



Option to acquire strategic, highly prospective Eastern Goldfields tenements

Highlights:

- **Option agreement signed to acquire two strategic and highly prospective project areas at 1) Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam, and 2) Bonnie Vale, in WA.**
- **The Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam tenements are contiguous and complementary to Forrestania's existing land position in the Eastern Goldfields area.**
- **The tenements are highly prospective for lithium, gold and copper.**
- **Both projects have known and/or outcropping pegmatites; however, no effective lithium exploration has previously been undertaken.**
- **Historic drilling results include:**
 - **BVRB059 - 8m of muscovite pegmatite from 8m, logged to EOH, not assayed for Li (Bonnie Vale project)**
 - **AA06 - 15m @ 5.28g/t Au from 21m (Bonnie Vale project)**
 - **BDRC10 – 6m @ 1.19% Cu, 11.07g/t Ag (including 1m @ 3.86% Cu) from 185m (Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project)**

Forrestania Resources (ASX:FRS, Forrestania or the Company), is pleased to announce it has entered into an exclusive 2-year option agreement with Outback Minerals Pty Limited (Outback) to acquire a strategic tenement package of 4 tenements in two areas, within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Company's Eastern Goldfields Project is located north of Kalgoorlie around the gold mining districts of Leonora and Menzies (see Figure 1) and comprises fourteen tenements that are strategically located over areas that the Company believes are highly prospective for large scale, multi commodity discoveries. The Alexandra Bore / Breakaway Dam tenements are entirely contiguous with the Company's existing land position in the Eastern Goldfields area, and the Bonnie Vale tenements provide exposure to an additional highly prospective area.

Under the terms of the 2-year option agreement Forrestania will pay an initial option fee of A\$50,000 followed by a further A\$50,000 on the anniversary of the agreement. To exercise the option Forrestania must issue Outback with shares to the value of A\$950,000 and pay A\$150,000 in cash.

Forrestania Resources' Managing Director Michael Anderson commented:

***“This option agreement is another example of Forrestania’s strategy to maximise opportunity and discovery potential. We are confident that these tenements add significant value to our portfolio, and we look forward to getting on the ground to follow up on the historical results and known pegmatite occurrences.*”**

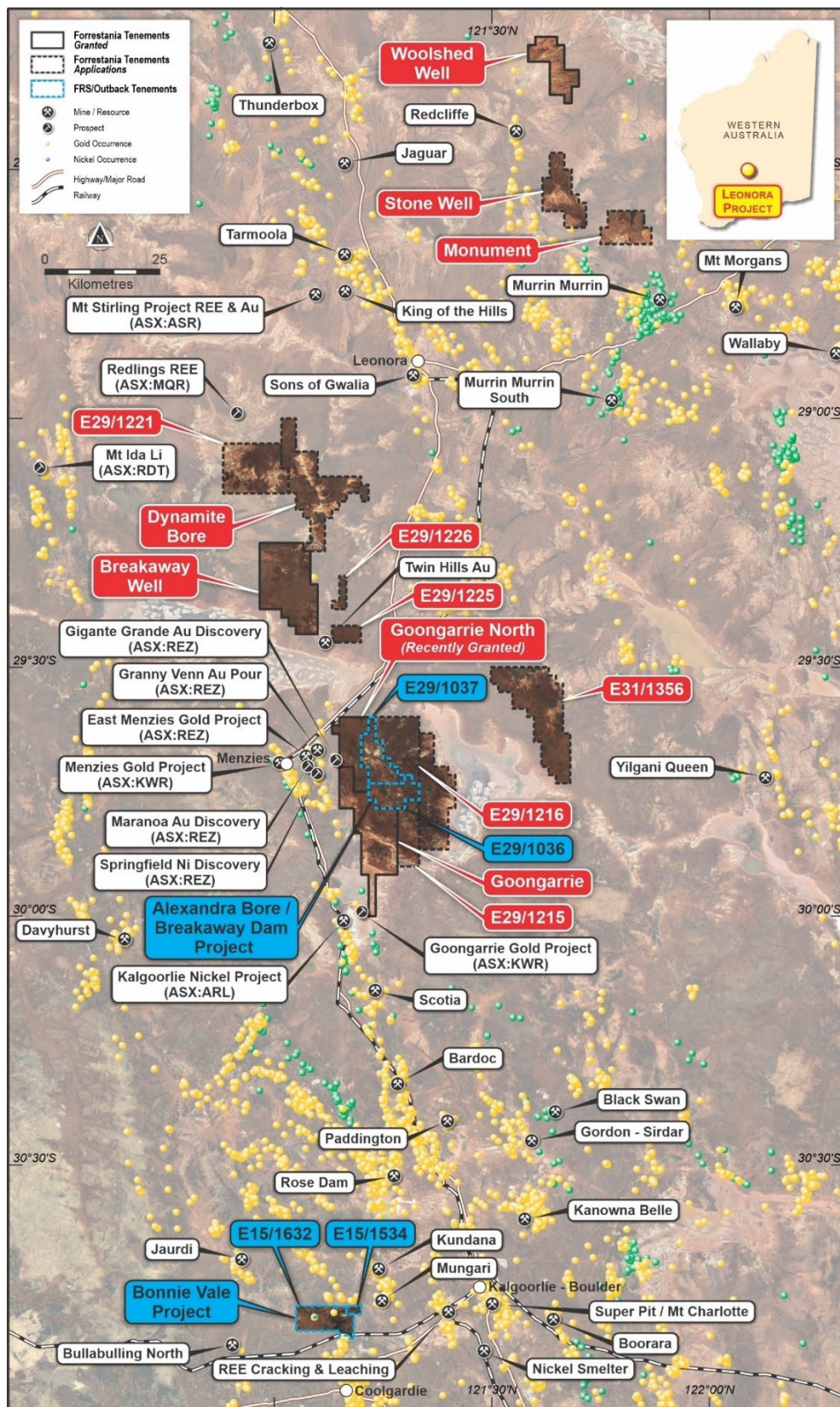


Figure 1: The Eastern Goldfields project area

Discussion:

The Outback Minerals portfolio consists of 4 exploration tenements that are strategically positioned and geologically aligned with the Company's strategy for the Eastern Goldfields project area.

The tenements are located in the Menzies and Coolgardie districts of Western Australia; they are prospective for lithium, gold and copper. The projects include:

- E29/1036 and E29/1037 – **The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project (Menzies)**
- E15/1534 and E15/1632 – **The Bonnie Vale project (Coolgardie)**

Both project areas lie over highly prospective, under-explored greenstone terranes.

Project geology:

Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project geology

The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area is located approximately 17km east of Menzies, within the Eastern Goldfields Super Terrane of Western Australia's Yilgarn Craton. The tenements are situated directly adjacent to the Company's Goongarrie (E29/1103) and Goongarrie North (E29/1158) project areas (see figure 2). The under-explored Alexandra Bore greenstone belt, made up of predominantly mafic volcanics, strikes through both of the Outback tenements and into the Company's Goongarrie North (E29/1158) project area. This greenstone belt is bounded on either side by Archean granitoids.

