



Mapping identifies new pegmatite outcrops, up to 100m in strike length across Eastern Goldfields project areas

Highlights:

- **Fieldwork underway on highly prospective Eastern Goldfields tenements, following recently announced agreement with Outback Minerals Pty Ltd¹.**
- **Multiple outcropping pegmatites, up to ~100m in strike length, mapped at the Breakaway Dam / Alexandra Bore project area (E29/1037), contiguous to Forrestania's existing tenement position. The recently acquired tenements have never previously been explored for lithium.**
- **Outcropping pegmatites also mapped at the Bonnie Vale project area (E15/1632), near Coolgardie.**
- **Mapping and sampling will continue to assist in defining targets for a maiden drilling programme.**

Forrestania Resources (**ASX:FRS**, Forrestania or the Company), is pleased to provide an update on activities at its Eastern Goldfields project area located north of Coolgardie and north of Kalgoorlie, around the gold mining districts of Leonora, Coolgardie and Menzies (see figure 1). The Eastern Goldfields project area comprises eighteen tenements (eight ELs and ten EL applications) that are strategically located over areas that the Company believes are highly prospective for multi-commodities, particularly lithium, gold, REE and copper.

Forrestania Resources' Managing Director Michael Anderson commented:

"The rationale for entering into the option agreement with Outback Minerals already appears to be justified. The confirmed presence of multiple pegmatite outcrops, some up to ~100m in strike length, provides us with additional confidence in the discovery potential on these tenements. We are prioritising our activities to prepare for a maiden drilling programme, as soon as possible."

Discussion:

The Company has recently completed a mapping and reconnaissance field trip to the newly acquired Eastern Goldfields tenements. The focus of the trip was to further enhance the Company's geological understanding of the project areas, as well as to further assess the potential for lithium mineralisation.

The newly acquired tenements (Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam project (E29/1037 and E29/1036) have never previously been explored for their lithium potential, with previous historic exploration instead focussed on copper, gold and nickel, despite the known presence of pegmatites.

The Bonnie Vale project area (E15/1534 and E15/1632) has also never been explored for its lithium potential, with previous explorers focussing on the tenement's gold prospectivity.

¹ ASX:FRS, Option to acquire strategic, highly prospective Eastern Goldfields tenements, 19th May 2023

Mapping and field work is on-going, but the company is pleased to announce that additional pegmatites have been mapped at both project areas, specifically on E29/1037 and E15/1632.

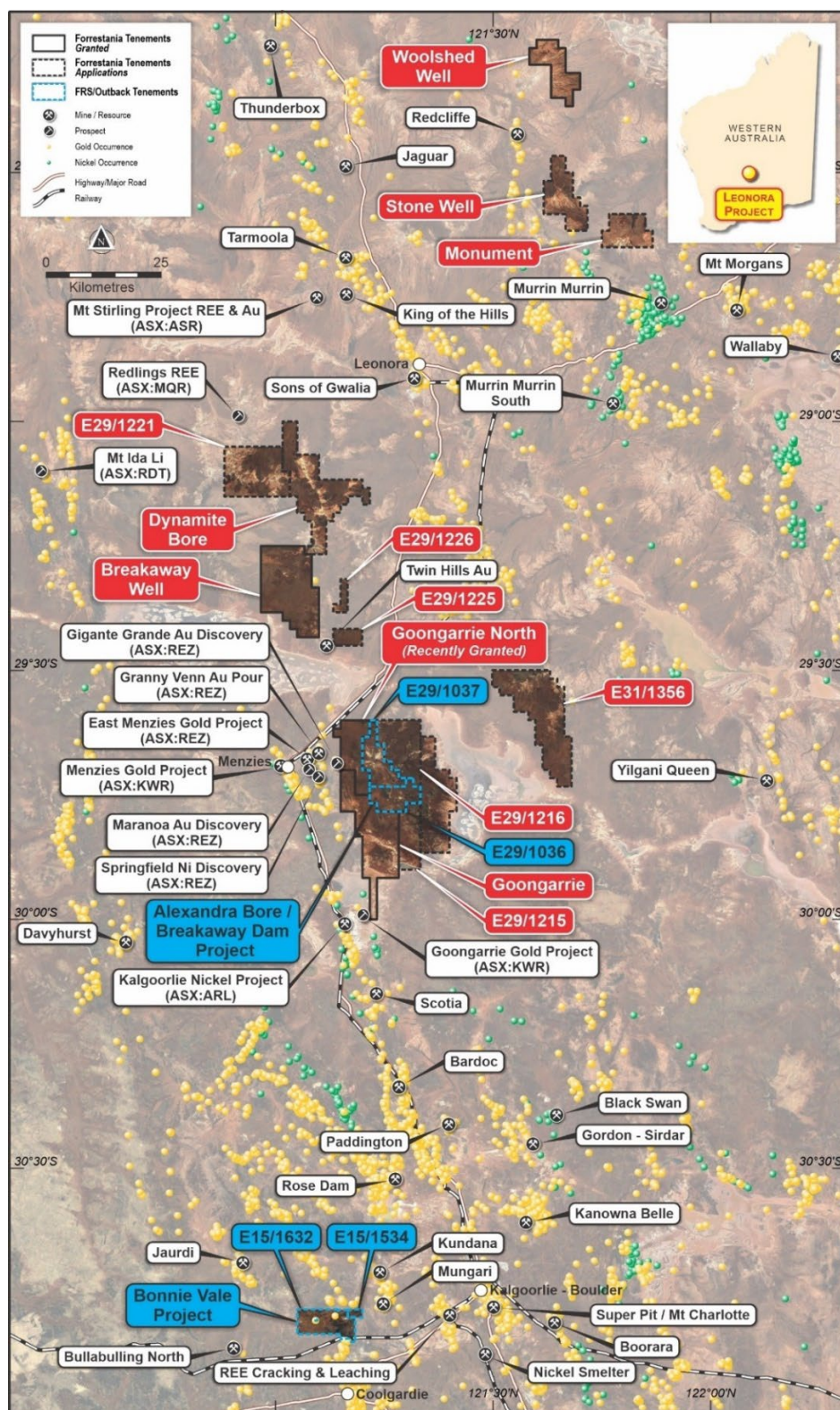


Figure 1: The Eastern Goldfields project area (recent acquisitions highlighted in blue)

Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam Project (E29/1037 and E29/1036) and Balarky Prospect (E29/1158)

The Company recently completed a mapping and reconnaissance field trip to the newly acquired Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam project area (see Figure 2).

