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ROCK CHIP RESULTS FROM FORRESTANIA MAPPING TRIPS

Highlights:

- **Excellent Au rock chips from Gt Southern and Black Prince prospects, including 28.2ppm (HPY162) and 5.53ppm (FR001008)**
- **Rock chips confirm 1.6km strike length of strong surface gold at Black Prince with strong results also seen at Gt Southern**
- **High grade lithium rock chips returned from the Gemcutter prospect, including 3.21% Li2O with Cs - 1933ppm, Rb 7432ppm (FR001063)**

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX:FRS) (**Forrestania** or the **Company**), is pleased to advise that it has returned strong results from its recent mapping trips to the Forrestania region.

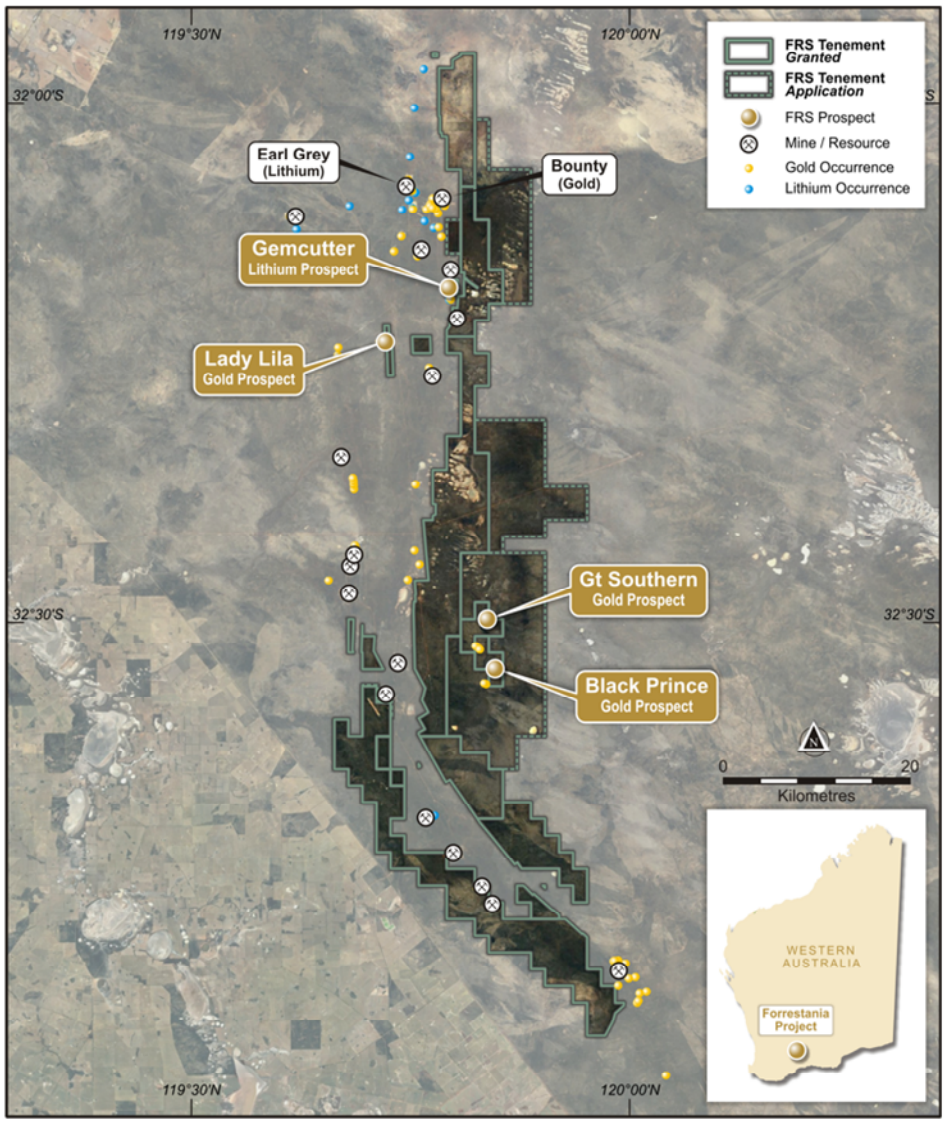

Figure 1: Location of the Gemcutter, Gt Southern and Black Prince prospects.

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Gemcutter

The Gemcutter prospect is home to the historic Gem mine and the Giant pegmatite. Historically, the tenement has returned strong lithium drilling results, including GPRC06 - 33m @ 3.2% Li_2O (GPRC06 was drilled by Marindi Metals/Firefly Resources (ASX:FFR), announced 20th December 2016 – High grade lithium intersected at Gem Pegmatite Mining Lease) and GP51 - 18m @ 0.27% Li_2O[1] from the Gem mine. This result was from a RAB program in the early 1980's with no effective follow up drilling since then.

High grade lithium rock chips were confirmed by Marindi Metals/Firefly Resources in 2016[1], with historical grades including - 6.2% Li_2O (GEM_23), 5.94% Li_2O (GEM_91) and 3.96% Li_2O (Gem_11251).

The Company recently undertook an evaluation and mapping trip to the Gemcutter prospect and rock chips taken returned strong results for lithium, caesium and rubidium, including: FR001063 – 3.21% Li_2O, FR000016 – 17914ppm Rb and FR001035 – 142ppm Cs.

