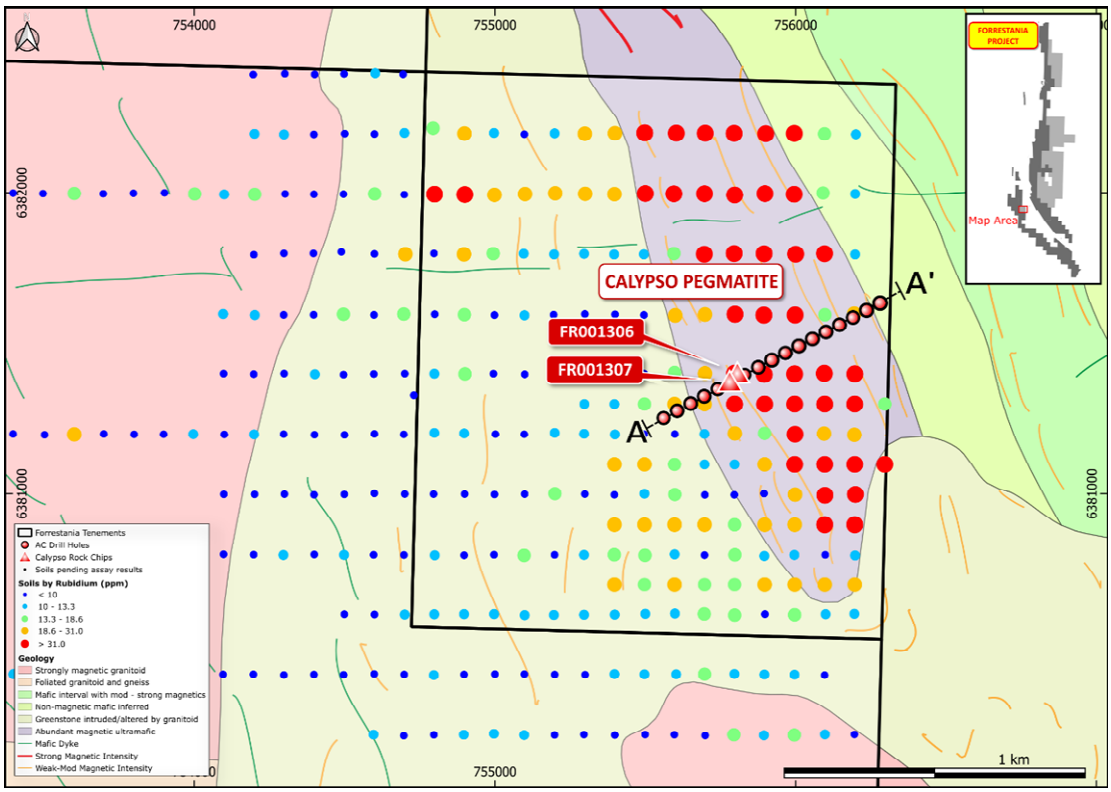

Figure 4: Soils by rubidium (ppm), also shows correlation of soil anomaly with underlying ultramafic unit. Position of A-A' historical air core drilling cross-section illustrated.