Pegmatites have previously been mapped by the company at the Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam project areas¹ and ongoing field reconnaissance is currently underway.

Significantly, additional pegmatite outcrops have recently been mapped at surface by Company geologists, with outcropping pegmatites ranging from **~43m and up to ~100m in strike length** (see Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6). These pegmatites were located approximately 300m apart and have never previously been tested for lithium or LCT pathfinder minerals. Indeed, the Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam project area has only previously been explored for copper and gold¹ and the potential for lithium mineralisation has yet to be fully evaluated. Importantly, these outcrops are all located within the mapped greenstone or close to greenstone/granite contacts (as interpreted by GSWA).

The Perseverance Fault runs approximately north, through E29/1037, E29/1036 and into the north- eastern corner of E29/1158. The Balarky prospect is located in this north-eastern corner of E29/1158 and also shows strong potential for lithium mineralisation. Previous Company mapping of E29/1158, at the Balarky prospect (see Figure 2) has uncovered a **250m long series of small, discontinuous, NE trending, muscovite bearing pegmatite outcrops** (see Figures 2 and 7). These pegmatites are located in close proximity to the GSWA, geologically interpreted contact between the Alexandra Bore Greenstone belt, the Perseverance Fault and a large granitoid system.

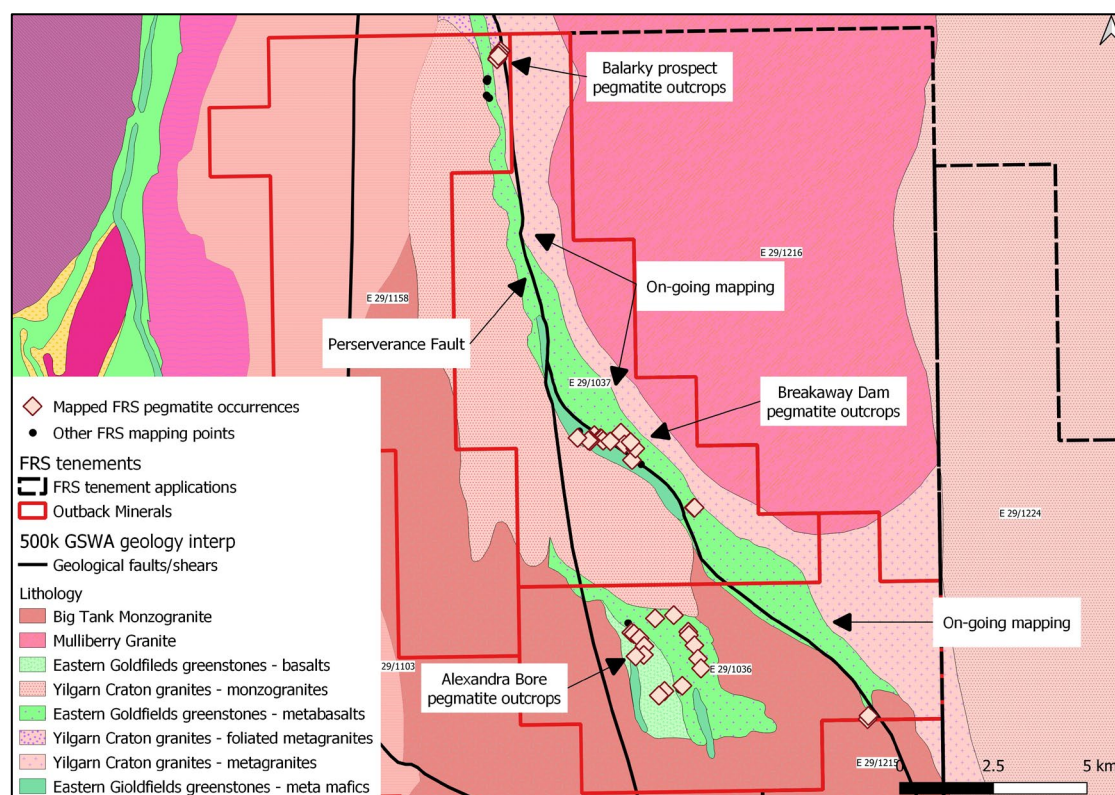


Figure 2: The Breakaway Dam / Alexandra Bore project area, along with the Balarky prospect. This image includes the mapping points from recent field trips, with pegmatite occurrences highlighted. Geological base map courtesy of GSWA, legend includes all geological units within the project area.



Figure 3: The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area with outcropping pegmatites (pegmatite in this image is approximately 43m in strike length, striking roughly WNW ESE, geologist in background, for scale).



Figure 4: The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area with muscovite bearing pegmatite sample, taken from the outcropping pegmatite in the previous image (Figure 3).



Figure 5: The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area with outcropping pegmatites (pegmatite in this image is approximately 47m in strike length, striking roughly NW SE, geologist in background, for scale).



Figure 6: The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area with muscovite bearing pegmatite sample, taken from the outcropping pegmatite in the previous image (Figure 5).



Figure 7: Muscovite bearing pegmatite specimen taken from the Balarky prospect (mapping point and sample location - FR000473)

Bonnie Vale project (E15/1534 and E15/1632)

Additionally, extensive exploration of the Bonnie Vale tenements is also ongoing. With the recent success of the nearby (ASX:FBM) Kangaroo Hills spodumene intersections (which included 27m @ 1.32% Li₂O from 64m and 29m @ 1.36% Li₂O from 38m)² – approximately 24km SSW and the (ASX:CZN) high grade lithium results³ – approximately 25km SSW, the Company is pleased to confirm that first pass mapping of the Bonnie Vale project area has confirmed the presence of outcropping pegmatites in several locations.