The majority of the high-grade rocks chips are centred on the Gem mine in the south of the tenement which has had limited modern day exploration (see FRS announcement: Results for deep ground penetrating radar – 9/12/21). Encouragingly, the high-grade drilling (GPRC06) and rock chip (Gem_11251) are located 1km further north (figure 2).

Environmental assessments and further planning are being undertaken before further exploration work takes place, including drilling, at the Gemcutter prospect.

Sample ID	NORTH	EAST	Li (ppm)	Li20 (%)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
FR001063	6435310	763387	14900	3.21	4.4	1933	9.1	7432	23.6	0.1
FR000016	6435311	763384	13200	2.84	7.1	5280	15.5	17914	32.0	0.0
FR000015	6435311	763383	2287	0.49	2.6	808	3.3	15100	10.5	0.1
FR001035	6435303	763429	310	0.07	1.1	142	0.8	710	15.2	0.1

Table 1: Forrestania Resources' recent mapping trip rock chip samples over 300ppm Li, taken from the Gemcutter prospect.

Sample ID	NORTH	EAST	Li (ppm)	Li20 (%)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
GEM_23	6435310	763380	28800	6.20	No record	7900	98	0	No record	188.0
GEM_91	6435280	763395	27600	5.94	No record	6600	102	0	No record	234.0
GEM_11251	6436200	763200	18400	3.96	No record	7470	50	No record	No record	100.0
GEM_TR490	6435300	763425	949	0.20	No record	790	85	2350	No record	66.0

Table 2: Historic rock chip samples over 300ppm Li, taken from the Gemcutter prospect.

[1] ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – 10th November 2016

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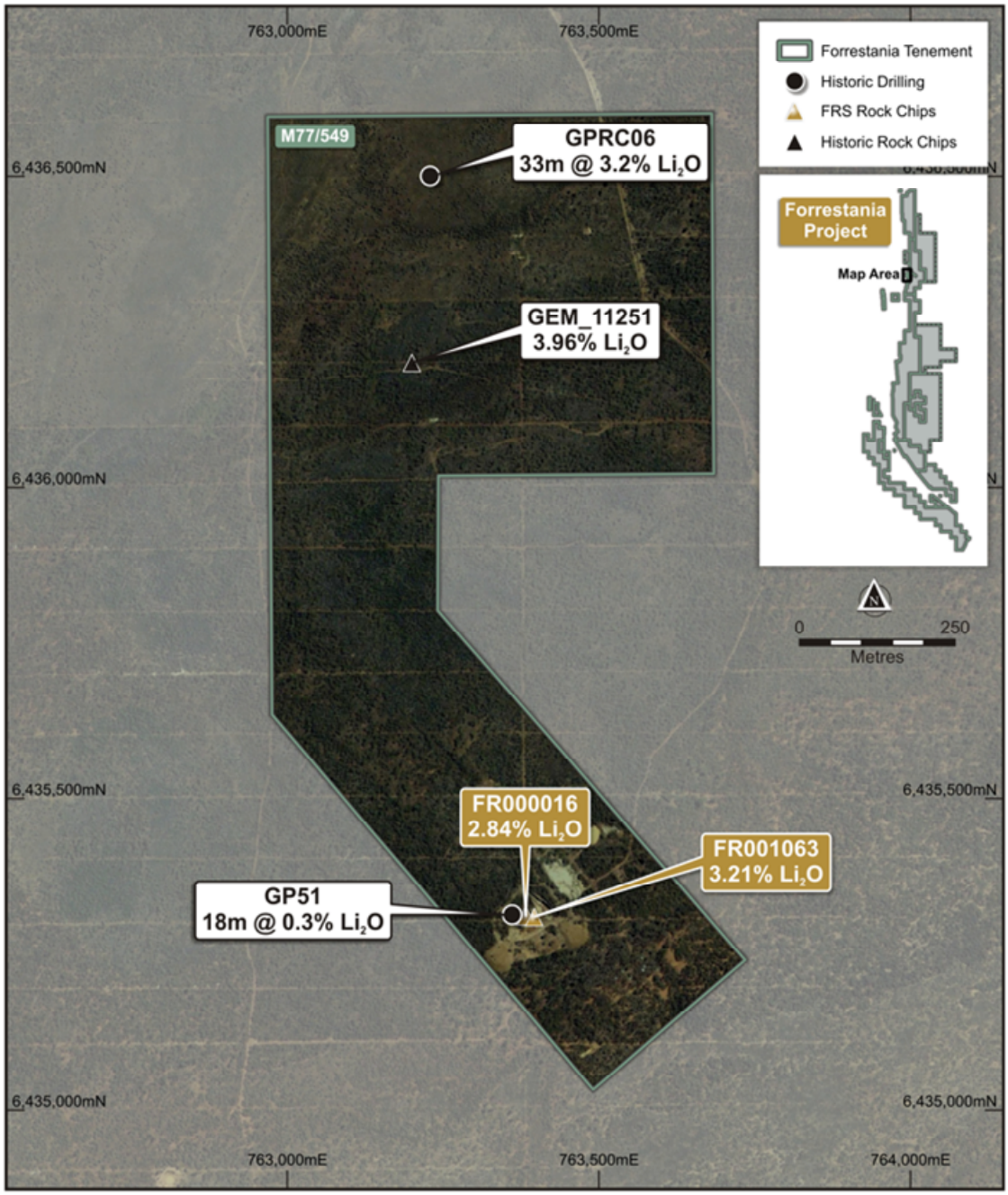

Figure 2: Rock chip locations at Gemcutter, includes historic and selective FRS rock chips as well as selective historic drilling.