WAMEX A2523 reported the mapping of **ultramafic lithologies** across E29/1036, along with significant **pegmatite outcrops - some of which are up to 1,500m in length and 7m in width**. Pegmatite outcrops, some up to 300m in length are also found at surface throughout E29/1037 (WAMEX report A6055). Additionally, outcropping pegmatites have also recently been discovered at the Company's Balarky prospect (located on E29/1158), along strike, at the northern extremity of the Alexandra Bore greenstone belt (figure 2).

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 ~2km north of the historic Cu intercepts.

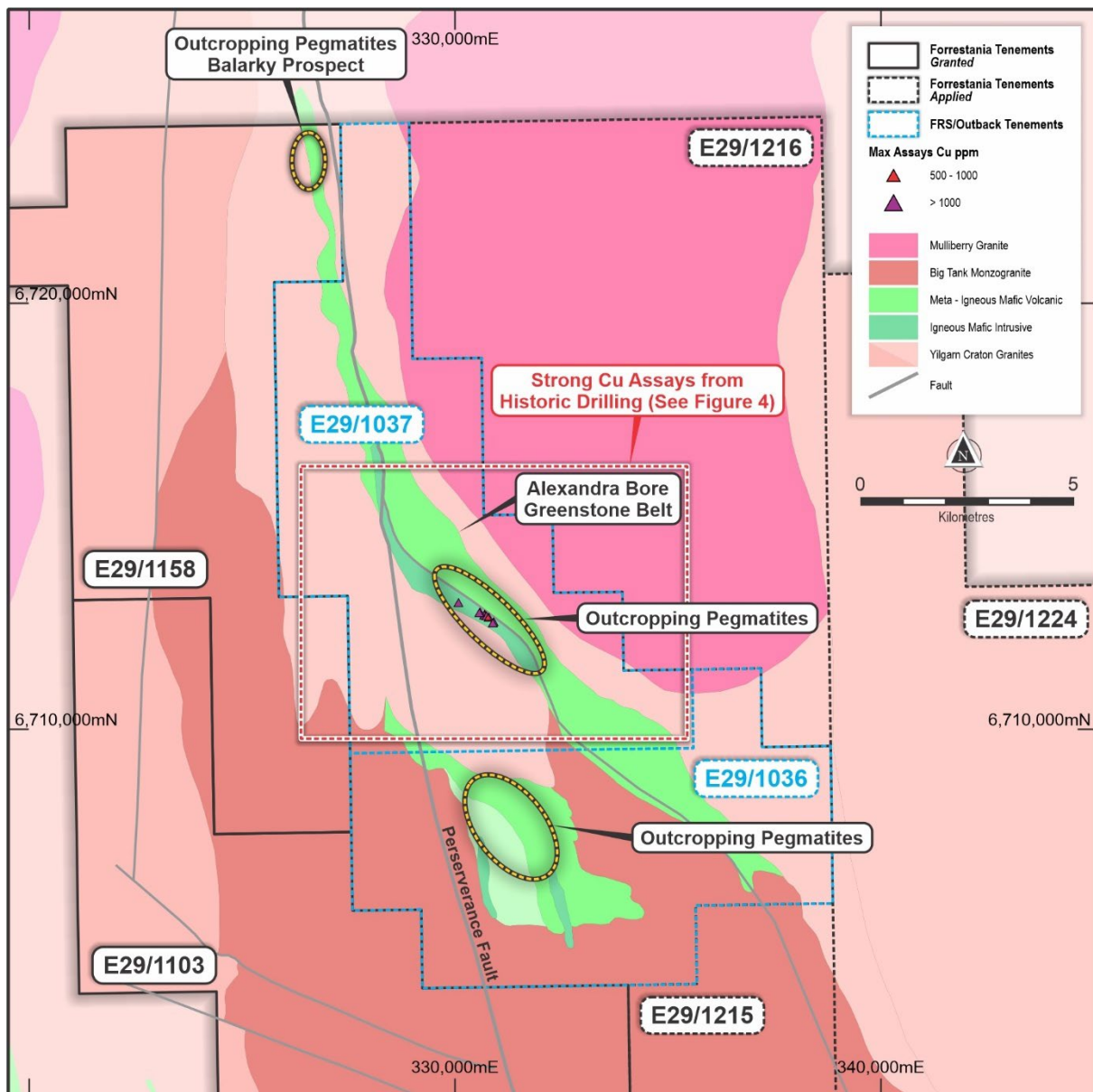


Figure 2: The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area. Geological map courtesy of GSWA, showing approximate location of outcropping pegmatites.

Project geology:

Bonnie Vale project geology

The Bonnie Vale project area 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 which is host to Evolution Mining's (ASX:EVN) Mungari operation. The Cutters Ridge open pit (part of the Mungari operation) lies approximately 1km to the north of the Bonnie Vale project

area. On the western edge of the Hampton Hill Formation lies the contact with the Bali Monzogranite.

Additionally, the Kunanalling Shear runs approximately north-west through E15/1534. This regional scale, structural feature, along with the Zuleika Shear zone (which sits approximately 5km to the east) are major conduits for mineralisation in the area, with a number of historic and operational gold mines, in close proximity.