Two small pegmatite outcrops were recorded on E15/1632 (Figure 8). Neither outcrop (FR000714 and FR000695) had a significant surface expression; however, pegmatite “float” material (mapping/sample point FR000716) was located ~330m north-east of the outcrop located at FR000714 (see Figures 8, 9 and 10).

All of the pegmatite occurrences within the Bonnie Vale project area were located within the Hampton Hill Formation (a komatiite and basalt lithological unit; metamorphosed - according to GSWA). This same lithological unit is present within the project areas of both Future Battery Metals’ Kangaroo Hills project² and Corazon Mining’s Miriam project³.

² ASX:FBM, Further thick spodumene intersections at Kangaroo Hills, 17th May 2023

³ ASX:CZN, High Grade Lithium at Miriam Project in Western Australia, 17th January 2023

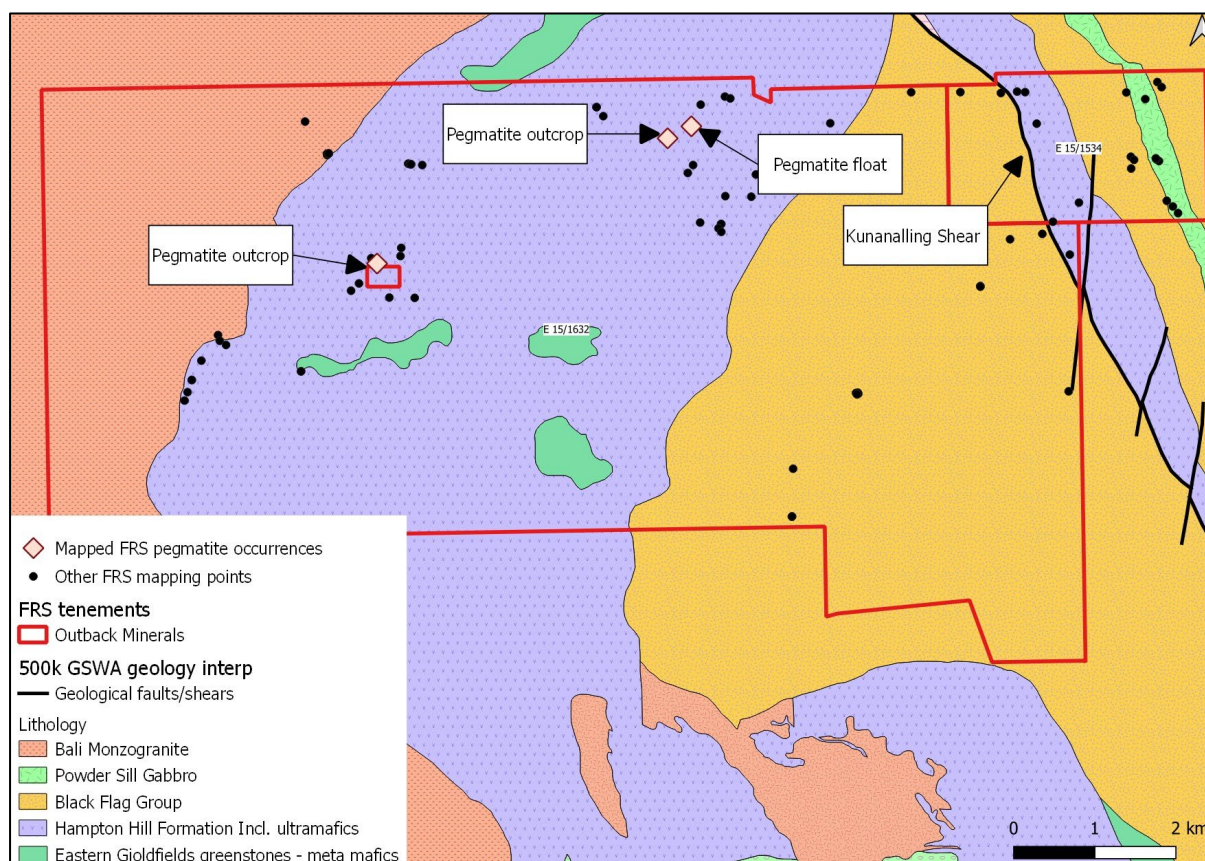


Figure 8: The Bonnie Vale project area. This image shows the mapping points from recent field trips, with pegmatite occurrences highlighted. Geological map courtesy of GSWA, legend includes all geological units within the project area. (Pegmatite outcrop mapping/sample points – FR000695 and FR000714, pegmatite float mapping/sample point – FR000716).



Figure 9: The Bonnie Vale project area with outcropping pegmatites – photograph taken at mapping/sample point FR000714 (pegmatite in this image is ~10m in strike length, ~2m wide and strikes roughly east).



Figure 10: The Bonnie Vale project area with muscovite bearing, outcropping pegmatite sample, taken from the pegmatite outcrop in the previous image (Figure 9) – mapping/sample point FR000714.

Next Steps:

The Company intends to focus its exploration on the significant lithium, gold and copper potential of both project areas.

Further mapping trips and geochemical sampling will be undertaken at both project areas in the short term, with a view to defining targets for a maiden drilling programme, in due course.

Currently, a detailed mapping and sampling programme is ongoing at the Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam project area (tenements E29/1036 and E29/1037). Further field trips have been planned to the Bonnie Vale project area (E15/1632 and E15/1534) and the Balarky prospect (E29/1158).

Assays are pending for a number of samples; upon return and geological analysis, additional mapping and geochemical programmes will be planned.

References:

All photos and data in this announcement have been compiled by Forrestania Resources geologists and/or geologists contracted to the Company.

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 Eastern Goldfields regions of Western Australia. The company is also exploring for lithium in the James Bay region of Quebec, Canada.

The Forrestania Project is prospective for lithium, gold and nickel. The Southern Cross Project is prospective for gold and lithium and the Eastern Goldfields project is prospective for gold, lithium, rare earth elements and copper.

