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ASX RELEASE

Significant High-Grade Mineralisation Confirmed on Eastern Limb of British Hill

Highlights:

- **Forrestania's current British Hill drill program has received assays from an additional 19 RC holes for 4,246m.**
- **Drilling has encountered additional mineralisation on the eastern limb of the deposit. Significant high-grade intersections include:**
  - **17 metres @ 1.32 g/t gold from 114 metres (26BHRC0049)**
  - **16 metres @ 5.77 g/t gold from 12 metres (26BHRC0048)**
  - **15 metres @ 2.40 g/t gold from 171 metres (26BHRC0059)**
  - **11 metres @ 4.19 g/t gold from 210 metres (26BHRC0046)**
  - **11 metres @ 1.08 g/t gold from 254 metres (26BHRC0053)**
  - **9 metres @ 5.48 g/t gold from 202 metres (26BHRC0050)**
  - **8 metres @ 3.34 g/t gold from 22 metres (26BHRC0047)**
  - **7 metres @ 2.53 g/t gold from 170 metres (26BHRC0050)**
  - **4 metres @ 5.42 g/t gold from 199 metres (26BHRC0059)**
  - **3 metres @ 4.45 g/t gold from 133 metres (26BHRC0050)**
  - **3 metres @ 4.37 g/t gold from 155 metres (26BHRC0044)**
  - **3 metres @ 4.09 g/t gold from 79 metres (26BHRC0049)**
  - **2 metres @ 13.36 g/t gold from 231 metres (26BHRC0053)**

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"Another demonstrably strong batch of results has reinforced our confidence in British Hill. High-grade mineralisation continues to be encountered across the deposit, while drilling is improving our understanding of the system and identifying opportunities for further resource growth. British Hill is increasingly demonstrating the attributes of a potentially valuable near-term gold development asset for Forrestania."

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Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) ("FRS" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the latest batch of assay results from the British Hill drill program, along with the planned commencement of diamond drilling. Additional Program of Work (PoW) applications have also been lodged to pursue mineralisation interpreted to exist west of the current drilling program.

About the British Hill Gold Project

The British Hill Project is situated on granted Mining Lease M77/1256, located 75km SSE of Southern Cross in the Yilgarn Mineral Field of WA, depicted in Figure 1. The tenement is located close to the Parker Dome, which lies centrally within the long Southern Cross-Forrestania Greenstone Belt, an Archaean-aged greenstone rock package that varies in metamorphic grade between upper greenschist and amphibolite facies.

Gold mineralisation occurs among the abovementioned lithologies with high-grade quartz veins developed in response to a syn-mineralisation strain regime within it. Gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz-veined host. The lode is typically defined by a corridor of quartz stock-working, often cored by more linear laminated quartz veins. The system is relatively deeply weathered in the south, and a component of supergene mineralisation is thought to exist. In the north, weathering is less pronounced.