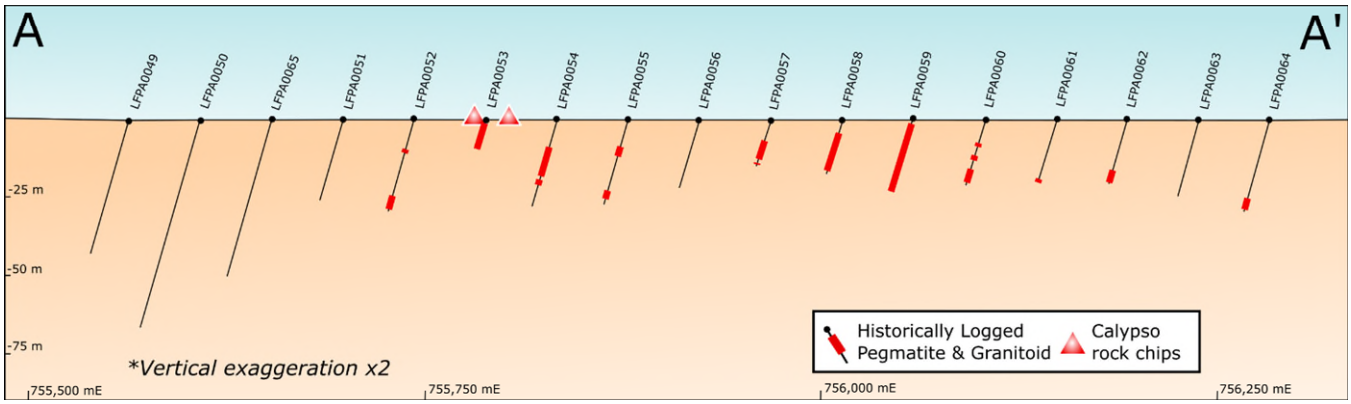

Figure 5: Cross section of historical air core drilling (from 2005), showing intervals logged as pegmatite or granitoid, also refer to Table 3.

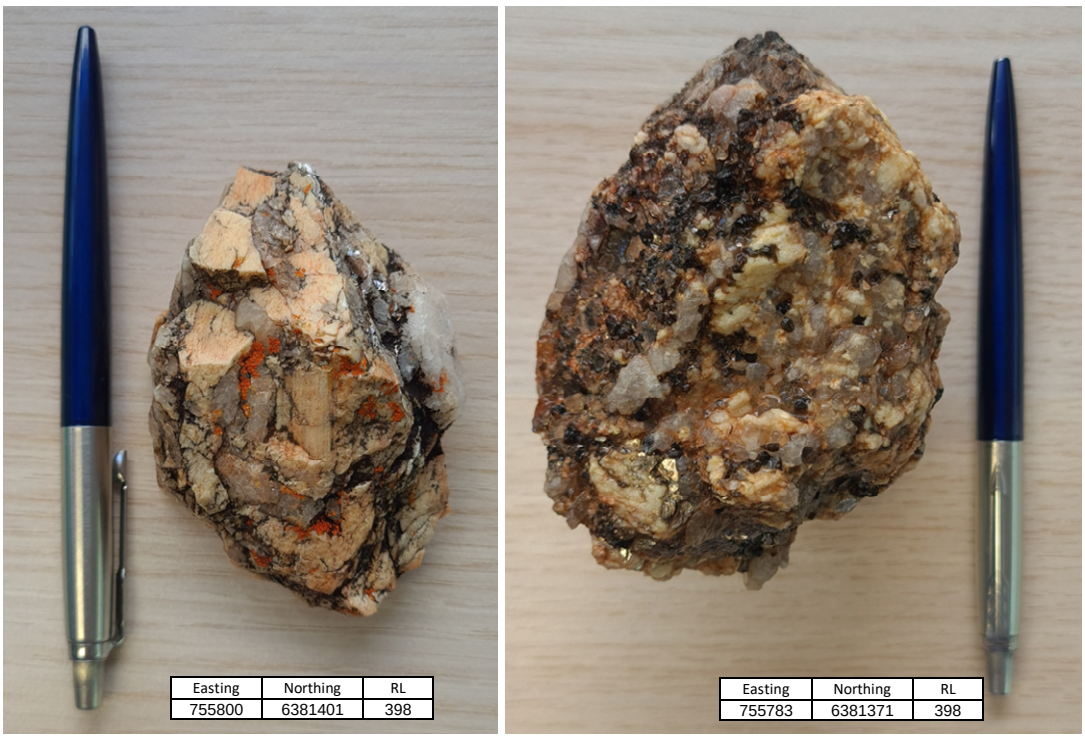

Image 1: Weathered pegmatite subcrop from Calypso prospect, noting pen for scale

Sample ID	Sample type	Easting	Northing	RL	Cs (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)
FR001306	Rock chip	755800	6381401	399	28.22	3	510.1
FR001307	Rock chip	755783	6381371	399	16.48	73	314.1