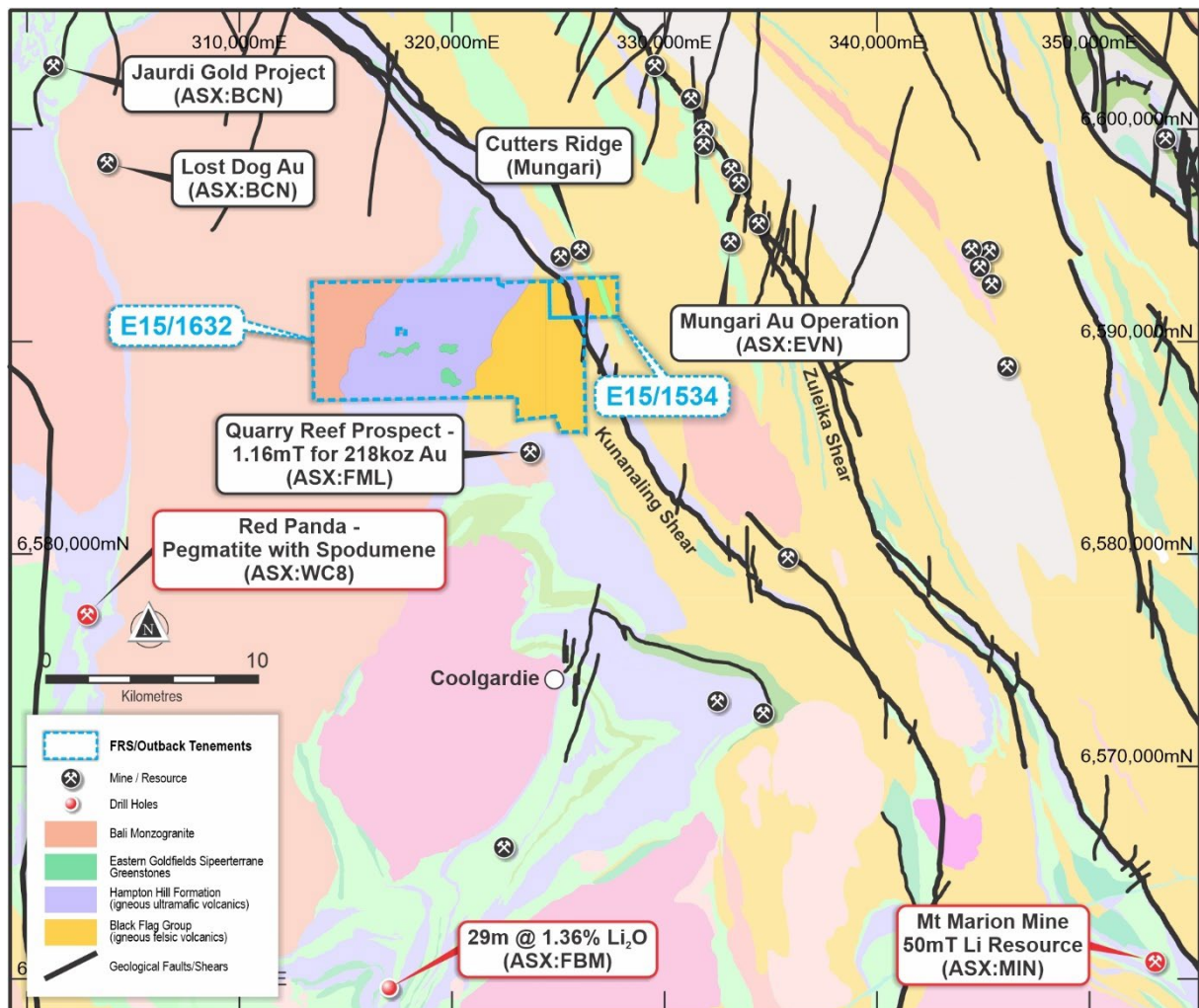


Figure 3: The Bonnie Vale project area (Mt Marion figures from - Charging Forward 2023 Macquarie Australia conference 3/5/23 (ASX:MIN). Geological map courtesy of GSWA.

Exploration potential:

Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project (E29/1036 and E29/1037)

The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project has strong exploration potential for **lithium, gold and also copper**.

Both tenements (E29/1036 and E29/1037) are host to **a large number of significant pegmatite outcrops** (WAMEX reports - A2523 and A6055) which have never been previously tested or explored for their lithium potential. Some of these pegmatite outcrops have been mapped for up to ~1,500m in length.

After the discovery of malachite stained, gossanous iron stone with results up to **23% Cu and 0.68g/t Au**, Delta Gold NL (between 1997 and 1998) completed several auger and soil programmes which confirmed anomalous Au and Cu results at several locations across the Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area (WAMEX report A55119).

In 2007, Amex Resources completed 7 shallow RC holes to further test a number of old prospecting pits. The first hole in the programme, BDRC01 returned 2m @ 1.05% Cu from 20m (WAMEX report A78230).

An additional 3 holes were completed (see figure 4) to test deeper targets (WAMEX report A91577), results included:

- **BDRC10 – 6m @ 1.19% Cu (including 1m @ 3.86% Cu), 11.07g/t Ag (including 1m @ 35.7g/t Ag)** from 185m, **with zones of semi to massive sulphides** noted from 186m. This hole is ~670m north-west of BDRC01.
- **BDRC08 – 4m @ 0.29% Cu and 1m @ 0.67% Cu, including 1m @ 3.2g/t Ag, from 36m.**
- **BDRC09 - 8m @ 0.18% Cu, from 28m.**
- BDRC08 and BDRC09 are ~1100m south-east of BDRC10.

Down hole geophysics completed by AMEX Resources in 2008 (WAMEX A91577) identified 8 DHEM (down hole electro-magnetic) bedrock conductors. Three of these conductors, were interpreted at the time by Southern Geoscience Consultants, to have large copper sulphides as the conductive source – these targets have never been drilled.

The initial interpretation by AMEX Resources of the massive to semi-massive sulphides were that they were “feeder zones” of mineralisation, potentially indicative of a larger copper sulphide system.

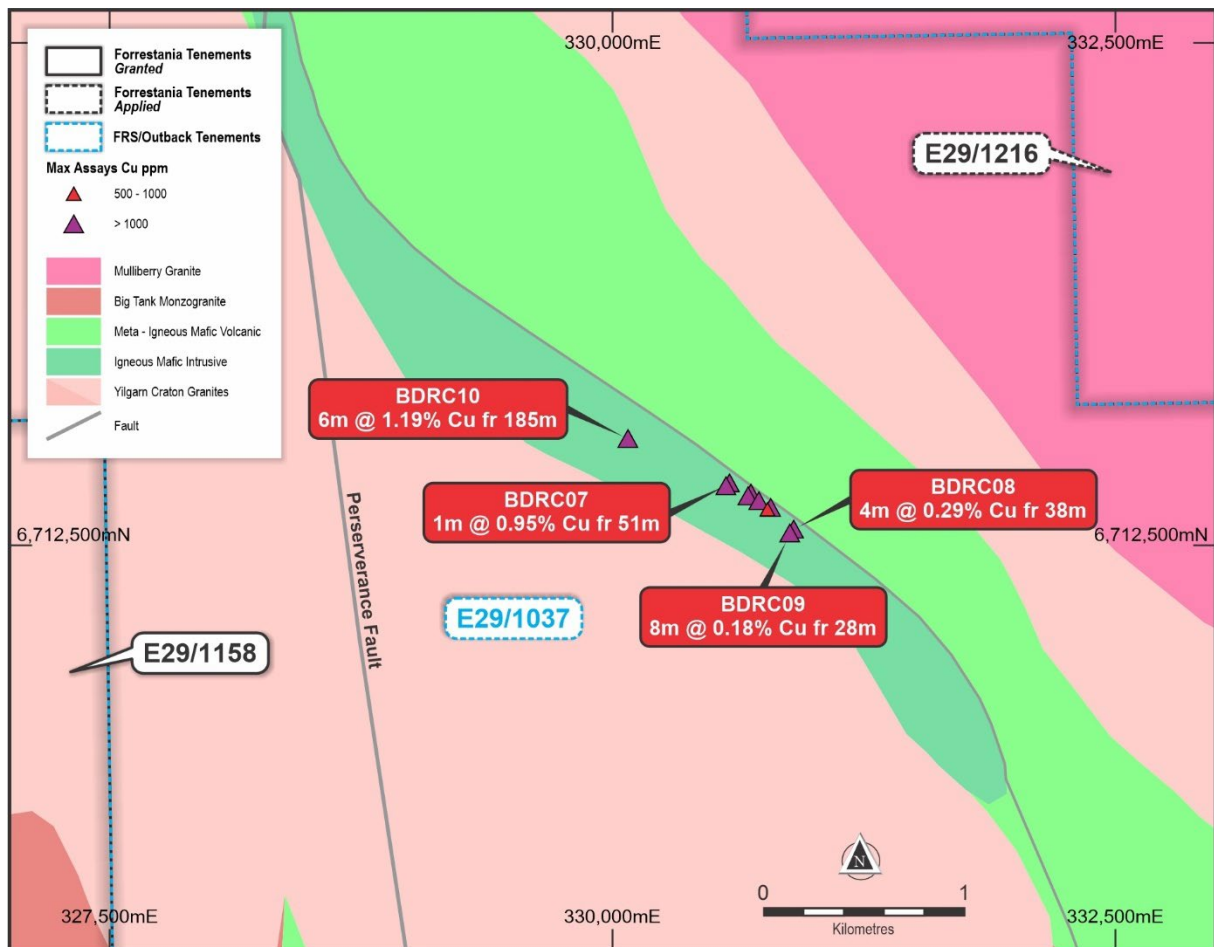


Figure 4: The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area, showing the location of the strong Cu drilling – the strike extent of the mineralisation is approximately 1100m. Geological map courtesy of GSWA.