Gt Southern and Black Prince prospects

The Gt Southern (E77/2313) and Black Prince (E77/2637) prospects represent an excellent opportunity for the Company's gold interest within the Forrestania region. Both prospects are home to a number of historic high-grade mines (figure 3) and a number of historic, high-grade rock chips taken by previous explorers.

Historical mine records indicate that the Black Prince mine produced 126.5 tonnes of gold grading at 16.9g/t, the Great Southern Mine reported a yield of 934 tonnes grading at 7.1g/t[2], with historic exploration yielding multiple high grade rock chips, including from quartz veins sampled at 22g/t (sample ID 30717)[2] and 6.7g/t (sample ID 30723)[2].

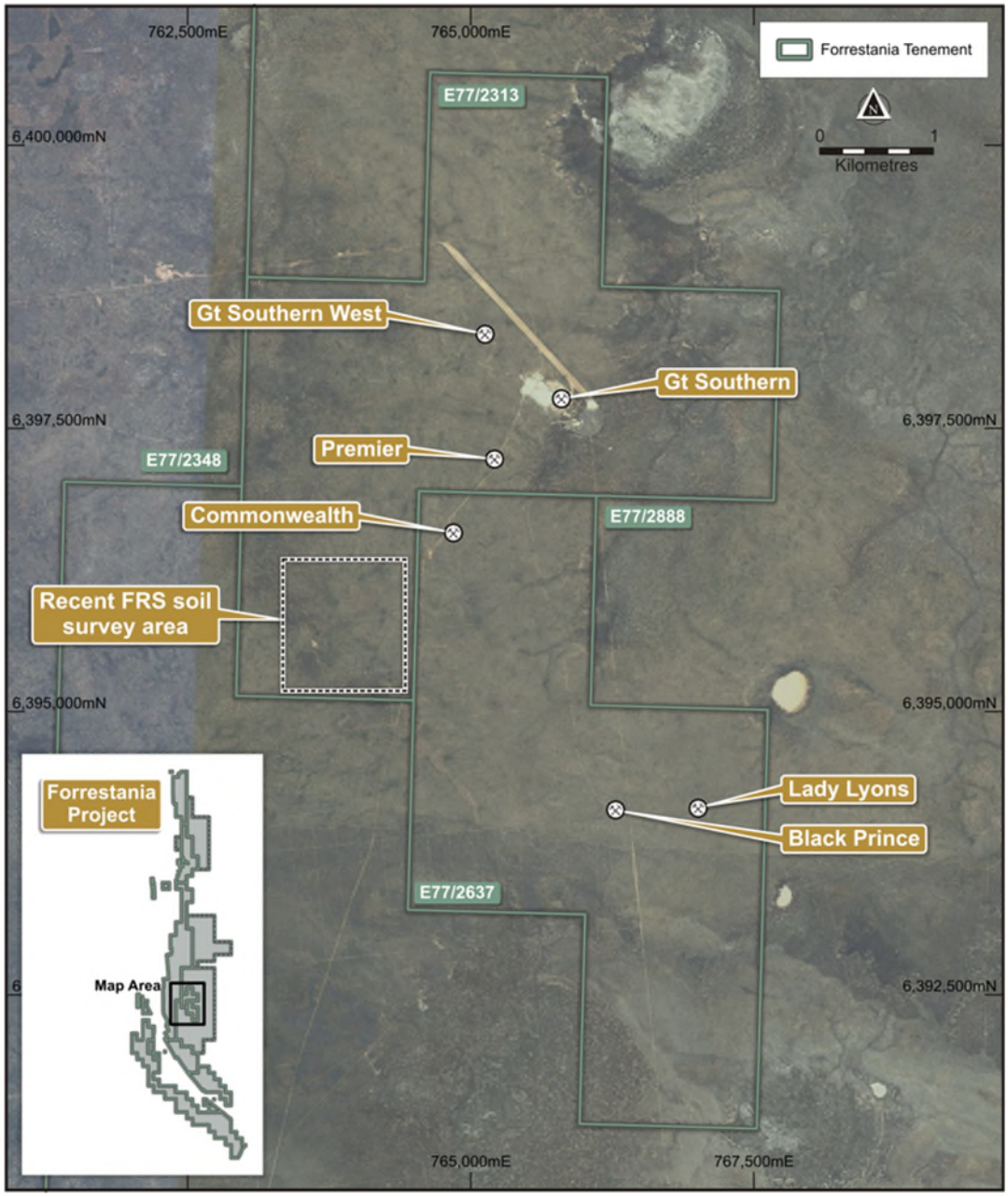

Figure 3: Historic gold mines within the Company's Gt Southern and Black Prince prospects.

Recent mapping by the Company at the Gt Southern and Black Prince prospects has returned exceptional rock chip results across both tenements, including 5.3g/t (FR001008), 3.6g/t (FR0010010), 2.2g/t (FR001012). The Company's recent mapping trip has confirmed the exceptional opportunity that the Gt Southern and the Black Prince prospects hold, within the Forrestania projects.

[2] WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984.

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The Black Prince tenement was recently part of a transaction between the Company and Mr. Robbie Parr – (ASX announcement: Gold exploration update at the Forrestania project – 18th October 2021). Mr Parr completed exploration work on the tenement in 2020[3] which returned further high-grade rock chips, including 28.2g/t (HPY1623) and 3.9g/t (HPY1583). This strongly mineralised trend extends for approximately 1.6km across the Black Prince tenement (figure 4).