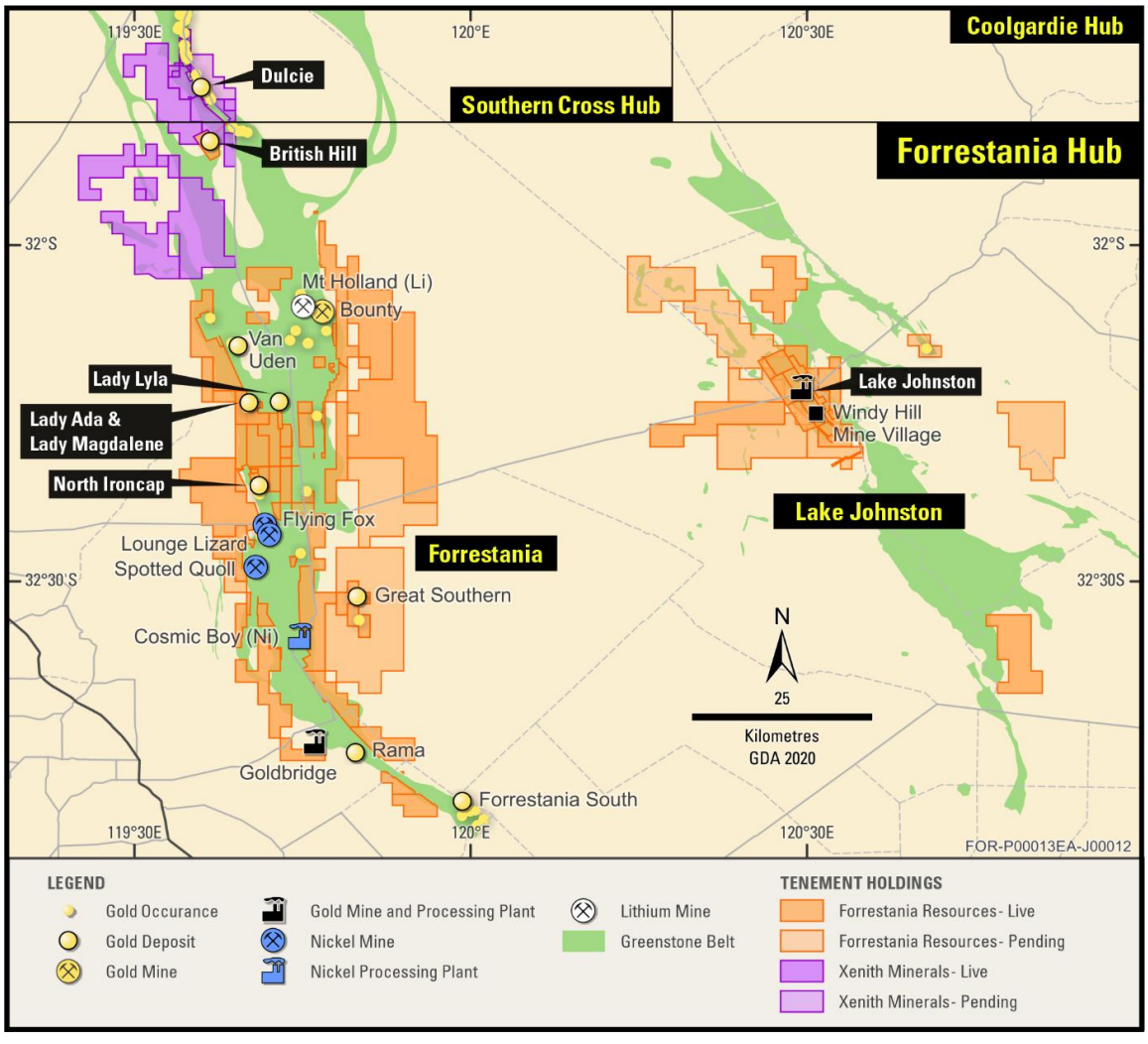


Figure 1. Forrestania Hub Location

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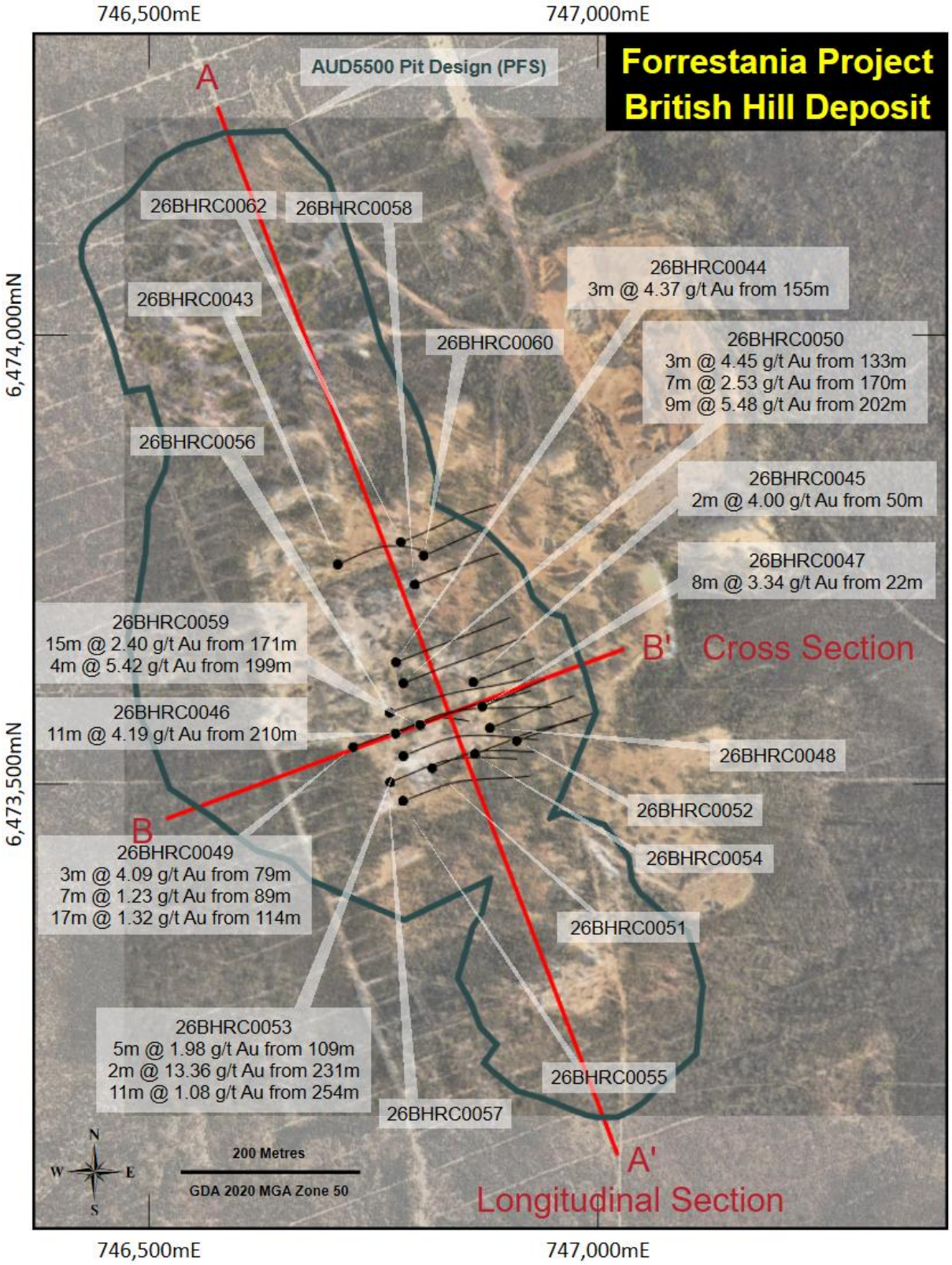


Figure 2. British Hill Drill Collar Location

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British Hill – RC Drill Program

The Company recently received additional assays for its British Hill drill program (19 holes for 4,246m) at the British Hill Project. The drilling has improved the Company's understanding of the geology of the deposit and tested mineralisation on the eastern limb of the system. Significant intercepts greater than 0.5 g/t gold, allowing for up to 2 metres of internal dilution, include:

26BHRC0043

- 2 metres @ 0.65 g/t gold from 78 metres

26BHRC0044

- 2 metres @ 0.66 g/t gold from 74 metres
- 3 metres @ 1.11 g/t gold from 80 metres
- 5 metres @ 0.62 g/t gold from 93 metres
- 3 metres @ 4.37 g/t gold from 155 metres