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

The Bonnie Vale project has strong potential for **gold** mineralisation as well as the potential for **lithium**.

Future Battery Minerals (ASX:FBM) recently announced a spodumene bearing intercept of **29m @ 1.36% Li₂O** (from 38m) at their Kangaroo Hill project (ASX:FBM LCT-pegmatite discovery confirmed at Kangaroo Hill, March 2023). According to the GSWA geological interpretation, the Kangaroo Hills project lies within the Hampton Hill Formation, this same geological unit also covers the majority of E15/1632.

The Hampton Hill Formation is also host to several historic **tin/tantalum/pegmatite mines**. These lie ~15km to the south-west of the project area and include Ubini, Red Panda and Sundry Claims. The Ubini and Red Panda targets are part of an option between Wildcat Resources (ASX:WC8) and Fairplay Gold Pty Lt; Red Panda has returned pegmatites containing spodumene (ASX:WC8 Option to acquire lithium project Western Australia, September 2021).

Despite a promising pegmatite intersection (hole BVRB059) from a historic RAB drilling programme, the available data from historic WAMEX reports suggest that the Bonnie Vale project has never previously been explored for lithium:

- BVRB058 - 5m of muscovite garnet quartz, from 14m, logged to EOH
- **BVRB059 - 8m of muscovite pegmatite, from 8m, logged to EOH**

The Cutters Ridge pit, part of Evolution Mining's Mungari Au operation (ASX:ENV) is approximately 1km north of the project area. The Mungari operation has a 10 year mine life and a Future Growth Feasibility Study delivered in December 2022 defined a compelling case for plant expansion from 2.0Mtpa to 4.2Mtpa providing a pathway to 180,000 – 220,000oz gold production per annum. Focus Minerals' (ASX:FML) Quarry Reef prospect (with an indicated and inferred underground resource of 1.16m tonnes for 218,000oz gold @ 5.88g/t is located ~4km south of tenement E15/1632 (figures from Focus Resources' resource reserve table, December 2021). Additionally, the Jaurdi Gold Project (ASX:BCN) with a total resource of ~2.7m tonnes for ~105,000oz gold (BCN Investor Presentation February 2023) is situated ~15km north-west of the project area.

The Company is in the process of compiling historic data. Several phases of historic drilling and geochemical programmes have been noted, across both of the tenements.

E15/1632 also includes the historic Ada Ann gold workings. The Aurelia Resources' IPO Prospectus in 2012 noted several historic and significant Au intersections at Ada Ann (initially drilled by a local prospector – Alan Stockwell, Mr. Stockwell is understood to have mined 150t of near surface ore which was reportedly treated at a nearby mill). Results from Mr Stockwell's RC drilling programme include:

- **AA06 - 15m @ 5.28g/t Au, from 21m**
- **AA28 – 4m @ 12.80g/t Au, from 25m**
- **AA05 – 6m @ 6.45g/t Au, from 16m**
- **AA27 – 4m @ 7.34g/t Au, from 41m**

Further significant intersections at Ada Ann were noted from WAMEX report A25113, Coolgardie Mining Associates N L (in association with BHP Utah, at the time) completed 19 RAB holes, with results including:

- **BR19 - 16m @ 2.60g/t Au, from 24m**
- **BR04 – 10m @ 1.34g/t Au, from 14m**

Coolgardie Mining Associates NL followed up these results with 10 additional RAB holes (WAMEX report A28449), with results including:

- **BR22 – 5m @ 3.56g/t Au, from 27m**
- **BR28 – 3m @ 3.10g/t Au, from 33m**

Further RC drilling by Amex Resources (WAMEX report A109745) confirmed the strong Au mineralisation at Ada Ann, with results including:

- **AXRC10 – 4m @ 7.28g/t Au, from 40m**
- **AXRC09 – 4m @ 5.90g/t Au, from 40m**

Regionally, the Bonnie Vale project area also has strong Au prospectivity; WAMEX reports A58256 and A62263 confirm a large RAB programme at the end of the 90s. This RAB programme successfully delineated a number of significant regional targets (with holes ending in mineralisation) which have never been followed up by recent drilling, these include:

- **BVRB220 – 12m @ 0.23g/t Au, from 48m to EOH**
- **BVRB221 – 4m @ 0.46g/t, from 36m**
- **BVRB206 – 11m @ 0.33g/t Au, from 24m to EOH**
- **BVRB336 – 13m @ 0.26g/t Au, from 36m**