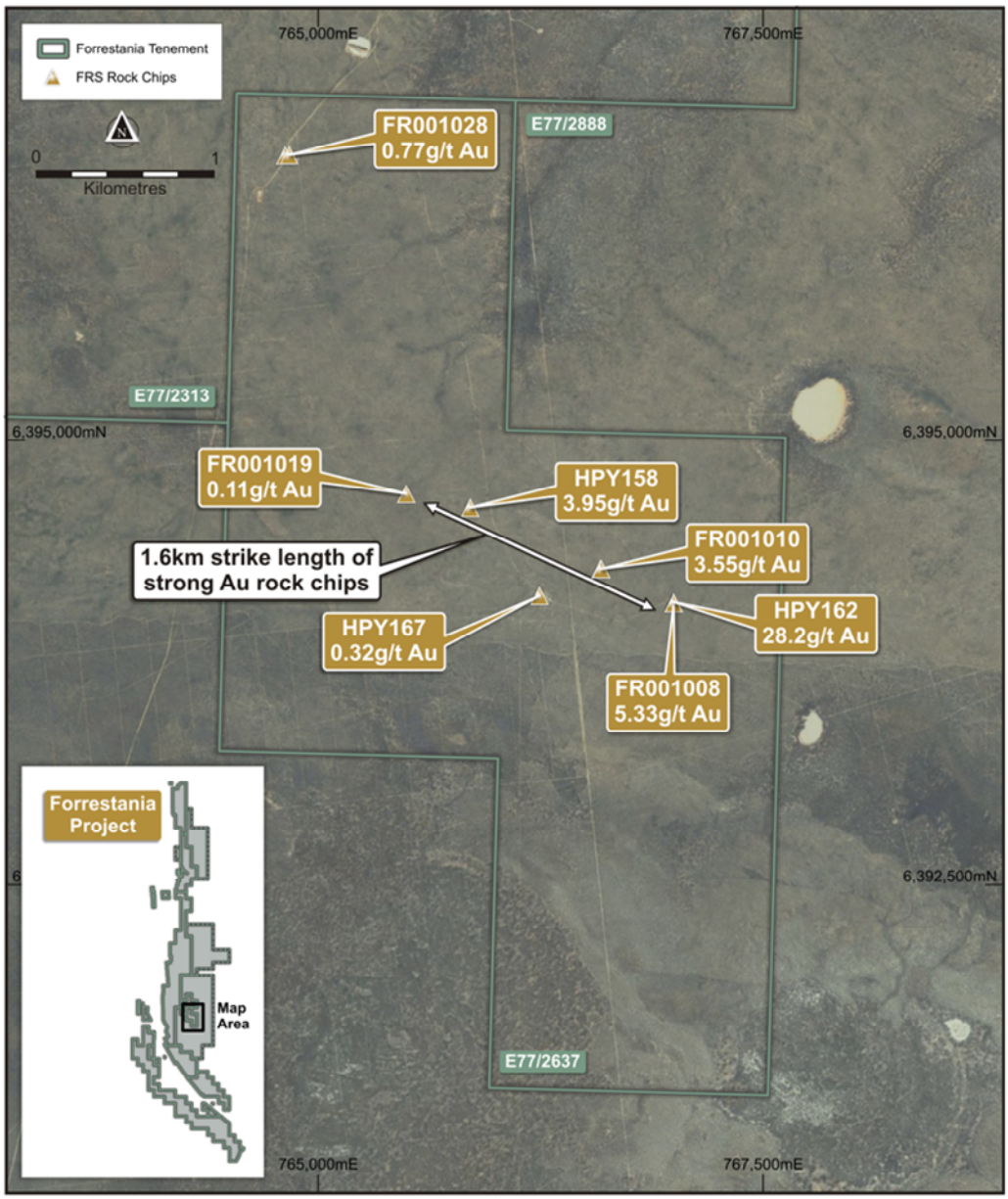

Figure 4: Rock chips taken at the Black Prince prospect (prefix FR indicates results from FRS, prefixes HPY indicate results obtained by Mr. Robbie Parr).

[3] These results were obtained from Mr Robbie Parr who completed his own mapping over E77/2637

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The potential of the Gt Southern prospect has also been confirmed with several strong rock chips which complement the historic rock chips (refer figure 5). An orientation soil survey was carried out in the SW section of the Great Southern tenement (E77/2313) by Forrestania[4] (see figure 3) which confirmed anomalous gold, approximately 1.5km along strike of the trend at the Black Prince.