Table 1: Pegmatite rock chip location details and assay results

Hole_ID	Dip	Azi	Easting	Northing	Grid	RL	EOH Depth
LFPA0049	-60	270	755422	6381103	MGA94_50	NR	49
LFPA0050	-60	270	755467	6381127	MGA94_50	NR	76
LFPA0051	-60	270	755557	6381175	MGA94_50	NR	30
LFPA0052	-60	270	755602	6381199	MGA94_50	NR	34
LFPA0053	-60	270	755647	6381223	MGA94_50	NR	11
LFPA0054	-60	270	755692	6381247	MGA94_50	NR	32
LFPA0055	-60	270	755737	6381271	MGA94_50	NR	31
LFPA0056	-60	270	755782	6381295	MGA94_50	NR	25
LFPA0057	-60	270	755827	6381319	MGA94_50	NR	17
LFPA0058	-60	270	755872	6381343	MGA94_50	NR	20

Hole_ID	Dip	Azi	Easting	Northing	Grid	RL	EOH Depth
LFPA0059	-60	270	755917	6381367	MGA94_50	NR	26
LFPA0060	-60	270	755962	6381391	MGA94_50	NR	24
LFPA0061	-60	270	756007	6381415	MGA94_50	NR	23
LFPA0062	-60	270	756052	6381439	MGA94_50	NR	24
LFPA0063	-60	270	756097	6381463	MGA94_50	NR	28
LFPA0064	-60	270	756142	6381487	MGA94_50	NR	34
LFPA0065	-60	270	755512	6381151	MGA94_50	NR	57

Table 2: Historical air core drillholes, collar locations and end of hole depths. Note, RL was not recorded in the available historic data, the RL is assumed to be ~400m.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Protolith Interval Description
LFPA0052	11	12	1	Pegmatitic Granitoid
LFPA0052	28	33	5	Massive Granitoid
LFPA0053	0	2	2	Pegmatitic Granitoid
LFPA0053	2	9	7	Massive Granitoid
LFPA0053	9	11	2	Pegmatitic Granitoid
LFPA0054	10	21	11	Pegmatitic Granitoid
LFPA0054	22	24	2	Pegmatitic Granitoid
LFPA0055	10	14	4	Coarse grained Granitoid
LFPA0055	26	29	3	Pegmatitic Granitoid
LFPA0057	8	15	7	Granitoid
LFPA0057	16	17	1	Pegmatitic Granitoid
LFPA0058	5	19	14	Granitoid
LFPA0059	2	17	15	Granitoid
LFPA0059	17	26	9	Coarse grained Granitoid
LFPA0060	9	10	1	Coarse grained Granitoid
LFPA0060	13	15	2	Coarse grained Granitoid
LFPA0060	18	23	5	Granitoid
LFPA0061	22	23	1	Coarse grained Granitoid
LFPA0062	19	23	4	Granitoid
LFPA0064	29	33	4	Granitoid

Table 3: Historical air core drillholes, logged lithological intercepts from a 2005 WAMEX report (A72917)

Next Steps

Forrestania has commenced the process to obtain relevant approvals to undertake an initial drilling program at the prospect.

Additionally, Forrestania continues to finalise and undertake regional and targeted exploration programs as we continue to build momentum towards our next lithium targeted drilling programme at the Forrestania Project.