26BHRC0045

- 2 metres @ 1.21 g/t gold from 13 metres
- 2 metres @ 4.00 g/t gold from 50 metres
- 3 metres @ 0.61 g/t gold from 69 metres

26BHRC0046

- 6 metres @ 0.69 g/t gold from 191 metres
- 11 metres @ 4.19 g/t gold from 210 metres
- 2 metres @ 1.32 g/t gold from 233 metres
- 4 metres @ 1.56 g/t gold from 241 metres

26BHRC0047

- 3 metres @ 2.02 g/t gold from 6 metres
- 2 metres @ 1.81 g/t gold from 13 metres
- 8 metres @ 3.34 g/t gold from 22 metres

26BHRC0048

- 16 metres @ 5.77 g/t gold from 12 metres

26BHRC0049

- 2 metres @ 1.16 g/t gold from 61 metres
- 3 metres @ 4.09 g/t gold from 79 metres
- 7 metres @ 1.23 g/t gold from 89 metres
- 7 metres @ 0.95 g/t gold from 101 metres
- 17 metres @ 1.32 g/t gold from 114 metres

26BHRC0050

- 3 metres @ 1.48 g/t gold from 105 metres
- 3 metres @ 4.45 g/t gold from 133 metres
- 2 metres @ 1.43 g/t gold from 140 metres
- 7 metres @ 2.53 g/t gold from 170 metres
- 9 metres @ 5.48 g/t gold from 202 metres

26BHRC0051

- 3 metres @ 1.43 g/t gold from 199 metres
- 5 metres @ 1.29 g/t gold from 210 metres
- 2 metres @ 0.96 g/t gold from 238 metres

26BHRC0053

- 2 metres @ 0.68 g/t gold from 78 metres
- 5 metres @ 1.98 g/t gold from 109 metres
- 9 metres @ 0.93 g/t gold from 218 metres
- 2 metres @ 13.36 g/t gold from 231 metres
- 3 metres @ 0.68 g/t gold from 237 metres
- 11 metres @ 1.08 g/t gold from 254 metres

26BHRC0054

- 3 metres @ 1.71 g/t gold from 85 metres

26BHRC0055

- 9 metres @ 0.72 g/t gold from 254 metres
- 2 metres @ 0.96 g/t gold from 266 metres
- 4 metres @ 1.54 g/t gold from 273 metres

26BHRC0056

- 3 metres @ 1.20 g/t gold from 52 metres
- 3 metres @ 0.75 g/t gold from 188 metres
- 7 metres @ 0.83 g/t gold from 192 metres
- 5 metres @ 1.02 g/t gold from 202 metres
- 3 metres @ 0.61 g/t gold from 229 metres
- 7 metres @ 0.95 g/t gold from 240 metres

26BHRC0058

- 3 metres @ 0.96 g/t gold from 83 metres

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26BHRC0059

- 2 metres @ 1.62 g/t gold from 122 metres
- 5 metres @ 0.52 g/t gold from 139 metres
- 3 metres @ 1.91 g/t gold from 161 metres
- 15 metres @ 2.40 g/t gold from 171 metres
- 4 metres @ 5.42 g/t gold from 199 metres
- 3 metres @ 0.53 g/t gold from 206 metres
- 4 metres @ 1.21 g/t gold from 211 metres
- 5 metres @ 0.99 g/t gold from 216 metres