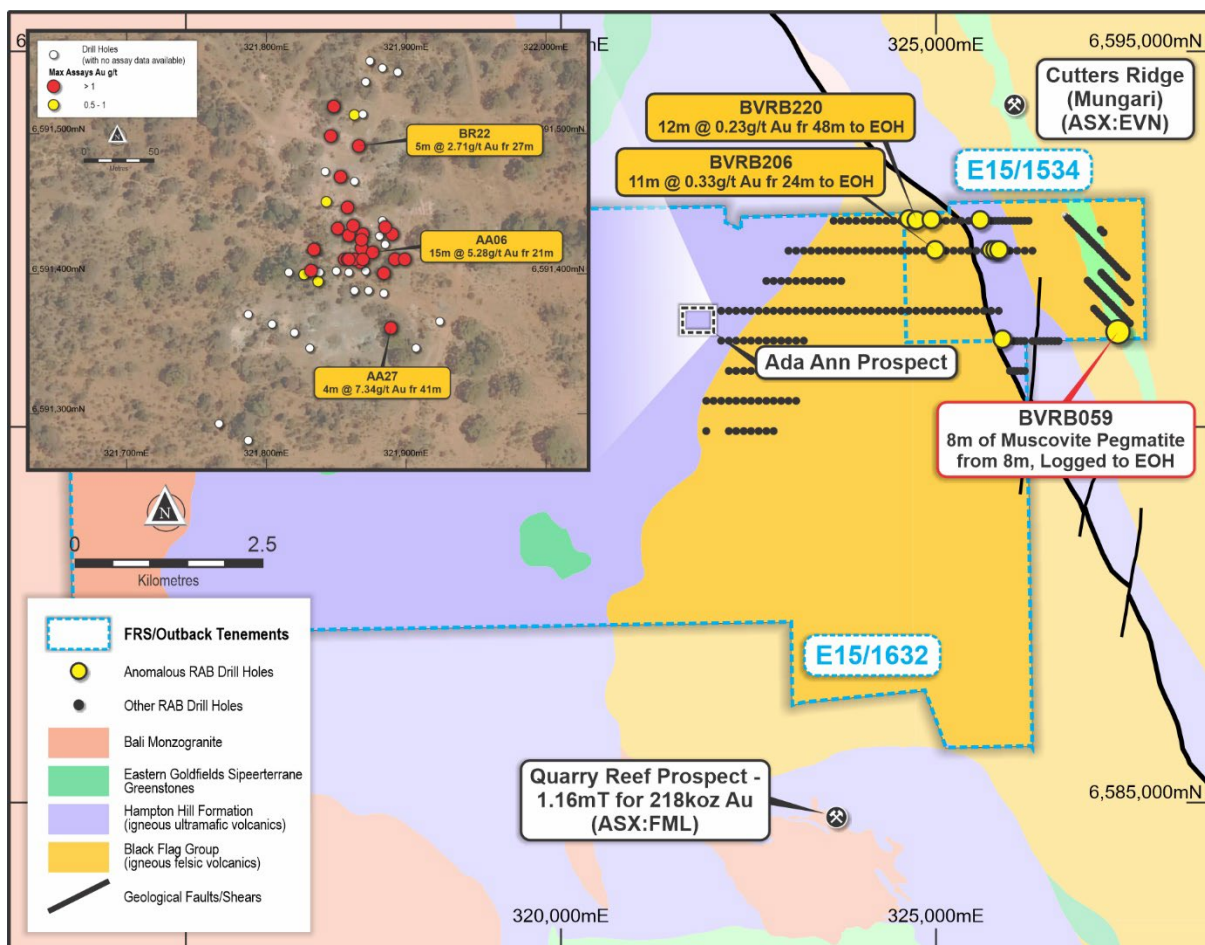


Figure 5: The Bonnie Vale project area showing regional RAB drilling and the historic Ada Ann workings and selected grades. Geological map courtesy of GSWA.

Option Agreement:

A summary of the key terms and conditions on the acquisition of E29/1036, E29/1037, E15/1534 and E15/1632 are outlined below:

- \$50,000 cash option fee; and
- \$50,000 cash payable on the anniversary of the execution of the agreement

for an exclusive 24-month option to acquire the tenements.

- On exercise of the Option, consideration payable of \$150,000 cash and \$950,000 in FRS shares at a 5-day VWAP price

Next Steps:

The Company intends to complete further reconnaissance trips to geologically map and undertake additional geochemical sampling at both project areas. The Company intends to focus its exploration on the significant gold and lithium potential of both project areas.

Additionally, the Company is in the process of updating its database with the historic drilling and geochemical information.

References:

The Company is not reporting any data that has been drilled or sampled by Forrestania Resources or any FRS representatives and is not reporting any geochemical work that has been carried out by Forrestania Resources or any FRS representatives; all of the data provided in this announcement has come from WAMEX reports, the Aurelia Resources Limited IPO prospectus 2012 and AMEX Resources quarterly activities report for the period ended June 2008.

END

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

For further information, please contact:

Michael Anderson

MD & CEO

T: +61 (0) 412 496 797

E: michael@forrestaniaresources.com.au

Cecilia Tyndall

Company Secretary

T: +61 (0) 400 596 734

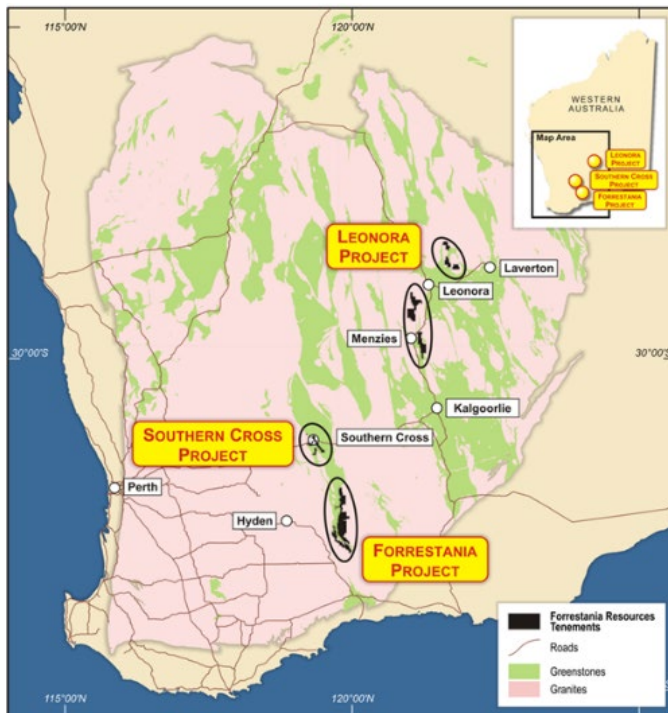
E: Cecilia@forrestaniaresources.com.au

About Forrestania Resources Limited

Forrestania Resources Limited is an exploration Company searching for lithium, gold and nickel in the Forrestania, Southern Cross and the Menzies/Leonora regions of Western Australia.

The Forrestania Project is prospective for lithium, gold and nickel and is currently the only project, within the tenement portfolio that holds a gold Mineral Resource. The 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, the emerging Kat Gap gold



deposit, the operating Flying Fox, and Spotted Quoll nickel mines, and the more recently discovered Mt Holland lithium mine (189mT @ 1.5%Li₂O).

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 (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 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 focused 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.

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.

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.

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Cu %	Ag g/t
BDRC01	RC	330687	6712779	40	20	22	2	1.05	n/a
BDRC02	RC	330673	6712764	52	44	48	4	0.45	n/a
BDRC02	includes				47	48	1	0.35	2.38
BDRC03	RC	330726	6712741	56	28	36	8	0.13	n/a
BDRC03	and				49	50	1	0.25	0.95
BDRC04	RC	330785	6712708	46	16	24	8	0.17	n/a
BDRC06	RC	330580	6712829	34	0	4	4	0.18	n/a
BDRC06	and				16	28	12	0.14	n/a
BDRC06	includes				20	24	4	n/a	1.17
BDRC06	and				32	34	2	0.19	n/a
BDRC07	RC	330563	6712815	58	42	43	1	0.33	2.52
BDRC07	and				47	48	1	0.19	1.28
BDRC07	and				47	51	4	n/a	0.68
BDRC07	and				51	52	1	0.95	0.35
BDRC08	RC	330900	6712600	70	0	4	4	0.13	n/a
BDRC08	and				36	40	4	0.29	n/a
BDRC08	and				61	62	1	0.67	3.2
BDRC08	and				66	68	2	0.11	n/a
BDRC09	RC	330880	6712580	76	28	36	8	0.18	n/a
BDRC10	RC	330075	6713050	250.5	93	97	4	n/a	2.23
BDRC10	and				95	96	1	0.11	5.4
BDRC10	and				102	106	4	n/a	4.03
BDRC10	and				103	105	2	0.20	n/a
BDRC10	and				113	116	3	n/a	1.37
BDRC10	and				181	182	1	0.15	1.2
BDRC10	and				185	191	6	1.19	11.07
BDRC10	includes				186	187	1	3.86	35.7
BDRC10	and				208	212	4	0.16	2.7
BDRC10	and				220	221	1	0.13	1.4
BDRC10	and				233	234	1	0.59	2.8

Table 1: Assay details for the BDRC holes, completed by AMEX Resources in 2008 (data from WAMEX report A91577). Table shows Cu intervals >0.1% Cu with corresponding Ag values (minimum intercept 0.1% Cu over 1m, with maximum internal waste of 2m) and Ag values >1g/t (minimum intercept 1g/t Ag over 1m, with maximum internal waste of 2m). (RL - ~440m, Grid MGA94_51). These values represent down hole width and not true width.