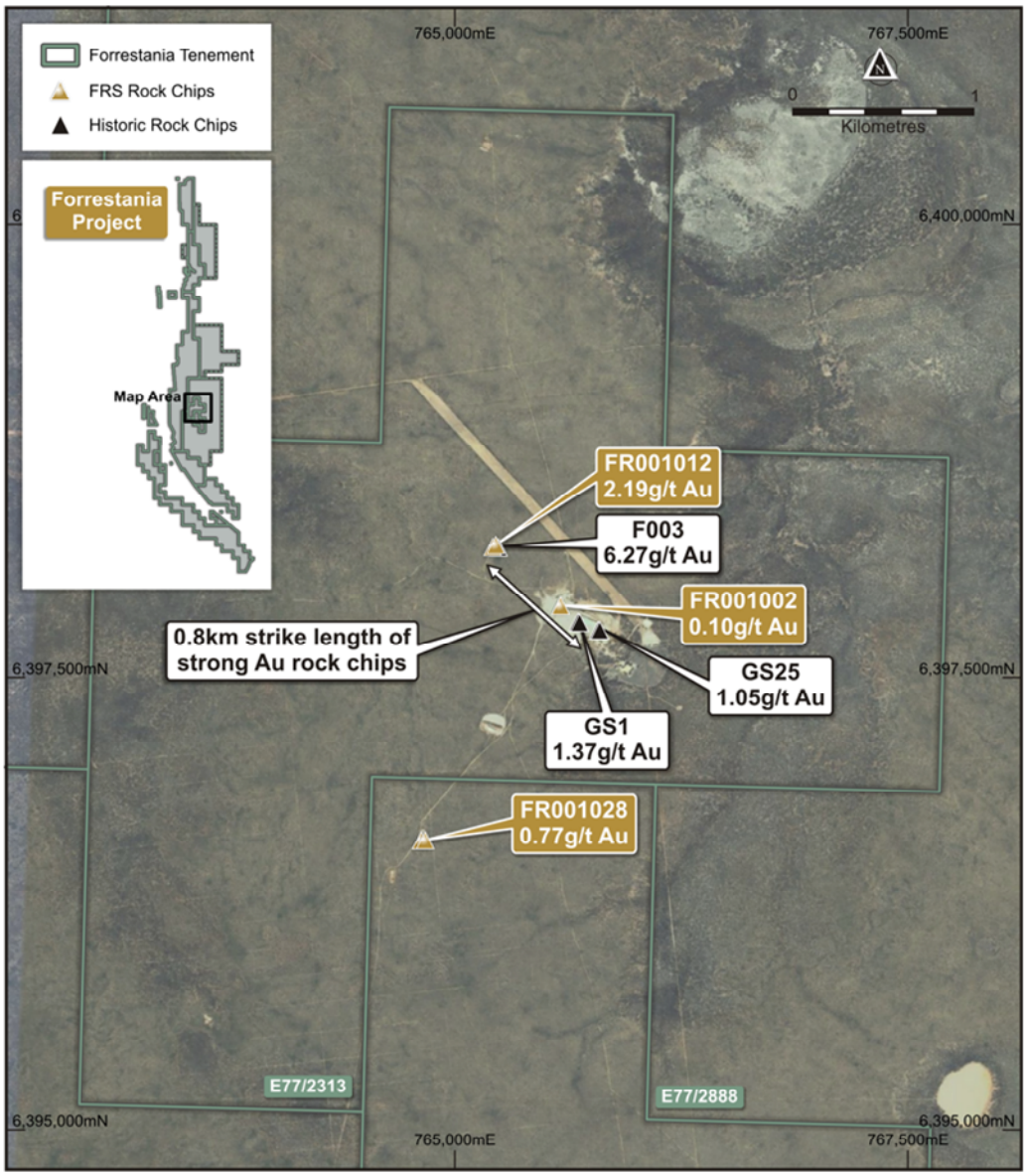

Figure 5: Rock chips taken at the Gt Southern prospect (prefix FR indicates results from FRS, all other prefixes are historic results).

[4] ASX:FRS Orientation geochemical results confirm lithium and gold anomalies at Forrestania, 7th November 2021

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Details of rock chip samples as follows:

Sample ID	Sample type	EAST	NORTH	Au ppm
HPY162	ROCK CHIP	766996	6394092	28.20
FR001008	ROCK CHIP	766997	6394087	5.33
HPY158	ROCK CHIP	765854	6394620	3.95
FR001010	ROCK CHIP	766590	6394277	3.55
IFL614	ROCK CHIP	766585	6394278	2.95
FR001012	ROCK CHIP	765209	6398220	2.20
FR001011	ROCK CHIP	765226	6398232	0.98
FR001028	ROCK CHIP	764837	6396598	0.77
FR001009	ROCK CHIP	766997	6394087	0.37
HPY167	ROCK CHIP	766243	6394128	0.32
IFL634	ROCK CHIP	764815	6396597	0.26
FR001019	ROCK CHIP	765495	6394698	0.11
FR001002	ROCK CHIP	765584	6397897	0.10

Table 3: Rock chips over ≥0.1ppm Au from the Gt Southern and Black Prince tenements (prefix FR indicates results from FRS, prefixes HPY and IFL indicate results obtained by Mr. Robbie Parr).

Sample ID	Sample type	EAST	NORTH	Au ppm
F003	ROCK CHIP	765226	6398223	6.27
GS1	ROCK CHIP	765689	6397803	1.37
GS25	ROCK CHIP	765800	6397761	1.05
GS10	ROCK CHIP	765680	6397806	0.81
GS13	ROCK CHIP	765679	6397803	0.42
GS24	ROCK CHIP	765790	6397760	0.28
GS3	ROCK CHIP	765689	6397801	0.12
F004	ROCK CHIP	765241	6398217	0.11
GS14	ROCK CHIP	765679	6397803	0.10

Table 4: Historic rock chips over ≥0.1ppm Au from the Gt Southern prospect (samples with prefix 'F' taken from WAMEX report A101196 - TE Johnston & Associates Pty Ltd by Annual technical report on E77/1931 For the period 14/12/2012 to 13/12/2013 Forrestania, WA, TE Johnston, Date: 3 March 2014; samples with prefix 'GS' taken from WAMEX report A69887 – Annual report for the period 29/12/03-28/12/04, Yilgarn Gold Ltd, Gt Southern).