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

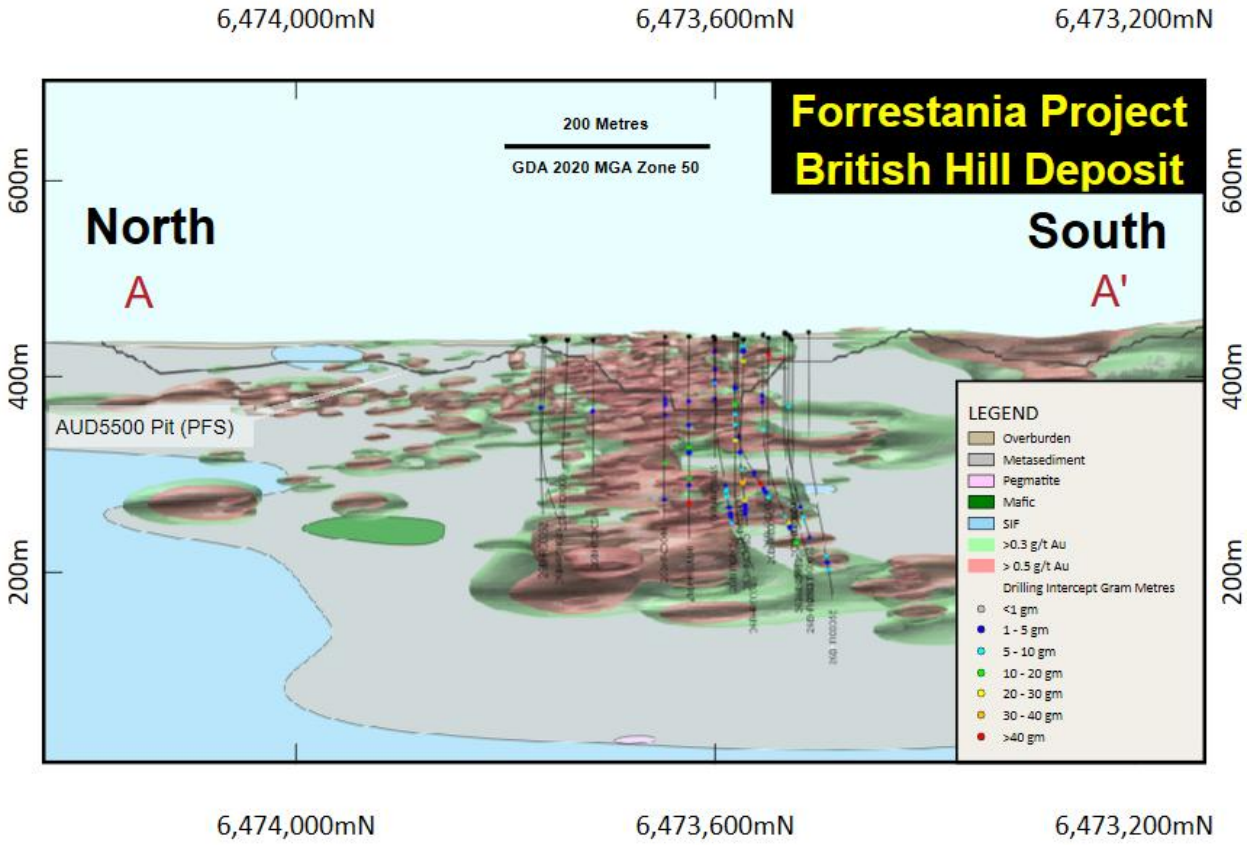


Figure 3. Long Section A to A[1]

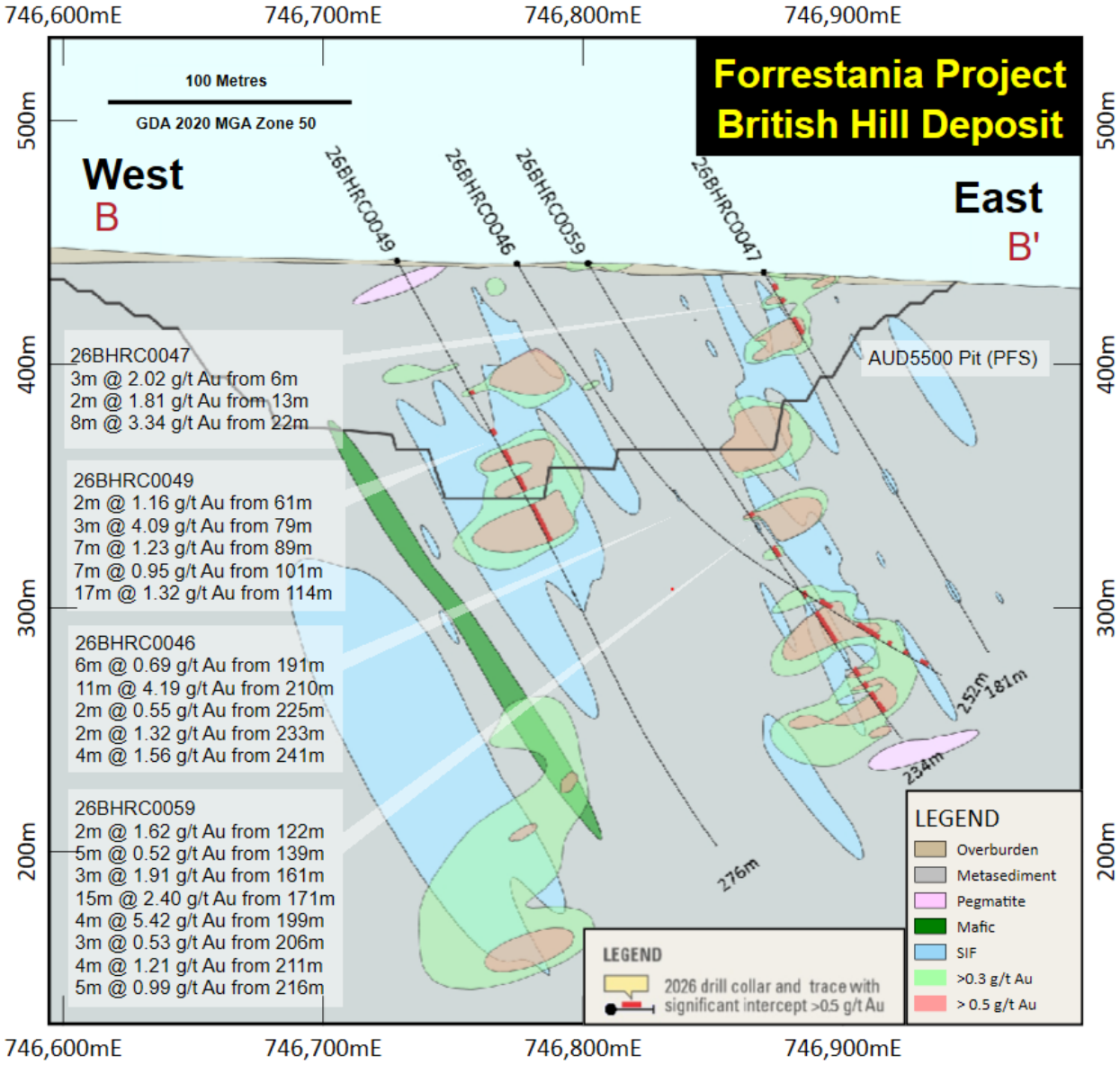


Figure 4. Cross Section B to B[1]

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Forrestania Resources Limited.

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About Forrestania Resources Limited

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) is an Australian gold development company transitioning to producer status through the restart of its Edna May Gold Project, with dry commissioning now underway and first ore processing targeted in December 2026. The Company is building a leading Western Australian gold business through two strategic processing hubs at Edna May and Lake Johnston.