End

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

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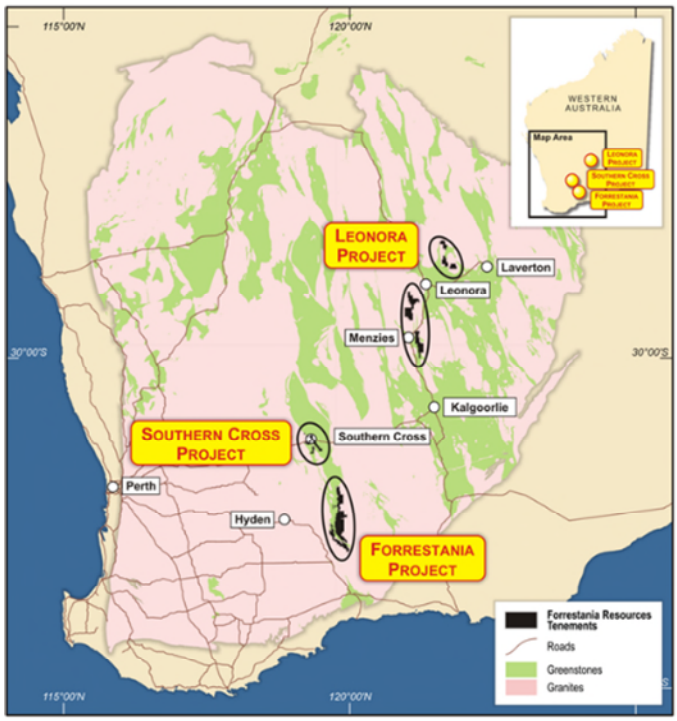
About Forrestania Resources Limited



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

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 four Exploration Licences and five Exploration Licence Applications, covering a total of ~920km^2. 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 related 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.

APPENDIX I – JORC TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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.*	*Rock chips:* • *Located using a hand held GPS* • *Sample taken from exposed surface subcrop, approximately 0.5-1kg of rock chip material was collected in a Calico bag* • *Sample selected based on visual inspection of the pegmatite subcrop.* • *Samples were pulverized and assayed by commercial laboratory using standard industry methods for pegmatite analysis* *Soil samples:* • *Located using a hand held GPS. Sites are cleaned of organic matter. A pit is dug down to 10-20cm and a sample is put through a 2mm Sieve. Approximately 50g of the sieved sample is collected in a geochem bag.* • *Duplicates are taken every 50th sample* • *Standards are inserted every 50th sample.* • *Samples were pulverized and assayed by commercial laboratory using standard industry methods for pegmatite analysis*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	*Historic drilling:* *Exploration AC drilling was conducted as a single line over the project area. Exact details of the drilling are unknown.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential*	*Rock Chips:* • *Sample was taken from exposed surface subcrop* • *Sampling was based on the available exposure and is believed to be representative of the exposure only* *Drilling:* *No details available for historic drilling recovery*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Logging was conducted by Lionore Australia in 2005, data has been sourced from WAMEX report A72917* • *Historical drilling data includes geological logging over 1m intervals and captures regolith, protolith and grainsize.* • *Industry standard practice is assumed for activities which occurred prior to FRS* •
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material* • *being sampled.*	*Soil Samples:* • *Soil samples: Sites are cleaned of organic matter. A pit is dug down to 10-20cm and a sample is put through a 2mm Sieve. Approximately 50g of the sieved sample is collected in a geochem bag. Sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material.* • *Samples are located away from areas of disturbance (e.g. roads, creeks).* • *Field duplicates are inserted every 50 samples to assess repeatability.* • *Samples were submitted to the analytical lab for sample preparation.* • *Samples were weighed, dried and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard practice.* *Rock Chips:* • *Sample was taken on exposed surface subcrop* • *Sampling was based on the available exposure and is believed to be representative of the exposure only.* • *The sample and sample location is moderately weathered, the influence of weathering on the sample and assaying outcomes is unknown at this stage.* • *Samples were submitted to the analytical lab for sample preparation.* • *Samples were weighed, dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard practice.* *Drilling Samples:* • *N/A no drilling sample results being reported*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the*	*Soils:* • *Samples were submitted for a multi-element assay technique (MA40MS or*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*ME-MS62) using a 4 acid digest with an ICP-MS finish. This method is considered to be a near total digestion of the sample.* • *The assay technique is appropriate and considered industry best practice* • *Standards were inserted every 50m and duplicates were taken every 50m* *Rock Chips* • *Samples were submitted for a multi-element assay technique using a sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish (FUS25MS + FUS25OES). This method is considered to be a near total digestion of the sample.* • *The assay technique is appropriate and considered industry best practice* *Drilling* • *N/A no assay data being reported*
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.*	• *Assay results are reported from the company's exploration database which employs industry standard verification checks* • *Industry standard practice is assumed for activities which occurred prior to FRS.* • *Primary historical data and new sampling data have been compiled into the FRS database. The database is in the process of ongoing re-evaluation and consolidation by FRS.* • *No other adjustments or calibrations have been made.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	*Soils and Rock Chips:* • *All co-ordinates of rock chip and soil samples were located via a Garmin hand held GPS.* • *Accuracy is assumed to be within +- 4m.* • *All locations are recorded in MGA94_Zone50 coordinate system.* • *Topographic control is considered adequate.* Drilling: • *Best practice is assumed for activities which occurred prior to FRS.* • *Re-survey of the historic AC hole collar coordinates has not been undertaken by FRS.* •
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*	*Soils* • *Infill soil sample points were collected on a 200m x 100m spacing* Rock Chips:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Sample spacing was dependent on the outcrop location and available exposure.* • *The pegmatite was exposed over an approximate area of 15m x 30m* *Drilling:* • *Drill holes are spaced approximately 50m apart* • *No drilling results being reported, the data is not sufficient to support a mineral resource estimate.*
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.*	*Rock Chips:* • *Sampling is limited to the available surface exposure and the exposure itself* • *The exposure may not be representative of the overall pegmatite intrusion and the exposure is insufficient to comment of the overall structure / orientation / geometry of the pegmatite.* *Drilling:* • *N/A – no drilling assays being reported*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Sample chain of custody is managed by FRS* • *Soil samples and rock chip samples were collected and delivered to the laboratory for analysis by FRS field staff.*
Audits or reviews	• *The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice.*	• *No audits / reviews have been completed*