The Company believes the recent Au rock chips and the Company's recent geochemical results (ASX:FRS Orientation geochemical results confirm lithium and gold anomalies at Forrestania, 7th November 2021) demonstrate and confirm the huge potential of the Gt Southern and Black Prince gold prospects. Environmental surveys are currently underway in order to further advance the projects for drilling.

End

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

For further information, please contact:

John Hannaford
Chairman
T: +61 (0) 419 042 769
E: john@forrestaniaresources.com.au

Simon Adams
Company Secretary
T: +61 (0)439 845 435
E: simon@forrestaniaresources.com.au

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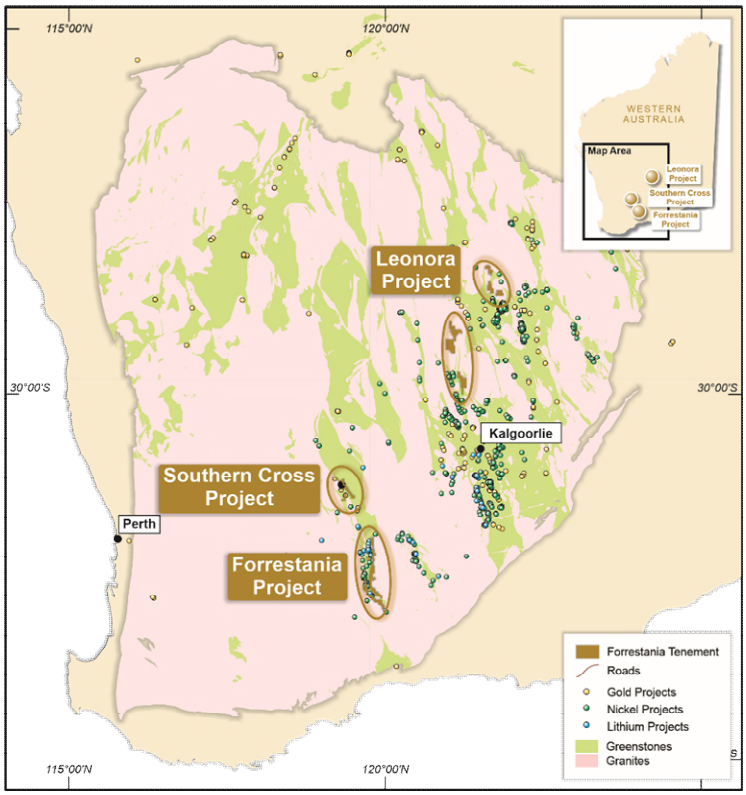
About Forrestania Resources Limited

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

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



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

The Leonora Project tenements are located within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Project includes one Exploration Licence and five Exploration Licence Applications, covering a total of 856.7km^2. The tenements are predominately non-contiguous and scattered over 200km length of the greenstone belt. The southernmost tenement is approximately 15 km southeast of the town of Menzies, and the northernmost tenement is located approximately 70 km northeast of Leonora. Prior exploration over the project area has focussed on gold, diamonds, and uranium. Tenements in the Project have been variably subjected to soil sampling, stream sampling, drilling, mapping, rock chip sampling and geophysical surveys.