Forrestania's portfolio supports a hub-and-spoke growth strategy, with multiple deposits, development assets and exploration projects located within haulage distance of existing processing infrastructure. The Company is advancing a growing inventory of ore sources at Edna May, while progressing Lake Johnston as a second strategic hub to support future growth and regional consolidation.

Through disciplined exploration, targeted acquisitions and project development, Forrestania is focused on growing its resource base, expanding production opportunities and creating long-term shareholder value. Supported by an experienced Board and management team with a proven track record in discovery, development and mining operations, the Company is committed to sustainable growth and responsible resource development.

With Forrestania now holding a controlling interest in Zenith, the Company encourages shareholders who have not yet accepted the Offer to carefully consider the implications of remaining as minority shareholders of an entity controlled by Forrestania. Acceptance of the Offer provides immediate value and participation in the future growth strategy of the enlarged Forrestania group.

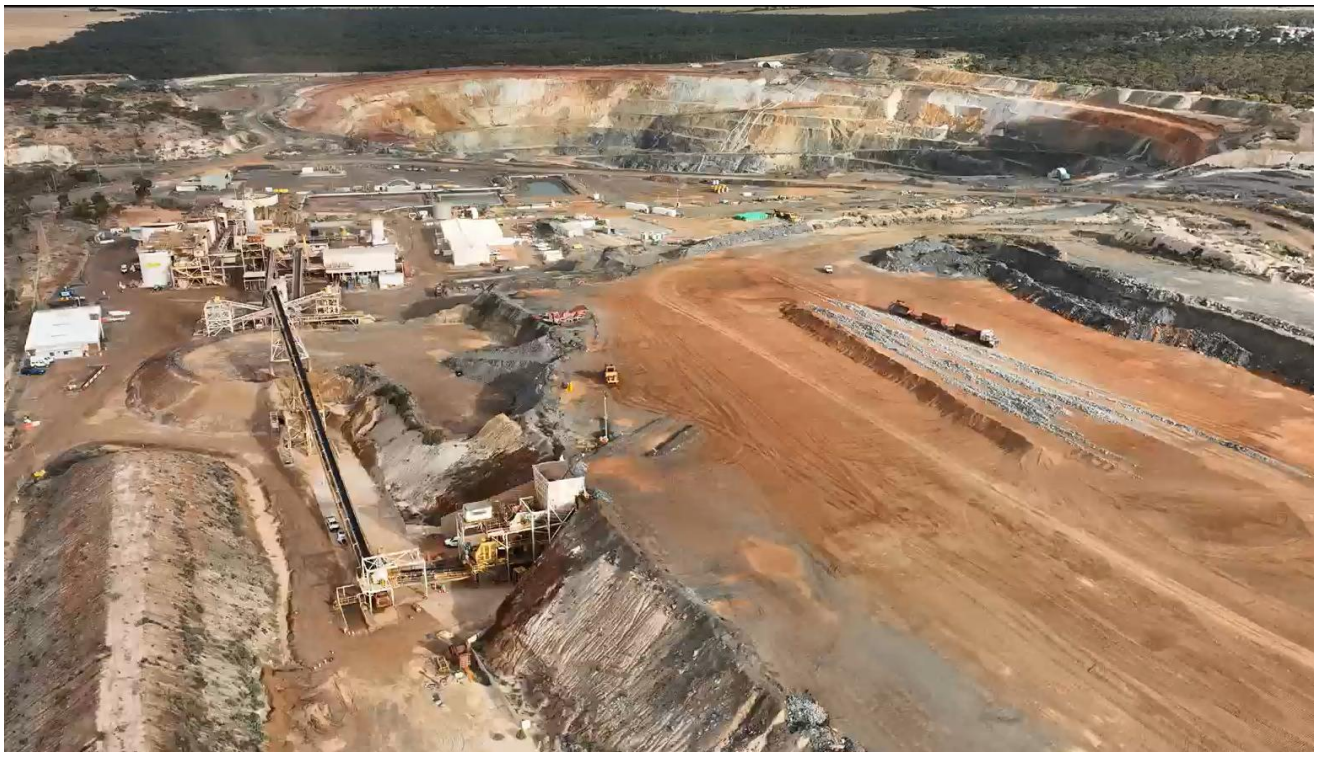


Figure 5 – Edna May Gold Mine: Dry Commissioning Underway

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Manohar Ghorpade. Mr. Ghorpade is the Chief Geologist of Forrestania Resources Limited and is a member of AusIMM. Mr. Ghorpade has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Ghorpade consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Disclosure

The information in this announcement is based on the following publicly available ASX, which is available from https://www2.asx.com.au/.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the relevant ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

Cautionary statement regarding values & forward-looking information

The figures, valuations, forecasts, estimates, opinions and projections contained herein involve elements of subjective judgment and analysis and assumption. Forrestania Resources does not accept any liability in relation to any such matters, or to inform the Recipient of any matter arising or coming to the company's notice after the date of this document which may affect any matter referred to herein. Any opinions expressed in this material are subject to change without notice, including as a result of using different assumptions and criteria. This document may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "expect", and "intend" and statements than an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could", or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Forward-looking information is subject to business, legal and economic risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to property interests, the global economic climate, commodity prices, sovereign and legal risks, and environmental risks. Forward-looking statements are based upon estimates and opinions at the date the statements are made. Forrestania Resources undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements for events or circumstances that occur subsequent to such dates or to update or keep current any of the information contained herein. The Recipient should not place undue reliance upon forward-looking statements. Any estimates or projections as to events that may occur in the future (including projections of revenue, expense, net income and performance) are based upon the best judgment of Forrestania Resources from information available as of the date of this document. There is no guarantee that any of these estimates or projections will be achieved. Actual results will vary from the projections and such variations may be material. Nothing contained herein is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the past or future. Forrestania Resources, its affiliates, directors, employees and/or agents expressly disclaim any and all liability relating or resulting from the use of all or any part of this document or any of the information contained herein. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. If any geochemical sampling data is reported in this announcement, it is not intended to support a mineral resources estimation. Any drilling widths given in this announcement are down-hole widths and do not represent true widths.