The flagship 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 Mt Holland lithium mine (189mT @ 1.5% Li₂O), the historic 1Moz Bounty gold deposit and the operating Flying Fox, and Spotted Quoll nickel mines.

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. 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 and lithium bearing pegmatites, Forrestania is targeting granite-hosted gold 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 multiple new targets.

The Eastern Goldfields tenements are located within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Project includes eight Exploration Licences and ten Exploration Licence Applications, covering a total of ~1300km². The tenements are predominately non-contiguous and scattered over 300km length, overlying or on the margins of greenstone belts. The southernmost tenement is located approximately 15km north of Coolgardie, and the northernmost tenement is located approximately 70km northeast of Leonora. Prior exploration over the project area has focused on gold, copper, diamonds, and uranium. Tenements in the Project area have been variably subjected to soil sampling, stream sampling, drilling, mapping, rock chip sampling and geophysical surveys.

Forrestania Resources also has an option earn-in agreement with ALX Resources (TSXV: AL; FSE: 6LLN; OTC: ALXEF) to earn a 50% interest in their 100% owned Hydra Lithium Project (HLP) located in northern Quebec, Canada. The HLP comprises eight sub-projects totalling ~293km² within the world-class lithium exploration district of James Bay. These sub-projects strategically overlie or are positioned on the margins of highly prospective greenstone belts and are proximal to existing, significant lithium projects and deposits.

The Company has an experienced Board and management team which is focused on exploring, collaborating, and acquiring to increase value for Shareholders.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Ashley Bennett. Mr Bennett is the Exploration Manager of Forrestania Resources Limited and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bennett 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 Bennett 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.

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SampleID	NAT_Grid_ID	North	East	RL	Tenement	Sample_Description
FR000657	MGA94_51	6591467	322160	380	E15/1632	Qtz From Historic Workings
FR000658	MGA94_51	6592372	323134	376	E15/1632	Qtz/Pegmatite? From historic Drill Spoil
FR000659	MGA94_51	6591474	321840	379	E15/1632	Qtz/Pegmatite? From historic Drill Spoil
FR000660	MGA94_51	6592367	325681	360	E15/1534	Qtz/Pegmatite? From historic Drill Spoil
FR000661	MGA94_51	6591131	321790	386	E15/1632	Weath Greenstone With Qtz
FR000662	MGA94_51	6591131	321787	388	E15/1632	Qtz outcrop
FR000663	MGA94_51	6591078	321755	387	E15/1632	Qtz historic Scrapings
FR000664	MGA94_51	6591034	321790	387	E15/1632	Qtz historic Scrapings
FR000665	MGA94_51	6590221	318008	416	E15/1632	Umafic historic Scrapings
FR000666	MGA94_51	6590225	317695	429	E15/1632	Qtz historic Scrapings
FR000667	MGA94_51	6590399	317321	422	E15/1632	Foliated Greenstone With Qtz
FR000668	MGA94_51	6590309	317223	424	E15/1632	Qtz Stockpile historic workings
FR000669	MGA94_51	6589763	315582	410	E15/1632	Qtz Outcrop
FR000670	MGA94_51	6589692	315603	410	E15/1632	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000671	MGA94_51	6589641	315681	409	E15/1632	Qtz Float
FR000672	MGA94_51	6589050	323452	370	E15/1632	Qtz historic Scrapings
FR000673	MGA94_51	6589053	323475	365	E15/1632	Qtz Contact Umafic historic workings
FR000674	MGA94_51	6589040	323480	373	E15/1632	Weath Iron Stained Qtz historic workings
FR000675	MGA94_51	6589032	323464	363	E15/1632	Qtz historic Scrapings
FR000676	MGA94_51	6590367	324985	358	E15/1632	Qtz White Stream Sample
FR000677	MGA94_51	6590359	324986	359	E15/1534	Qtz Grey Stream Sample
FR000678	MGA94_51	6590943	325352	361	E15/1534	Qz Float
FR000679	MGA94_51	6591417	327285	352	E15/1534	Qtz historic drill chips
FR000680	MGA94_51	6591347	327360	348	E15/1534	Qtz possibly Pegmatite? Drill Chips
FR000681	MGA94_51	6591265	327424	350	E15/1534	Qtz possibly Pegmatite? Drill Chips
FR000682	MGA94_51	6591906	327189	352	E15/1534	Qtz Vein outcrop
FR000683	MGA94_51	6591927	327157	352	E15/1534	Qtz 0.5M Vein outcrop
FR000684	MGA94_51	6591940	327150	352	E15/1534	Qtz 20M Vein outcrop
FR000685	MGA94_51	6591959	326842	348	E15/1534	Smoky Grey Qtz
FR000686	MGA94_51	6591921	326882	350	E15/1534	Bucky white Qtz
FR000687	MGA94_51	6591814	326846	351	E15/1534	Qtz With trace Tourmaline - float
FR000688	MGA94_51	6591159	325881	356	E15/1534	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000689	MGA94_51	6591009	325750	357	E15/1534	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000690	MGA94_51	6592601	321536	391	E15/1632	Qtz Malachite Stain float
FR000691	MGA94_51	6590736	317833	421	E15/1632	Qtz Historic Working
FR000692	MGA94_51	6590837	317842	420	E15/1632	Weathered Vertical Structure
FR000693	MGA94_51	6590710	317472	432	E15/1632	Qtz In Bif??? Meta-Sediments?
FR000694	MGA94_51	6590665	317499	435	E15/1632	Granite outcrop SW NE
FR000695	MGA94_51	6590644	317544	427	E15/1632	Mica bearing Quartz Pegmatite
FR000696	MGA94_51	6591986	316929	405	E15/1632	Grey Qtz Vein 10Cm Width, Strike Nw, Dip 60 Ne
FR000697	MGA94_51	6591980	316928	405	E15/1632	Grey Qtz Vein 10Cm And Grey Qtz Vein 5Cm
FR000698	MGA94_51	6591997	316926	407	E15/1632	Granitic Gneiss Historic Shaft
FR000699	MGA94_51	6591997	316948	409	E15/1632	Mica bearing Qtz outcrop
FR000700	MGA94_51	6592001	316948	409	E15/1632	Massive White Qtz Vein E-W
FR000701	MGA94_51	6592392	316656	401	E15/1632	Weathered Gneiss float