Hole ID	Type	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t
AA02	AC	30	321869	6591429	26	29	3	2.81
AA03	AC	unknown	321881	6591427	no assay data available			
AA05	AC	30	321868	6591419	16	22	6	6.45
AA06	AC	40	321876	6591416	21	36	15	5.28
AA07	AC	unknown	321850	6591402	no assay data available			
AA08	AC	unknown	321859	6591401	no assay data available			
AA09	AC	45	321871	6591402	no assay data available			
AA10	AC	50	321884	6591401	40	46	6	3.15
AA12	AC	unknown	321924	6591366	no assay data available			
AA13	AC	unknown	321907	6591347	no assay data available			
AA15	AC	10	321885	6591421	no assay data available			
AA16	AC	45	321856	6591411	35	37	2	2.24
AA17	AC	52	321867	6591409	30	33	3	4.22
AA18	AC	50	321890	6591429	43	45	2	4.24
AA19	AC	67	321892	6591411	45	47	2	2.28
AA24	AC	45	321858	6591411	30	34	4	6.70
AA25	AC	45	321863	6591411	18	21	3	6.58
AA25	and				35	38	3	5.37
AA27	AC	50	321889	6591362	41	45	4	7.34
AA28	AC	35	321869	6591411	25	29	4	12.80
AA31	AC	60	321863	6591388	no assay data available			
AA32	AC	60	321873	6591388	no assay data available			
AA33	AC	60	321884	6591386	no assay data available			
AA43	AC	35	321832	6591403	28	29	1	8.42
AA44	AC	unknown	321838	6591401	no assay data available			
AA55	AC	65	321899	6591411	52	53	1	2.76

Table 2: Assay details for holes at Ada Ann. (RL - ~350m, Grid MGA94_51). Data reported in this table: Au - lower cut off 0.5 ppm, minimum interval 1m, maximum internal waste 2m. These values represent down hole width and not true width.

Hole ID	Type	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t
BR01	RAB	20	321842	6591473	No assay data available			
BR02	RAB	25	321853	6591470	8	10	2	0.51
BR02	and				18	20	2	1.32
BR03	RAB	30	321863	6591466	No assay data available			
BR04	RAB	36	321851	6591433	14	16	2	2.07
BR04	and				18	24	6	1.28
BR05	RAB	20	321859	6591428	4	6	2	6.1
BR05	and				18	20	2	0.97
BR06	RAB	22	321816	6591401	No assay data available			
BR07	RAB	32	321827	6591400	24	26	2	0.6
BR08	RAB	36	321837	6591395	30	32	2	0.52
BR09	RAB	29	321787	6591371	No assay data available			
BR10	RAB	17	321804	6591364	No assay data available			
BR11	RAB	24	321820	6591358	No assay data available			
BR12	RAB	35	321831	6591347	No assay data available			
BR13	RAB	34	321766	6591293	No assay data available			
BR14	RAB	35	321787	6591281	No assay data available			
BR15	RAB	26	321849	6591521	24	26	2	4.15
BR16	RAB	34	321874	6591552	No assay data available			
BR17	RAB	38	321883	6591547	No assay data available			
BR18	RAB	40	321894	6591544	No assay data available			
BR19	RAB	45	321883	6591438	24	40	16	2.64
BR20	RAB	35	321871	6591537	No assay data available			
BR21	RAB	35	321869	6591514	No assay data available			
BR22	RAB	35	321866	6591492	27	32	5	2.71
BR23	RAB	46	321858	6591448	29	30	1	1.47
BR23	and				32	34	2	1.51
BR24	RAB	30	321885	6591434	22	25	3	0.88
BR24	and				27	28	1	1.04
BR25	RAB	35	321846	6591499	16	18	2	1.56
BR26	RAB	35	321863	6591514	28	29	1	0.98
BR27	RAB	45	321843	6591452	18	19	1	0.74
BR28	RAB	72	321862	6591435	No assay data available			
BR29	RAB	48	321834	6591418	15	16	1	3.8
BR29	and				24	26	2	0.88
AXRC05	Details unavailable				27	29	2	4.83
AXRC07	Details unavailable				21	22	1	9.42
AXRC09	Details unavailable				40	44	4	5.90
AXRC10	RC	50	321859	6591411	29	33	4	3.12
AXRC10	and				42	46	4	7.28
AXRC16	Details unavailable				27	31	4	1.42

AXRC16	Details unavailable	34	35	1	2.05
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Table 3: Additional assay details for holes at Ada Ann (RL - ~350m, Grid MGA94_51). Data reported in this table: Au - lower cut off 0.5 ppm, minimum interval 1m, maximum internal waste 2m. (BR hole data from WAMEX A54843, AXRC hole data from WAMEX A109745). These values represent down hole width and not true widths.