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Appendix 1: Collar Data for Drillholes Included in this ASX Release

All Holes located on Tenement M77/1256.

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

Hole No	Easting (m) GDA20z50	Northing (m) GDA20z50	RL AHD	Maximum Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
26BHRC0043	746710.2	6473744.3	438.3	210	-60.1	65.3
26BHRC0044	746775.1	6473635.6	439.9	231	-60.1	69.2
26BHRC0045	746861.3	6473613.5	437.2	141	-60.1	68.6
26BHRC0046	746774.6	6473556.2	441.2	252	-59.5	66.8
26BHRC0047	746871.3	6473586.4	437.8	181	-59.9	69.1
26BHRC0048	746879.7	6473562.3	439.2	181	-59.7	68.3
26BHRC0049	746727.6	6473541.2	442.4	276	-60.5	69.4
26BHRC0050	746783.3	6473612.3	440.2	252	-60.6	70.0
26BHRC0051	746815.6	6473517.8	442.9	240	-60.7	67.5
26BHRC0052	746909.5	6473548.1	437.8	171	-60.1	70.6
26BHRC0053	746783.5	6473531.2	442.3	270	-60.2	68.4
26BHRC0054	746863.0	6473533.3	441.3	203	-59.9	69.0
26BHRC0055	746783.0	6473481.2	445.2	312	-62.2	69.8
26BHRC0056	746768.2	6473579.6	440.1	252	-59.6	71.1
26BHRC0057	746768.7	6473501.9	443.9	282	-59.5	68.2
26BHRC0058	746796.1	6473722.1	436.5	196	-60.0	69.2
26BHRC0059	746802.1	6473565.8	441.5	234	-60.1	68.6
26BHRC0060	746806.0	6473754.2	436.7	151	-60.3	66.4
26BHRC0062	746780.4	6473769.3	436.0	211	-59.4	69.7

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Appendix 2: Significant Intercepts Table for the British Hill Drill program

All intervals of greater than 0.5 g/t gold with intervals less than 2m samples of internal dilution only shown. Drilling intercept widths are down-hole widths and not true widths.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26BHRC0043	78	80	2	0.65
26BHRC0044	74	76	2	0.66
26BHRC0044	80	83	3	1.11
26BHRC0044	93	98	5	0.62
26BHRC0044	155	158	3	4.37
26BHRC0044	204	206	2	0.52
26BHRC0045	13	15	2	1.21
26BHRC0045	34	36	2	0.53
26BHRC0045	50	52	2	4.00
26BHRC0045	69	72	3	0.61
26BHRC0046	191	197	6	0.69
26BHRC0046	210	221	11	4.19
26BHRC0046	225	227	2	0.55
26BHRC0046	233	235	2	1.32
26BHRC0046	241	245	4	1.56
26BHRC0047	6	9	3	2.02
26BHRC0047	13	15	2	1.81
26BHRC0047	22	30	8	3.34
26BHRC0048	0	2	2	0.54
26BHRC0048	12	28	16	5.77
26BHRC0049	61	63	2	1.16
26BHRC0049	79	82	3	4.09
26BHRC0049	89	96	7	1.23
26BHRC0049	101	108	7	0.95
26BHRC0049	114	131	17	1.32
26BHRC0050	75	79	4	0.57
26BHRC0050	105	108	3	1.48
26BHRC0050	133	136	3	4.45
26BHRC0050	140	142	2	1.43
26BHRC0050	170	177	7	2.53
26BHRC0050	182	184	2	0.62
26BHRC0050	202	211	9	5.48
26BHRC0051	199	202	3	1.43
26BHRC0051	210	215	5	1.29
26BHRC0051	238	240	2	0.96
26BHRC0053	71	73	2	0.60
26BHRC0053	78	80	2	0.68
26BHRC0053	109	114	5	1.98

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26BHRC0053	218	227	9	0.93
26BHRC0053	231	233	2	13.36
26BHRC0053	237	240	3	0.68
26BHRC0053	254	265	11	1.08
26BHRC0054	85	88	3	1.71
26BHRC0055	254	263	9	0.72
26BHRC0055	266	268	2	0.96
26BHRC0055	273	277	4	1.54
26BHRC0056	52	55	3	1.20
26BHRC0056	188	191	3	0.75
26BHRC0056	192	199	7	0.83
26BHRC0056	202	207	5	1.02
26BHRC0056	220	222	2	0.50
26BHRC0056	229	232	3	0.61
26BHRC0056	234	236	2	0.56
26BHRC0056	240	247	7	0.95
26BHRC0058	83	86	3	0.96
26BHRC0059	122	124	2	1.62
26BHRC0059	139	144	5	0.52
26BHRC0059	161	164	3	1.91
26BHRC0059	171	186	15	2.40
26BHRC0059	199	203	4	5.42
26BHRC0059	206	209	3	0.53
26BHRC0059	211	215	4	1.21
26BHRC0059	216	221	5	0.99