SampleID	NAT_Grid_ID	North	East	RL	Tenement	Sample_Description
FR000702	MGA94_51	6591874	317927	414	E15/1632	White Qtz Vein
FR000703	MGA94_51	6591868	317947	413	E15/1632	Meta Sediment outcrop
FR000704	MGA94_51	6591866	317965	421	E15/1632	Qtz Iron Stained Sulphides??
FR000705	MGA94_51	6591867	317961	421	E15/1632	White Qtz
FR000706	MGA94_51	6591857	318101	420	E15/1632	White Qtz
FR000707	MGA94_51	6589448	315377	404	E15/1632	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000708	MGA94_51	6589208	315259	407	E15/1632	White Massive Qtz outcrop
FR000709	MGA94_51	6589211	315258	408	E15/1632	Weather Qtz Juxtaposed White Qtz
FR000710	MGA94_51	6589060	315206	403	E15/1632	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000711	MGA94_51	6588956	315169	409	E15/1632	Grey Smokey Qtz, Located Around Massive White Qtz
FR000712	MGA94_51	6591857	321442	427	E15/1632	150M Long Qtz Vein 5M Width
FR000713	MGA94_51	6591760	321377	430	E15/1632	End Of 150M Long Qtz Vein 5M Width NNE SSW
FR000714	MGA94_51	6592186	321128	403	E15/1632	Pegmatite Qtz Micas outcrop ~2.1M Width
FR000715	MGA94_51	6592178	321136	407	E15/1632	Qtz Rich Granite Parallel To Pegmatite
FR000716	MGA94_51	6592334	321421	411	E15/1632	Pegmatite Qtz Micas float, Not In Situ
FR000751	MGA94_51	6592318	321443	408	E15/1632	Massive White Qtz Outcrop
FR000752	MGA94_51	6591149	321529	393	E15/1632	Pegmatite Road Cutting, Not In Situ
FR000753	MGA94_51	6592572	320252	417	E15/1632	Copper Rich Calcite Crystals? SE NW - historic Workings
FR000754	MGA94_51	6592569	320251	417	E15/1632	Gossanous Copper Ironstone, SE NW - historic Workings
FR000755	MGA94_51	6592459	320334	416	E15/1632	Iron Stained Basalt Outcrop
FR000756	MGA94_51	6592700	321835	395	E15/1632	Qtz Rich Granite Outcrop
FR000757	MGA94_51	6592677	321901	400	E15/1632	Massive White Qtz Outcrop
FR000759	MGA94_51	6592751	326786	350	E15/1534	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000760	MGA94_51	6592879	327169	355	E15/1534	Weathered Qtz Vein Sediment Contact Outcrop
FR000761	MGA94_51	6592816	327222	344	E15/1534	Granite Batholith within Sediment
FR000762	MGA94_51	6592669	327020	344	E15/1534	Qtz Contact with Ultramafic?
FR000763	MGA94_51	6591394	326202	348	E15/1534	Massive White Grey Qtz Vein 50M strike
FR000764	MGA94_51	6591560	323233	377	E15/1632	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000765	MGA94_51	6591741	322217	388	E15/1632	Qtz From historic Workings
FR000784	MGA94_51	6588117	322676	367	E15/1632	Qtz/Granite from historic Drill Hole
FR000785	MGA94_51	6587528	322662	365	E15/1632	Qtz Granite Hosted Historic workings
FR000786	MGA94_51	6587528	322662	370	E15/1632	Granite Historic workings
FR000789	MGA94_51	6589070	326075	351	E15/1632	Qtz Historic Sed Mafic Gran Contact
FR000790	MGA94_51	6590754	326089	352	E15/1534	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000791	MGA94_51	6592744	325239	364	E15/1534	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000792	MGA94_51	6592762	325439	363	E15/1534	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000793	MGA94_51	6592755	325538	362	E15/1534	Weathered Mica bearing Historic Drilling
FR000794	MGA94_51	6592755	324739	372	E15/1534	Qtz historic Spoil
FR000795	MGA94_51	6592753	324132	374	E15/1534	Qtz rich Granite historic Drilling
FR000796	MGA94_51	6589316	316606	421	E15/1632	Qtz/Granite Contact in Costean
FR000797	MGA94_51	6589316	316606	421	E15/1632	Granite within Costean
FR000460	MGA94_51	6722539	326699	421	E29/1158	Qtz with mica
FR000461	MGA94_51	6722496	326749	423	E29/1158	Muscovite bearing pegmatite
FR000462	MGA94_51	6723753	327058	422	E29/1158	Muscovite bearing pegmatite
FR000463	MGA94_51	6723563	326970	421	E29/1158	Pegmatite outcrop