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.	- FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling data by FRS is reported in this announcement. - All drilling data reported in this announcement is from historic WAMEX reports, the Aurelia Resources Limited prospectus 2012, AMEX Resources quarterly report, June 2008, (all relevant WAMEX report numbers are noted in the body of the report). The sampling data from the historic reports is unknown but believed to have been undertaken using "industry standard" techniques. - Composite sampling (4m) is known to have taken place for the regional drilling programme (prefix BVRB) at Bonnie Vale. Those holes with the prefix BVRB represent a RAB drilling programme. - Holes with prefix AA, BDRC, AXRC were completed with reverse circulation drilling. Holes with prefix BR were part of a RAB drilling programme. - Holes with prefix BR – drill samples over a 2m interval were collected via a cyclone, representative sample was taken, utilising a pipe and composited over 6m. Samples were bagged and submitted to Genalysis assayed for gold using fire assay techniques. Any 6m sample returning an assay greater than 0.1ppm Au was re-sampled, by collecting the individual 2m samples and submitted to Genalysis and assayed for gold, using fire assay. - FRS have not completed any sampling over these tenements and as such, are not reporting any sampling completed by the Company.
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.).	- FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement. - All drilling data reported in this announcement is from historic WAMEX reports, the Aurelia Resources Limited prospectus 2012, AMEX Resources quarterly report, June 2008, (all relevant WAMEX report numbers are noted in the body of the report). The sampling data from the historic reports is believed to have been undertaken using "industry standard" techniques. - Reported historic drilling is reverse circulation (RC) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. - Those holes with the prefix BVRB and BR represent RAB drilling programmes.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Holes with prefix AA, BDRC, AXRC were completed with reverse circulation drilling.
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.	- FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement. - All drilling data reported in this announcement is from historic WAMEX reports, the Aurelia Resources Limited prospectus 2012, AMEX Resources quarterly report, June 2008, (all relevant WAMEX report numbers are noted in the body of the report). The sampling data from the historic reports is believed to have been undertaken using "industry standard" techniques. - Drill sample recovery is not known for the historic drilling. - No known relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and no sample bias is known to have occurred.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement. - All drilling data reported in this announcement is from historic WAMEX reports (detailed below), the Aurelia Resources Limited prospectus 2012, AMEX Resources quarterly report, June 2008, (all relevant WAMEX report numbers are noted in the body of the report). The logging data from the historic reports is believed to have been undertaken using "industry standard" techniques. - The geological logs for holes with prefix BVRB and BDRC are available within the relevant WAMEX reports and details transferred to the company database. Samples were logged geologically including but not limited to: recording colour, weathering, regolith, lithology, veining, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. - Geological logs for holes with prefix AA, BR and AXRC are currently unavailable. - The historic data in this announcement is NOT intended for use in a mineral resource estimation.
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	- FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement. - No FRS drilling results are being reported in this announcement. - For historic RC and RAB drilling a combination of 1m samples and composited samples (between 2m to 6m composites). Where reported in WAMEX reports, samples were collected via a combination of riffle splitter and metals scoops/ spears. - Holes with prefix BR – drill samples over a 2m interval were collected via a cyclone, representative sample was taken, utilising a pipe and composited over 6m. Samples were bagged and submitted to Genalysis assayed for

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	gold using fire assay techniques. Any 6m sample returning an assay greater than 0.1ppm Au was re-sampled, by collecting the individual 2m samples and submitted to Genalysis and assayed for gold, using fire assay. • The historic data in this announcement is NOT intended for use in a mineral resource estimation. • The QAQC procedures for historic RC and RAB drilling is not recorded adequately. It is assumed “industry standard” QAQC protocols for the time were applied. • Information that is present in WAMEX reports: • Holes with prefix BVRB – duplicate samples were taken but no methodology is given on the QAQC procedure • BDRC10 has 3 standards with no IDs and 2 blanks, these were taken every 5 samples.
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 Annlysis 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.	• FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement. • Historic assay techniques: • Holes with prefix BDRC, assay methodology: AR_ICPXS – believed to be an aqua regia digest Aqua and combination of ICPMS/ICPES. • Holes with prefix BVRB: All samples were analysed at Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. Gold was analysed to 1 ppb using the 500 ml bottle roll technique. Arsenic was tested to 2 ppm using an aqua regia digest. • Holes with prefix BR – drill samples over a 2m interval were collected via a cyclone, representative sample was taken, utilising a pipe and composited over 6m. Samples were bagged and submitted to Genalysis assayed for gold using fire assay techniques. Any 6m sample returning an assay greater than 0.1ppm Au was re-sampled, by collecting the individual 2m samples and submitted to Genalysis and assayed for gold, using fire assay. • Holes with prefix AA, AXRC, assay methodology: unknown. • QA/QC procedures are unknown for the majority of the historic drilling that is being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement. • There are a number of historic, significant intersections that are reported in this announcement. Future drilling and exploration work by the company will seek to confirm the intersections and the validity of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary												
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.	- FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement. - Drill hole coordinates were recorded in MGA zone 51 and have been taken from data attached to historic WAMEX reports.												
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 did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement. - The data outlined in this announcement is historic and is NOT intended to be used for a mineral resource estimate. - Sample compositing has been applied by previous explorers, with historic sample composites up to 6m. - The historic data in this announcement is NOT intended for use in a mineral resource estimation.												
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.	- FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement and no new drilling by FRS is being reported in this announcement. All of the drilling is historic. - The majority of the drilling at Breakaway Dam was exploration in nature and as such, an understanding of the mineralisation was not well understood. - No sampling bias is known to have occurred at the Breakaway Dam project. - The majority of drilling at Ada Ann was targeting a gently east dipping, mineralised structure, according to the Aurelia prospectus. BHP suggested an 8m shear zone, striking approximately 020 and dipping ~45 degrees to the east. - All holes with prefix BVRB were drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 270 degrees (A58256) - All holes with prefix BR were drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 295 degrees (A25113). - Holes with prefix AXRC were drilled with a dip of -90 degrees and azimuth of 360 degrees (A109745) - All holes with prefix BDRC were drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 45 degrees (WAMEX A78230). - Holes with prefix AA were predominantly drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 270 degrees (A77024), with the exception of: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hole_ID</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AA10</td><td>-60</td><td>265</td></tr> <tr> <td>AA17</td><td>-60</td><td>260</td></tr> <tr> <td>AA18</td><td>-60</td><td>255</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Hole_ID	Dip	Azimuth	AA10	-60	265	AA17	-60	260	AA18	-60	255
Hole_ID	Dip	Azimuth												
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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary																																																																								
		<table><tr><td>AA24</td><td>-90</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>AA25</td><td>-90</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>AA27</td><td>-60</td><td>250</td></tr><tr><td>AA28</td><td>-90</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>AA31</td><td>-90</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>AA32</td><td>-90</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>AA33</td><td>-90</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>AA55</td><td>-90</td><td>360</td></tr></table> <i>BVRB holes referenced in this announcement (RL unknown and not referenced in historic data):</i> <table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Hole_Type</th><th>Depth</th><th>NAT_Grid_ID</th><th>East</th><th>North</th></tr><tr><td>BVRB058</td><td>RAB</td><td>19</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>327388</td><td>6591302</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB059</td><td>RAB</td><td>16</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>327423</td><td>6591267</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB060</td><td>RAB</td><td>11</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>327458</td><td>6591231</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB220</td><td>RAB</td><td>61</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>324737</td><td>6592757</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB221</td><td>RAB</td><td>60</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>324637</td><td>6592757</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB206</td><td>RAB</td><td>35</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>324987</td><td>6592357</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB336</td><td>RAB</td><td>49</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>325885</td><td>6591166</td></tr></table> <i>No sampling bias is known to have occurred at the Ada Ann project.</i>	AA24	-90	360	AA25	-90	360	AA27	-60	250	AA28	-90	360	AA31	-90	360	AA32	-90	360	AA33	-90	360	AA55	-90	360	Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Depth	NAT_Grid_ID	East	North	BVRB058	RAB	19	MGA94_51	327388	6591302	BVRB059	RAB	16	MGA94_51	327423	6591267	BVRB060	RAB	11	MGA94_51	327458	6591231	BVRB220	RAB	61	MGA94_51	324737	6592757	BVRB221	RAB	60	MGA94_51	324637	6592757	BVRB206	RAB	35	MGA94_51	324987	6592357	BVRB336	RAB	49	MGA94_51	325885	6591166
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Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<i>FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement, however, it is assumed that the previous operators ensured that industry standards were adhered to for sample security.</i>																																																																								
Audits or reviews	<i>The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice.</i>	<i>FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no drilling by FRS is reported in this announcement and the full details of the sampling methodology are not known. The methodology utilised by previous explorers is assumed to be industry standard.</i>																																																																								

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Where the sampling methodology is known, the details are noted in the FRS database.