Appendix 3: Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition

TABLE 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Historic:** • Historic diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to bolster the geological interpretation and does not contribute to the data relied on for estimation. • Specific sampling procedures of historic drill campaigns were not uniformly recorded in the database or previous reports. It is presumed that industry standards and practices of time were employed during drilling. Forrestania Resources is in the process of validating the dataset. • Historic work also includes surface geochemical sampling and RAB drilling completed by Hamil Resources Limited. Limited information is available into the techniques employed in this sampling. **CRA:** • Samples were all analysed at SGS by fire assay (charge size not documented), with approximately 1/3 of samples submitted for multi-element analysis (method not reported). Later drilling campaigns (1989-1990) also assayed for As • CRA RC holes were sampled at 2 m intervals. Sample collection method and drill bit specifications are not reported • Sampling and QAQC protocols are not reported but are assumed to have been to industry standard for the time • CRA DD holes were collared with HQ3 to the base of weathering and continued with NQ. Sampling was half core at 1 m intervals. • DD core was oriented where possible. Most holes were surveyed with an Eastman multishot camera • Down hole geophysics included magnetic susceptibility, conductivity and natural gamma. RC holes were surveyed by hand-held magnetic susceptibility instrument at 1 m intervals. **Abador Gold NL (ABG):** • RC samples were collected on 1 m intervals, with 4 m composites created and submitted for analysis. • Most samples are reported as dry, with cyclone cuttings passing through a 3-way splitter to produce a bulk sample (stored on site) and a 1-3 kg sample for analysis • Samples were transported by courier to Minelab in Perth and analysed for gold only by fire assay with AAS finish (charge size not reported). Composites returning results greater than 0.5 g/t Au for the first program, and 1 g/t for the second program, were re-assayed at 1 m intervals. All iron formation was submitted for assay due to difficulty in visually identifying mineralisation. • QAQC protocols noted the inclusion of three geochemical standards regularly inserted into sample batches (insertion rate not recorded). Submission of duplicate samples are also mentioned but insertion rate and collection method are not reported. **IMD:** • Samples were all analysed by Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. • Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50 g Fire Assay. • All IMD sampling was conducted using IMD QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and duplicates for qualitative analysis. • All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated. • RC samples were taken on 1 m intervals.

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		FRS: • Samples were all analysed by Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. • Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50 g Fire Assay. • All sampling was conducted using FRS QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and duplicates for qualitative analysis. • All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated. • 2026 drilling was completed by RC and RC/diamond tails. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at between 0.3 and 1.0m intervals.
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:** • Historic drilling included DD and RC methods. Detailed information on drill rig types and details were not uniformly recorded. **IMD:** • RC drilling was via 5 3/8th inch face sampling hammer. Drilling is via NQ and HQ diamond coring (triple tubing was used to aid recoveries in heavily weathered core. • All IMD holes were surveyed using a reflex Gyro north seeking gyroscopic instrument (or equivalent) to obtain accurate down-hole directional data where ground conditions allowed. Legacy holes were at times twinned to gauge their spatial veracity and this showed good correlation between IMD and legacy drilling. **FRS:** • RC drilling was completed by VM Drilling, using face sampling hammers with 4.5" diameter holes drilled with an Austex325 rig and 5 ¼" diameter holes completed by a Hydco 800 rig. • Drilling is via NQ and HQ diamond coring.
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*	**Historic:** • Historic sample recovery or measures taken to maximise recovery are not uniformly recorded or is unknown. It is presumed standard industry practices for the time were employed • ABG samples are noted as being mostly dry. **FRS:** • Each individual sample is visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. Wet RC samples aren't utilised. • Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded and captured within the project database. Core loss is noted where it occurs. • Some intervals of core loss result from highly weathered material in the regolith – where assays have been reported in these intervals, the missing interval has diluted at the reported assay grade of that interval • The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Historic:** • Older drilling generally has a minimum of lithology logged with varying degrees of other information captured. • Logs were captured on paper • Polaris Metals NL manually entered previous CRA and ABG drill hole logs into their database as the hard copies were not amenable to scanning **FRS:** • Core and RC chips were both geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes.

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		• Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. All new core has been photographed wet and dry. • Sulphides in the lode positions occur predominately as disseminated grains and rarely as fine stringers varying from 1 to 3%. Pyrite dominates >95% with lesser arsenopyrite are rarely chalcopyrite. The sulphides typically occur on the margins of quartz veins or internal to the host rock. • All holes are logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Historic:** • Majority of historic sub-sampling details are unknown. Detailed information is often incomplete and/or lacking for the majority of older data sets or exists in hardcopy formats which have not been systematically investigated. ABG samples were collected from cyclone cuttings passing through a 3-way splitter to produce a bulk sample (stored on site) and a 1-3 kg sample for analysis **FRS:** • 1 m samples are taken in RC, or to the mineralised/ geological boundaries with a min length of 0.3 m and a max length of 1.2 m for core. • RC samples are split using a cone splitter which is cleaned regularly to mitigate contamination. • FRS drilling utilises QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks, blanks, and duplicates. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the geological model and the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Historic:** • Historic assays include a number of techniques and laboratories and details are often incomplete or unknown. • CRA assays were completed by SGS Perth, a reputable laboratory with industry best-practice protocols and internal QAQC protocols including blanks, duplicates and standards • ABG assays were submitted to Minelab for analysis, it is presumed that Minelabs operated to industry-standard practices for the time **FRS:** • QAQC protocols utilising Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates were used. All checks passed quality test thresholds. • All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Historic:** • For historic data, detailed information for verification of sampling and assaying is generally not available. In limited cases, hardcopy data is available and checks have been undertaken to verify original and electronic datasets. • Data collected in the field on paper or digital logs within tough-books computers, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. • IMD holes have been drilled near historic CRA and ABG holes, as proxy twins, with results mirroring each other within acceptable limits. **FRS:**