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

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that 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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Appendix 1 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Due to the historic nature of the sampling, it is not possible to comment on the accuracy or quality of the assays from the drilling. However, it is part of the Company's overall work program to attempt to verify significant intersections and validate historical assay accuracy by drilling programs and resampling any, and all, existing historical drill chips that may be found during the exploration activities.* • *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016)* • *Two samples are taken for each metre drilled using Reverse Circulation method. A bulk sample is collected in a 600x900mm plastic bag and a 4% split using a cone splitter is also taken in a calico bag.* • *Sample intervals are then determined by geology and geochemistry (portable XRF). If a single 1m sample is required then a single 4% split is assayed, or if composite samples are required then 1m splits are combined and assayed.* • *If a composite sample is greater 3kg, then a 25% riffle split is taken to composite. If further sampling is required spear samples can be taken from the bulk samples* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *No data is available on sampling methodology, however sampling was conducted by reputable drilling companies under geological supervision.* • *From WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984, rock chip sampling techniques unknown.* • *FRS rock chip and Robbie Parr sampling:* • *Rock and grab samples were taken during multiple mapping campaigns to the Forrestania region.* • *Samples (~2-3kg) were taken by a field geologist from prospective lithologies from in situ structures and from waste dumps close to historic mines.* • *All sample information, including lithological descriptions, location of the sample setting and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sample collection.*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• *Individual samples were bagged in calico bags and sent for assay to Genalysis, Perth for aqua regia AR25/MS52 multi element and Jinning, Perth for FA50A fire assay Au.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• *Historic drilling being reported.* • *The data being referred to in this announcement was drilled by Marindi Metals (now Firefly Resources) and K Robertson.* • *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *Drilling method used is Reverse Circulation. The drill rig is a RCD250 rig with 2400CFM and 800 PSI. A 146mm hammer was used.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *The drilling technique used was Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling and was an open hole technique.* • *FRS did not conduct any drilling activities mentioned in this report.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential* • *loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *The historic drilling reported in this announcement was by reverse circulation (RC).* • *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *An experienced RC driller from a high standard drilling contractor are being used for this drill program. The Drilling contractor and Marindi Metals are using industry standard techniques to maximise sample recoveries and produce representative sample intervals during RC drilling. The cyclone and splitter are levelled and cleaned after every 6m run, or if there is significant movement noticed, then it is levelled after every 1m to provide a representative split. Sample recovery is recorded for every 1m by Marindi geologists and geotechnicians. Where sample recovery is less than 100% and the sample is assayed, recovery is noted in the assay ledger.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *No information on RAB drill sample recovery was included in the technical report.*
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.*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *Every metre drilled has geology and XRF analysis. Geology logs record geological units, alteration, veining and percentage of relevant minerals. All RC samples are analysed once using a Thermo Scientific Niton Portable XRF. All data is validated before entering Marindi's database.*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• *All data is validated before entry into the Marindi Metals Ltd database.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *No specific details were given regarding the logging of GP51.* • *FRS rock chip and Robbie Parr sampling:* • *All rock chips were lithogically logged by the field geologist.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material* • *being sampled.*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *Sample intervals are determined by a Marindi geologist. All intervals are documented digitally and on ticket books. Sample intervals are determined by geological intervals.* • *Two samples are taken for each metre drilled using Reverse Circulation method. A bulk sample is collected in a 600x900mm plastic bag and a 4% split using a cone splitter is also taken in a calico bag. Sample intervals are then determined by geology and geochemistry (portable XRF). If a single 1m sample is required then a single 4% split is assayed, or if composite samples are required then 1m splits are combined and assayed. If a composite sample is greater 3kg, then a 25% riffle split is taken to composite. If further sampling is required spear samples can be taken from the bulk samples.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *No information has been recorded on RAB sampling techniques.* • *From WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984, rock chip sampling techniques unknown.* • *FRS and Robbie Parr rock chip sampling:* • *Rock and grab samples were taken during multiple mapping campaigns to the Forrestania region.* • *Samples (~2-3kg) were taken by a field geologist from prospective lithologies from in situ structures and from waste dumps close to historic mines..* • *All sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sample collection.* • *Individual samples were bagged in calico bags and sent for assay to Genalysis, Perth for aqua regia AR25/MS52 multi element and Jinning, Perth for FA50A fire assay Au.*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• *Genalysis and Jinning have their own internal QA/QC procedure, including blanks, duplicates and standards.*
Quality of assay data and 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *Samples are analysed via a 4 acid digest with an ICP-MS finish. This method is considered to be a total analysis of the sample with 48 elements assayed for. For Li samples greater than 10000ppm, a new analysis is done using Na2O2 fusion with a ICP-AES finish. The analysis is completed by an industry leading laboratory. Each batch of samples analysed has several standards, blanks and duplicates included.* • *No geophysical tools are used.* • *A XRF instrument is used to aid geological logging and determination of sample intervals. No XRF data has been reported by Marindi Metals.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *Samples were analysed for a suite of base metals using AAS techniques by Analabs and Geomin, both laboratories operated at industry best practise for the time.* • *Later sampling of LCT pegmatites was conducted by SGS using XRF analyses, Pilbara Laboratories using both ICP and AAS techniques and Analabs using XRF and AAS techniques. The methods were deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation and all laboratories operated at Industry best practice.* • *From WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984, rock chip sampling QA/QC techniques unknown.* • *FRS and Robbie Parr rock chip sampling:* • *Genalysis and Jinning have their own internal QA/QC procedure, including blanks, duplicates and standards.*
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.*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *Intersections have been verified by Marindi personal and contract professionals.* • *None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.* • *All data is recorded on paper and then entered into a database. Data is then checked before being moved into a primary database. Data is backed up on a remote server in two locations.*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• *Adjusting Li to Li2O is achieved by multiplying by 2.15 and adjusting Fe to Fe2O3 is achieving by multiplying by 1.43. These being the relevant atomic weight ratios.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *No verification of drilling and sampling data has been undertaken.* • *Due to the historic nature of the rock chips at Black prince and Gt Southern taken from WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984, no verification has been possible.* • *FRS and Robbie Parr rock chip sampling:* • *Assay results have been verified by FRS geologists.* • *Follow up work around anomalies is planned for the near future to confirm repeatability of anomalous samples.*
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.*	• *All collar co-ordinates of drill holes in this release have been located via a Garmin hand held GPS. Locations are averaged for a minimum of 15 GPS readings.* • *Accuracy is assumed to be within +- 4m.* • *Drill hole locations are recorded in MGA94_Zone50 coordinate system.* • *Topographic control is considered adequate.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *All collar co-ordinates of drill holes in this release have been located by the conversion from a local exploration grid through the registering of known topographical points. Accuracy is assumed to be within +-50m but may vary due to the historic inaccuracies of the original exploration gridding. Drill hole locations are recorded in GDA94, MGA Zone 50.* • *From WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984, rock chip locations have been estimated from historic maps, where possible.* • *FRS and Robbie Parr rock chip sampling:* • *Hand held GPS was used to confirm the coordinates for all samples.* • *Sample coordinates are recorded in GDA94, MGA zone 50.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *The drill in this program has been completed along approximately*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*400x40m spaced drill holes. As stated in the release, Marindi do not know the dip, strike or true width of the reported intersection. Available data suggests the intersection may be vertical. Further drilling will be required to confirm this. Exploration drilling at the Gem Pegmatite I is preliminary and spacing and distribution of exploration results is not sufficient to support Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves.* • *Each reported assay in this release is a 2m composite. Composites are 4% cyclone splits.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *Drill spacing was defined by exploration criteria and is regarded as appropriate to determine the extents of mineralisation. Spacing is shown by the accompanying tables and figures. The distribution of exploration results is not sufficient to support Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves.* • *From WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984, rock chip sampling was taken on outcropping structures and from existing mullock dumps.* • *FRS and Robbie Parr rock chip sampling:* • *Samples were taken of surface outcrops and also waste dumps close to historic mines.* • *The samples were adequately spaced and distributed. However, the sampling is inherently irregular, due to the irregular nature of the outcropping structures.*
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.*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.* • *The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. All reported intervals are downhole intervals, not true widths. True widths and orientation of mineralised bodies will be established with additional drilling.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.* • *The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. All reported intervals are downhole intervals, not true widths.*