SampleID	NAT_Grid_ID	North	East	RL	Tenement	Sample_Description
FR000464	MGA94_51	6723532	326961	421	E29/1158	Pegmatite with feldspar & qtz
FR000465	MGA94_51	6723552	326867	451	E29/1158	Mica bearing pegmatite
FR000466	MGA94_51	6723552	326867	453	E29/1158	Metapelite?
FR000467	MGA94_51	6722940	326693	454	E29/1158	Qtz vein outcrop
FR000470	MGA94_51	6723759	326956	402	E29/1158	Muscovite feldspar pegmatite
FR000471	MGA94_51	6723694	327017	404	E29/1158	V coarse pegmatite foliated
FR000472	MGA94_51	6723652	327106	408	E29/1158	Muscovite pegmatite
FR000473	MGA94_51	6723622	326999	408	E29/1158	Coarse grained Muscovite pegmatite
FR000474	MGA94_51	6723009	326706	414	E29/1158	Qtz muscovite
FR000475	MGA94_51	6722960	326675	408	E29/1158	Qtz vein in metapelite?
FR000476	MGA94_51	6722566	326679	421	E29/1158	Muscovite pegmatite
FR000479	MGA94_51	6713485	329560	445	E29/1037	Pegmatite outcrop
FR000480	MGA94_51	6713388	329741	445	E29/1037	20m pegmatite outcrop
FR000481	MGA94_51	6713551	330271	445	E29/1037	50m Pegmatite on ridge
FR000482	MGA94_51	6713238	330365	445	E29/1037	50m Pegmatite on ridge
FR000483	MGA94_51	6712821	330568	445	E29/1037	Pegmatite from Drill Spoil 10 To 13M
FR000484	MGA94_51	6708206	330551	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000485	MGA94_51	6708176	330614	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000488	MGA94_51	6708058	330770	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000489	MGA94_51	6707854	330899	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000491	MGA94_51	6707612	330883	445	E29/1036	Series of stacked Pegmatite Outcrops
FR000492	MGA94_51	6707573	330663	445	E29/1036	NNW Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000565	MGA94_51	6711548	332224	445	E29/1037	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000566	MGA94_51	6711550	332216	445	E29/1037	Qtz vein outcrop
FR000567	MGA94_51	6711548	332220	445	E29/1037	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000568	MGA94_51	6711547	332240	445	E29/1037	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000569	MGA94_51	6708461	330465	445	E29/1036	Qtz vein outcrop
FR000570	MGA94_51	6708590	331184	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000571	MGA94_51	6708675	331685	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000572	MGA94_51	6708228	332072	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000573	MGA94_51	6708140	332089	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000574	MGA94_51	6707871	332236	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000575	MGA94_51	6707510	332333	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000576	MGA94_51	6707253	332414	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000577	MGA94_51	6706789	331911	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000578	MGA94_51	6706682	331845	445	E29/1036	Banded Vqz Fe rich
FR000579	MGA94_51	6706645	331434	445	E29/1036	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000580	MGA94_51	6706528	331287	445	E29/1036	Sample From Thick (30M) Feeder Pegmatite
FR000627	MGA94_51	6705894	336867	444	E29/1215	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000628	MGA94_51	6705984	336889	445	E29/1215	Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000766	MGA94_51	6712711	330810	455	E29/1037	Malachite Historic Working
FR000767	MGA94_51	6713390	329688	455	E29/1037	Massive White Qtz Outcrop
FR000768	MGA94_51	6713406	329725	457	E29/1037	100M Mica bearing Pegmatite On Granite Contact
FR000769	MGA94_51	6713391	329755	462	E29/1037	Mid point 100M Mica bearing Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000770	MGA94_51	6713337	329795	458	E29/1037	End of 100M mica bearing Pegmatite Outcrop

SampleID	NAT_Grid_ID	North	East	RL	Tenement	Sample_Description
FR000771	MGA94_51	6713497	329573	460	E29/1037	Gossan Ironstone Outcrop?
FR000772	MGA94_51	6713342	329465	465	E29/1037	5M Wide 50M Long Mica bearing Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000773	MGA94_51	6713345	329424	460	E29/1037	End of 50M, 5M Wide Mica bearing Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000774	MGA94_51	6713323	329443	458	E29/1037	50M Mica bearing Pegmatite With Granite & Biotites inclusions
FR000775	MGA94_51	6713345	329403	461	E29/1037	End of 50M Mica bearing Pegmatite adjacent to Granite Outcrop
FR000776	MGA94_51	6713292	329400	458	E29/1037	Gossan Ironstone Outcrop?
FR000777	MGA94_51	6713246	329402	460	E29/1037	Mica bearing Granite outcrop
FR000778	MGA94_51	6713413	329109	474	E29/1037	Mica bearing Pegmatite Small Dyke
FR000779	MGA94_51	6713588	329163	472	E29/1037	Qtz Vein outcrop
FR000780	MGA94_51	6713321	329986	448	E29/1037	Mica bearing Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000781	MGA94_51	6713128	330657	461	E29/1037	Mica bearing Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000782	MGA94_51	6713302	330530	459	E29/1037	Mica bearing Pegmatite Outcrop
FR000783	MGA94_51	6713254	330541	458	E29/1037	Massive Qtz Vein outcrop

Table 1: Mapping points with lithological interpretations (all samples have been subject to intense weathering). This table includes mapping points from a previous announcement¹. Sample/mapping points FR000460-FR000467, FR000470-FR000476, FR000479-485, FR000488-89, FR000491-FR000492, FR000565-FR000580 previously reported¹.

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"> Mapping points and associated rock chip samples were taken during a recent mapping campaign to the Company's Eastern Goldfields projects. Mapping points in table 1 were taken at the same location as the samples. No assays are being reported in this announcement, only mapping, GPS coordinates are being announced. 148 mapping points/samples were taken by a field geologist of prospective lithologies at E29/1158, E29/1037, E29/1036, E15/1534, E15/1632. The samples were grab samples (~1-3kg), believed to be representative of the underlying lithology, but assays are still pending for these samples.. The samples were taken from outcropping rocks, from "float" located on the surface, from historic costeans, from historic workings and also from historic, percussion drill cuttings - the depth of the drill cuttings is not always known but is reported if the depth is known. None of these results will be used in a mineral resource estimate. All of the drill cuttings were geologically assessed for their lithology by FRS geologists prior to sampling and only samples of the same lithology were taken as samples. Due to weathering of outcrops in the field, minerals and rock types are not readily identifiable and percentages of composition are not included due to the weathering of the sample (when the term "mica or muscovite bearing" is used or if mica or muscovite are noted – the percentage is approximated to be <1%), The percentages of other minerals are not considered relevant to the announcement. A "?" has been used in table 1, it has been used in cases where the lithological differentiation is not obvious. All mapping/samples were geologically assessed by qualified geologists. All sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sample collection and have been recorded in the company database. (All coordinates in this announcement are MGA94 Zone 51 GDA). Individual samples were bagged in calico bags and sent to ALS for analysis, using ME-MS61L + Au-TL43 analytical methods for multi elements and gold. However, assays are still pending and not being reported in this announcement. No FRS drilling results are being reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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"> • FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling or any assay results are being reported in this announcement. • Where historic drilling has been mapped/sampled, the hole IDs and collar details are unknown due to the historic nature of the drilling but any samples taken are from percussion drilling, either RAB, AC or RC. This information is also not considered material as the mapping/sample point is merely an interpretation of sub-surface lithology,, as such drill hole details are therefore not being announced.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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 • loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling or assay results are being reported in this announcement.
<i>Logging</i>	<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"> • FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling or assay results are being reported in this announcement. • The samples being reported in this announcement were geologically interpreted in the field, by an FRS geologist. A brief description of the rock type was captured in a hand held GPS. This data was later transferred to the Company database. • Costeans, historic drill percussion chips and historic workings were not logged, samples were selected based on their lithology by an FRS geologist. • Historic drill chip samples were selected based on their lithology by an FRS geologist. • None of the information in this announcement is intended to support a mineral resources estimation.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock grab samples were taken during mapping campaigns to the FRS Eastern Goldfields project. Assays are still pending. • The samples were grab samples (~1-3kg), believed to be representative of the underlying lithology, but assays are still pending for these samples.. The samples were taken from outcropping rocks, from “float” located on the surface, from historic costeans, from historic workings and also from historic, percussion drill cuttings - the depth of the drill cuttings is not always