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		• All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a *Geobank* database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Historic:** • Historic holes may have been surveyed in local grid or AMG grids and then translated. Original survey coordinates are retained. • Much of the early drilling and surface geochemical data was captured in Local Grid on hard-copy logs. Polaris Metals NL attempted grid transformations from Local where possible, by identifying two or more points on both local grid and AMG (AGD84) or MGA (GDA94) Zone 50 coordinates. • CRA DD core was oriented where possible. Most holes were surveyed with an Eastman mutlishot camera • IMD completed a desktop reconciliation of historic drillhole collars and did not identify material issues **FRS:** • Drill holes were located using handheld GPS. • Drill hole collar positions have been accurately surveyed utilising RTK GPS survey equipment to an accuracy of +/- 0.01m. Down holes surveys were completed using gyro. • The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020 MGA2020 Zone 50. RL's referenced are AHDRL
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**FRS:** • Drilling has been completed on a grid drilled orthogonal to the N/S mineralisation, generally toward 090 and typically on nominal 25 and 25m spaced drill lines. The main deposit is drilled to notional grade control spacing and is therefore considered to be estimated to a high confidence level. • Data spacing and distribution is adequate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. A conservative approach has been taken on resource classification. • Raw samples have been composited to two metres for use in resource estimation, so as to affect the histogram in a manner that benefits the calculation of variance relationships in space.
Orientation of data in relation 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.*	**Historic:** • Majority of historic holes are angled at approximately -60 degrees towards 070 or 250 • Some AGN holes were designed to scissor / cross-cut original CRA drilling **FRS:** • The drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. Some holes have been drilled at -75 degrees to work around vegetation exclusion zones. • The orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historic:** • Chain of custody information is not available for all historic drilling. • ABG samples were transported by courier to Minelab in Perth **FRS:** • Samples were collected from the field and immediately recorded, and dispatched to Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth, utilising FRS employees or appropriately qualified contractors
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• IMD completed a review of historic drilling at British Hill prior to conducting in-fill drilling in support of resource modelling. Review areas included drill type, desktop reconciliation of drill hole collar location, assay, resource modelling. • No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken by FRS to date

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The British Hill Project consists of E77/1965, M77/1256, L77/0221, L77/0223 and L77/0224; held by IMD Gold Pty Ltd which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Limited. • Gold and other mineral rights hosted by the IMD tenure are owned 100% by IMD which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Limited. • No material issues exist with the underlying tenure, and the tenements are therefore in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• CRA Exploration Limited (CRA) conducted an intensive exploration programme for gold over their entire Parker Range Project area, from British Hill 15 km northwards to the Parker Range area. Their programme included geological mapping, auger drilling for soil geochemical samples, drilling of numerous RAB and RC holes, and diamond drilling at a few strategic localities. RC samples were collected as 2 m composites and assayed by fire assay method, with approximately 1/3 of total samples submitted for multi-element analysis (method not documented). • A major component of the CRAE drilling was targeted in the vicinity of the lateritic gold resource at British Hill within Prospecting Licences P77/3309 & P77/3310, from which a laterite gold mining operation in 1994 by Eclipse Ridge Pty Ltd produced 160,000 tonnes of laterite with an average grade of 1.26 g/t Au. (refer Polaris Metals N L, 2004 report for details). • Abador Gold NL completed two rounds of in-fill drilling to CRA's work between 1995-1996. Sampling was conducted by 4 m composites, with anomalous zones (0.5 g/t) having the corresponding 1 m samples submitted • Polaris Metals NL farmed into a JV over the British Hill project in the early 2000's. Work undertaken by Polaris included auger soil sampling, drilling of RC holes to test gaps in the pattern of earlier CRA drilling, and the drilling of six diamond holes (with RC precollars) to test for gold mineralisation at depth below the British Hill bedrock gold resource.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• British Hill is a lode hosted orogenic gold deposit typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. • The lode is developed amongst Archaean mafic, sedimentary iron formation and felsic rocks with high grade quartz veins developed, in response to syn-mineralisation strain regime, within it. Gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz veined host. • The lode is typically defined by quartz stockworking, often cored by more linear laminated quartz veins. The system is relatively deeply weathered in the south and a component of supergene mineralisation thought to exist. In the north, weathering is less pronounced.

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Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to the collar information provided in this report for all released RC holes
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Mineralised intercepts are reported as raw, with no top cutting applied • Mineralised intercepts reported have an Au value greater than 0.5 g/t • Mineralised intercepts reported have a minimum downhole thickness of 2m • Internal dilution is restricted to 2 m within the intercept intervals, with dilution being below a value of 0.3 g/t • Intervals with no assays have been given a default value of 0.01 g/t • No metal equivalents are being reported, gold only • All intercepts are presented in 1 m sample interval format in Appendix 2
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation identified to date at British Hill consists of a number of interpreted mineralised lodes striking approximately 340° comprising sub horizontal ladder style architecture. • Drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Some twins and scissor holes have been completed by previous explorers. • Drill hole intersections have been recorded as downhole widths; accurate true widths are not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See plan and cross-section views provided in this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• FRS is reporting only significant intercepts as prior outlines (> 0.5 g/t Au zone) with less than 2 m internal dilution

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Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All material exploration data has been reported
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Exploration and development within the British Hill Project is ongoing. • FRS is focusing on staged development drilling at British Hill in addition to mine planning, metallurgical studies and development studies as required with a view to monetising the project. • Drilling priorities over the next 12 months are to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources via infill drilling and at the same time, secure a milling option for the treatment of British Hill ore. • Additional potential to expand resources exist with historic drill intercepts below the current resource requiring validation and further testing. • Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.

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