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenementand 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 Calypso prospect is hosted within E77/2576, which is owned 80% by Forrestania Resources or subsidiaries of Forrestania Resources.* • *20% of the tenement is owned by Jindalee Resources.* • *The tenement is located in Forrestania and is managed by Forrestania Resources*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Western Areas completed Lithium exploration near the project area and has made certain market releases in 2016 (ASX:WSA March quarterly report 2016)* • *Lionore Australia drilled 17 holes in 2005 at the project area, targeting nickel and gold. The drill type was air core with the maximum hole depth being 76m (source WAMEX: A72917)*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *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 Belt.* • *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 rends 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	• *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.*	• *All material information is summarised in the Tables and Figures included in the body of the announcement.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations*	• *N/A no drilling assay results being reported. No weighting, averaging or cut-off grades applied.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	(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.*	
Relationship between mineralization 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').*	• *N/A no drill hole mineralised intersections being reported.*
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.*	• *Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.*
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.*	• *The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *An aeromagnetic, geophysical survey was commissioned by Forrestania Resources and completed by contractors in December 2021 - January 2022. Geophysical data was subsequently interpreted by consultants to produce a detailed geological interpretation over the southern portion of the Forrestania project (see ASX:FRS release 12 May 2022).* • *ASTER: Dr. Neil Pendock through his company Dirt Exploration, conducted Aster visible/near infrared [VNIR], shortwave infrared [SWIR] and longwave infrared [LWIR] imaging at Forrestania on behalf of FRS in August 2021.* o *The mineral abundances for 83 Au occurrences in the Minedex database which fall within the project area were extracted, and a multivariate statistical classifier was designed to separate the radiance signals over the Au, Ni and Li occurrences and these signals were applied across the FRS tenements. FRS were provided with "temperature scale"*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		georeferenced images based on these signals. • *The relatively coarse spatial and spectral resolution (of especially Aster thermal), means that fieldwork for confirmation of any remote sensing interpretation is essential.* •
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout 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.*	• *Geochemical assessment and investigative geological mapping of the tenements is ongoing* • *Further exploration is planned once governmental approval has been granted*.