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>known but is reported if the depth is known. None of these results will be used in a mineral resource estimate. All of the drill cuttings were geologically assessed for their lithology by FRS geologists prior to sampling and only samples of the same lithology were taken as samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sample collection. (All coordinates in this announcement are MGA Zone 51 GDA). Individual samples were bagged in calico bags and sent to ALS for analysis, using ME-MS61L + Au-TL43 analytical methods for multi elements and gold. Assays are pending.
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 acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual samples were bagged in calico bags and sent to ALS for analysis, using ME-MS61L + Au-TL43 analytical methods for multi elements and gold. Assays are pending. In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure for ALS. Individual samples will be analysed utilizing ALS' industry standard QAQC procedures.
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"> Geological interpretation and mapping points reported here have been verified by FRS geologists. Due to the inherent weathering process of outcropping lithologies, mineral identification was not always possible. All data including lithology was recorded on a Garmin GPS in the field, this data has now been transferred to the FRS database. All samples have been subjected to weathering, which meant full mineralogical observations were not feasible and any lithological interpretations have been made by fully qualified geologists. As such, due to the weathered appearance, some lithological interpretations are subjective.
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"> A hand-held Garmin GPS was used to confirm the coordinates for all mapping points/sample locations. Sample coordinates were recorded in MGA zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rock chip samples were taken from outcrops, float material (thought to be representative of local lithology), historic workings, historic costeans or from drill cuttings of historic holes, The samples were irregularly spaced and distributed due to the inherently irregular nature of from outcrops, float material (thought to be representative of local lithology), historic workings, historic costeans or from drill cuttings of historic holes,</i> • <i>The samples mapped and taken from historic drill cuttings are composited samples but have been geologically interpreted by FRS geologists to be representative of the same lithology and representative of the sub-surface geology; the depth of the samples is reported in table 1, where known.</i>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The location of the mapping points and rock chip sampling is inherently irregular, due to the irregular location of historic workings, historic costeans, outcropping lithology, float material and historic drill holes. The samples are grab samples, believed to be representative of the underlying lithology.</i> • <i>No orientation based sampling bias is known to have occurred.</i> • <i>No new drilling is being reported in this announcement.</i>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No assay data is being reported in this announcement.</i> • <i>However, for full disclosure, the mapping points are the same location as the rock chip sampling. The assays are pending for the rock chips and are not being reported here. The mapping and sampling was undertaken by field staff, contracted to FRS as well as a full time FRS employee – both of whom are geologists; and the samples were delivered to ALS with no third-party having access to the samples.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No sampling data is being reported in this announcement.</i> • <i>No audits have been carried out.</i>