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		• *From WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984, rock chip sampling was taken on outcropping structures and from existing mullock dumps* • *FRS and Robbie Parr rock chip sampling:* • *The sampling is inherently irregular, due to the irregular nature of the outcropping structures.* • *No orientation based sampling bias has occurred.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016):* • *Appropriate security measures are taken to dispatch samples to the laboratory. Chain of custody of samples are managed by Marinid Metals. Samples are stored onsite and transported to the laboratory by a licence transport company. The laboratory issues a receipt and a reconciliation of delivered samples against the laboratory analysis submission form from Marindi Metals.* • *From ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):* • *No information is available on sample security.* • *From WAMEX Mineral Exploration Report A14099 – A preliminary geological report of the Forrestania Gold Project, April 1984 – no information is available on sample security.* • *FRS and Robbie Parr rock chip sampling:* • *The sampling was undertaken by field staff contracted to FRS and also by Mr Robbie Parr – both of whom delivered the samples to the labs with no third party having access to the samples.*
Audits or reviews	• *The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice.*	• *Forrestania Resources have not completed any external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data.* • *Marindi Metals did also not complete any external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data.*

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenementand land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *E77/2313, E77/2637 and M77/549 are owned 100% by Forrestania Resources or subsidiaries of Forrestania Resources.*
Exploration by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016 and 10th November 2016):* • *Numerous exploration companies have conducted exploration on M77/549 Significant exploration results are summarised in JORC Table 1 attached.* • *A large amount of historic data is available to Marindi Metals and appraisal of data is continuing.* • *The majority of nickel exploration was reported on by Amax Exploration (Aust) limited in 1975 . The sampling and appraisal of the LCT pegmatites was most comprehensively reported on by Aztec Exploration in 1985 (Wamex ref A17582) and specifically appendix 2 of that report entitled "The potential for pegmatite related mineralisation in the Mt Hope District Yilgarn Goldfields, Westerns Australia" by Dr L F Betternay.* • *Further information was also supplied by Mr K Robinson the operator of the Gem Rubellite mine in the early 1980s.* • *Multiple parties have historically explored and worked tenements E77/2313 and E77/2637 - the most recent drilling was conducted by Firefly Resources at E77/2313.* • *Mr Robbie Parr conducted the most recent exploration work (prior to FRS) over E77/2637 – results of which are published in this announcement.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The mineralization style related to this release are specialty metals related to LCT-pegmatite intrusives. These types of pegmatite are known to occur in various rock types throughout the Forrestania Greenstone Belt.* • *The Forrestania greenstone belt is located within the Southern Cross Domain of the Archean Youanmi Terrane, one of several major crustal blocks that form the Archean Yilgarn Craton of southwestern Australia.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• *The Gem pegmatite is one of a series of LCT pegmatites that have intruded a thick sequence of ultramafic rocks. The extent and attitude of the LCT units is unknown and is the subject of further exploration.* • *Limited drilling at the Black Prince tenement makes the definition of the geological setting difficult.* • *The Gt Southern prospect was historically thought to be on the granite/greenstone contact, but after their drilling programme in 2019, Firefly suggested the potential for a granite/granite contact.*
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.*	• *Historic drilling information for GPRC06 referred to in this announcement; all of the drilling referred to was completed by Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) and announced on the 20th December 2016. Refer to Table 1 and 2 of that document for the Drill Hole Collar Table.* • *Historic drilling information for GP51 referred to in this announcement; all was reviewed by Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) on the 10th November 2016, with details reported in ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016):*
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.*	• *GPRC06 aggregate downhole value is taken with a cut off of 500ppm Li over 1m samples. This aggregate result is taken from Marindi Metals/Firefly Resources announcement 28th December 2016 – no data aggregation details are given.* • *GP51 aggregate downhole value is taken with a cut off of 500ppm Li over 2m composite samples' results are taken from K Robinson – former tenement holder of the Gem mine. Results taken from drilling attachments found in the table (untitled) from ASX:MZN/FFR High grade lithium potential confirmed at Forrestania – (10th November 2016)* • *FRS and Mr Robbie Parr sampling:* • *No composite values or weighted averages were used with the rock chip sampling.*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisationwidths 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').*	• *From the Marindi Metals (ASX:FFR) announcement (20th December 2016 and 10th November 2016):* • *The relationship between drilling and the LCT pegmatites is not known.* • *All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Geochemical assessment and investigative geological mapping of the tenements is ongoing* • *Further exploration is planned once governmental approval has been granted.*

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