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"> E29/1037, E29/1036, E15/1534 and E15/1632 are in the name of Outback Minerals Pty Ltd. Forrestania Resources operate the tenement as part of an option agreement between the two parties. E29/1158 is owned and operated 100% by Forrestania Resources Limited or subsidiaries of Forrestania Resources Limited. All the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E15/1632 and E15/1534 (Bonnie Vale): Gold production from the Bonnie Vale regional area commenced prior to 1897, following discovery of gold nearby at Coolgardie by Bayley and Ford in 1892. During the period 1970 to about 1983, an unreported amount of gold was recovered from within the project area at the Ada Ann prospect, at that time covered by several prospecting licences. Amex Resources, Aurelia Resources and Global Riches each conducted reviews of open-file exploration reports on the DMP WAMEX online database. Reported exploration of the Bonnie Vale North area commenced in the mid-1960's, predominantly for copper and nickel. It was not until the early 1980's that gold exploration became the main focus, which it has remained to the present. During the past 20 years or so, exploration within the Bonnie Vale project area has mainly concentrated on gold within the eastern sector of the project area, particularly near the important regional structure of the Kunanalling Shear Zone. Exploration along and adjacent to the regional shear zone was commenced by Esso Exploration in 1994, at their Roger Springs prospect. Work on the area continued until 2001, by which time it was held under a joint venture between Goldfields Exploration and Reefton Mining NL. Activities included geological mapping, geochemical sampling (surface and auger), rotary air blast drilling and finally reverse circulation drilling. In 1998, Goldfields Exploration included exploration of the area west of Ada Ann as part of a systematic shallow auger soils program over their entire Bonnie Vale tenement. The Ada Ann prospect was also included in Goldfields' regional airborne magnetic and radiometric survey.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic Ada Ann prospect area was included in prospectuses for Emu Hill Gold Mines NL in 1984 and Coolgardie Mining Associates in 1987. Both companies carried out mainly surface sampling and chip sampling of the small-scale old gold workings. • BHP-Utah Minerals International completed drilling an initial drilling programme of RAB and RC holes at Ada Ann. • In 1993, prospector Mr Alan Stockwell pegged P15/3443 over two cancelled GMLs 15/6718 and 15/6729 — Ada Ann. He completed a series of close-spaced shallow inclined RC drill holes within the Ada Ann property. Most holes were drilled to identify small-scale near surface ore grade mineralization amenable to immediate extraction and treatment. • In 1996, Gindalbie Gold NL drilled further holes at the Ada Ann prospect, comprising RAB initial holes and RC holes to complete the programme. • Further RC drilling was conducted during 2008 by Amex Resources, to confirm the earlier results and to investigate the possibility of extensions both down dip and along strike. • These exploration histories are taken from WAMEX reports: A25113, A28449, A109745, A58256 and A54843 • E29/1036 and E29/1037 (Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam): • Although now recognised as one complete greenstone belt, the project area was originally mapped as being two separate outcropping greenstone areas, Breakaway Dam and Alexandria Bore, and the historical exploration will be described accordingly. • At Breakaway Dam, the first indications of exploration were a number of small pits dug by prospectors, possibly in the late 1960s or early 1970s. • Systematic exploration commenced in the 1970s when copper, nickel, lead and zinc exploration was undertaken by Australian Selection Pty Ltd. Their work included geological mapping and surface geochemical sampling, the results of which clearly defined a greenstone belt and copper-zinc anomalism. It was subsequently concluded that the mineralisation was shear zone hosted with limited potential. • Between 1997 and 1998, Delta Gold N.L. (Delta) negotiated an option to purchase the project area from prospectors. • Delta then completed a shallow auger soil sampling program. Samples were analysed for gold (ppb) and arsenic and copper (ppm). • Follow-up by Delta consisted of a further shallow auger soil sampling programme followed by drilling of RAB holes.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From May 2003 to May 2004, the exploration area was renamed the Oliver Twist Project and explored by Sunrise Exploration Pty Ltd (Sunrise) on behalf of Pelican Resources Limited and further soil sampling was completed. • In the zone immediately adjacent to the old prospecting pits a programme easterly inclined shallow RAB holes was completed. • In 2007, the outcropping secondary copper mineralisation was sampled by a prospecting group and submitted for limited multielement analyses with the results revealing statistically anomalous levels of gold, lead, tin and tungsten possibly indicative of a significant mineralised sulphide system in the area. • Later in 2007, Amex commenced a wide-spaced reconnaissance reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme near Breakaway Dam, focused initially on a number of the old prospecting pits and a shallow geophysical anomaly (MLEM, moving loop ground electromagnetics). • A further three RC holes were drilled in mid 2008, testing several additional deeper targets. • Another three holes were drilled later in 2009 to test other MLEM targets. A number of mineralised sulphide lodes were intersected in each hole, comprising predominantly pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite, with anomalous copper and silver levels. • Down hole geophysical surveying identified eight DHTeM bedrock conductors of interest. • The Alexandria Bore greenstone to the south would also have been prospected in the early days, as shown by the presence of old workings. However, the first recorded modern exploration was conducted by Le Nickel (Australia) Exploration Pty Ltd in 1971 who completed mapping and sampling of gossans and rock-chips. • No other exploration has been reported over this part of the greenstone belt, and its potential remains largely untested. • In 1996, Normandy Exploration carried out gold exploration over the Moriaty shear and granite to the west of Alexandria Bore, and in the following year diamond exploration was carried out over a similar area by Stockdale Prospecting Ltd. • These exploration histories are taken from the Aurelia IPO prospectus 2012 (16 March 2012) and WAMEX report A109745. • E29/1158 (Balarky):

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Very little exploration has been completed over this tenement.no records are available to suggest any modern day exploration has been completed.</i>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area (E29/1036 and E29/1037) are located approximately 17km east of Menzies, Coolgardie within the Eastern Goldfields Super Terrane of Western Australia's Yilgarn Craton. The Alexandra Bore greenstone belt, made up of predominantly mafic volcanics, strikes through both of the tenements. This greenstone belt is bounded on either side by Archean granitoids.</i> • <i>Greenstones and pegmatite outcrops have been mapped across both tenements.</i> • <i>The Perseverance Fault runs through both tenements, roughly north south, intersecting the greenstone belt in the northern half of E29/1037; whilst an un-named fault strikes roughly north-west/south-east intersecting the Perseverance Fault.</i> • <i>A thin slither of the Alexandra Bore greenstone belt continues north through E29/1037 and into the north west corner of E29/1158. The rest of E29/1158 is thought to be made up of granitoids.</i> • <i>The Bonnie Vale project area (E15/1534 and E15/1632) is located approximately 12km north of Coolgardie within the Eastern Goldfields Super Terrane of Western Australia's Yilgarn Craton. The project area is made up predominantly of the felsic volcanics of the Black Flag Group, ultramafics of the Hampton Hill Formation which forms part of the Kalgoorlie Group and the Powder Sill Gabbro.</i> • <i>Additionally, the Kunanalling Shear runs approximately north-west through E15/1534.</i> • <i>The Ada Ann historic gold deposit is located on E15/1632 and thought to be a gently east dipping, mineralised structure.. BHP (Utah) suggested an 8m shear zone, striking approximately 020 and dipping ~45 degrees to the east.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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"> FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling results are reported in this announcement.
Data aggregation	<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"> FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no new drilling results are reported in this announcement. The samples mapped and taken from historic drill cuttings are composited samples but have been geologically interpreted by FRS geologists to be representative of the same lithology and representative of the sub-surface geology; the depth of the samples is reported in table 1, where known.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no new drilling results are reported in this announcement. No mineralisation or assays are being reported in this announcement.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Exploration Results.</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>All mapping points/rock chip sample locations taken by FRS over the tenements: E29/1158, E29/1037, E29/1036, E15/1534, E15/1632 have been reported in this announcement.</i> • <i>No assays are being reported in this announcement, only mapping points, as assays are pending.</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 on-going.</i> • <i>Further field exploration is planned.</i> • <i>Further geochemical programmes will also be planned.</i> • <i>AC or RC drilling may be considered for geological testing, at a later date.</i>