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	- 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.	- E15/1632 E15/1534, E29/1036 and E29/1037 are currently owned and operated by Outback Minerals Pty Ltd. - This announcement is confirming that Forrestania Resources Limited has reached an agreement with Outback Minerals to operate the tenements and keep the tenements in good standing.
Exploration by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Bonnie Vale projects: - 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, Aurelia 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. A number of elevated gold responses (from 7 to 15ppb Au) were recorded in a coherent trend but not investigated further due to the Company concentrating their efforts on the Kunanalling Shear Zone. • The Ada Ann prospect was also included in Goldfields' regional airborne magnetic and radiometric survey. • 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 drilled an initial 19 RAB holes totalling 573m at Ada Ann in 1988, followed by a further 10 RAB and RC holes. • Coarse free gold was recorded in some panned samples, this was also indicated by the spread of values obtained for some repeat Au analyses by AAS. • 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 (AA01 to AA51) within the Ada Ann property. • Most holes were drilled to identify small-scale near surface ore grade mineralization amenable to immediate extraction and treatment. • Mr Stockwell extracted 150 tonnes of near surface ore from Ada Ann, which was treated at the Kintore Mill of Mr M Pavlinovich. Gold recovery was reported as 33.75 ounces, equivalent to 7 grams of gold per tonne of ore. • In 1996, Gindalbie Gold NL drilled a further 7 deeper holes at the Ada Ann prospect, comprising two RAB initial holes and then five RC holes to complete the programme. • Further RC drilling was conducted during 2008 by Amex, to confirm the earlier results and to investigate the possibility of extensions both down dip and along strike. A number of encouraging shallow intercepts were recorded, generally in weathered and oxidised host rock material:

Criteria	JORC Code ExplAnntion	Commentary
		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, which exposed malachite-coated quartz veining in chloritic schists. - 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 with a total of 157 holes on a 800m x 400m spacing. Samples were analysed for gold (ppb) and arsenic and copper (ppm). - Follow-up by Delta consisted of a further 270 shallow auger soil samples followed by drilling of 18 short RAB holes totalling 461m. Results indicated the presence of a number of sinusoidal anomalies, two of which exhibited gold values of greater than 85ppb Au. These were reported to be "situated within favourable dilatant jogs" related to sinistral movement along the sheared western greenstone-granite contact. Delta did not consider the results warranted further exploration. - 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. A total of 232 soil samples were collected from about 15cm depth at 25m spacings along four east-west lines with samples being analysed for gold and arsenic; no base metal analyses were undertaken. No anomalous results were returned. - In the zone immediately adjacent to the old prospecting pits a programme of 15 easterly inclined shallow RAB holes totalling 500m was completed and 131 samples were collected and analysed for gold (ppm).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• In 2007, the outcropping secondary copper mineralisation was sampled by a prospecting group and submitted for limited multi-element 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 program of 7 shallow holes over 250m strike length 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, up to 650m further north of BDRC10, 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. Amex's initial interpretation was that some of the semi-massive to massive sulphides intersected had the potential to be "feeder zone" mineralisation and considered strongly indicative of a larger VMS copper sulphide system. • Down hole geophysical surveying of these holes BDD001-003 identified eight DHTeM bedrock conductors of interest in close proximity to these drill holes, at depths from 45-100m below surface. The three largest of these have been interpreted as having copper sulphides as the conductor source and have yet to be drilled. • Ground magnetics and moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) surveying had also defined additional targets over several kilometres of strike extent which have yet to be tested. • 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. • Further gridding detailed soil sampling and ground magnetic surveying were recommended but apparently not carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		- Gold prospecting over the area in the mid-1990's was generally not successful, although one sample from an old shaft/quartz reef just to the east of Alexandria Bore reportedly returned 2.18g/t Au. - 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 Moriarty 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 and WAMEX report A109745.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Alexandra Bore/Breakaway Dam project area is 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. - Ultramafic and pegmatite outcrops have been mapped across both tenements. - The Perseverance Fault runs through both tenements, roughly north south, intersecting the greenstone belt in the northern half of E29/1037; whilst an unnamed fault strikes roughly north-west/south-east intersecting the Perseverance Fault. - The Bonnie Vale project area 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.. - Additionally, the Kunanalling Shear runs approximately north-west through E15/1534. - The Ada Ann deposit is thought to be a gently east dipping, mineralised structure, according to the Aurelia prospectus. BHP suggested an 8m shear zone, striking approximately 020 and dipping ~45 degrees to the east.
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	- FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no new drilling results are reported in this announcement. - Historical drilling information on the project areas can be found in WAMEX reports: A2523, A55119, A78230, A91577, A25113, A28449, A109745, A58256, A54843. and A62263. Additional information was found in the AMEX Resources quarterly report for June 2008 and the Aurelia Resources IPO prospectus 2012.

Criteria	JORC Code ExplAnntion	Commentary																																																															
	- 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.	- The location of historic drilling is based on historical reports and their underlying data. Drill hole information for historic holes reported in this announcement are found in tables 1, 2 and 3. - Data for some drill holes, including assay information, hole depth and collar details are missing from some of the historic WAMEX reports and is noted in the tables. Assay grades for AXRC holes have been included, even when the collar locations are unknown as they have previously been released to the ASX: https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080408/pdf/318gn138jg5j59.pdf - All holes with prefix BVRB were drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 270 degrees (A58256) BVRB holes referenced in this announcement (RL unknown and not referenced in historic data):<table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Hole_Type</th><th>Depth</th><th>NAT_Grid_ID</th><th>East</th><th>North</th></tr><tr><td>BVRB058</td><td>RAB</td><td>19</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>327388</td><td>6591302</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB059</td><td>RAB</td><td>16</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>327423</td><td>6591267</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB060</td><td>RAB</td><td>11</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>327458</td><td>6591231</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB220</td><td>RAB</td><td>61</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>324737</td><td>6592757</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB221</td><td>RAB</td><td>60</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>324637</td><td>6592757</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB206</td><td>RAB</td><td>35</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>324987</td><td>6592357</td></tr><tr><td>BVRB336</td><td>RAB</td><td>49</td><td>MGA94_51</td><td>325885</td><td>6591166</td></tr></table> - All holes with prefix BR were drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 295 degrees (A25113). - Holes with prefix AXRC were drilled with a dip of -90 degrees and azimuth of 360 degrees (A109745) - All holes with prefix BDRC were drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 45 degrees (WAMEX A78230). - Holes with prefix AA were predominantly drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 270 degrees (A77024), with the exception of:<table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th></tr><tr><td>AA10</td><td>-60</td><td>265</td></tr><tr><td>AA17</td><td>-60</td><td>260</td></tr><tr><td>AA18</td><td>-60</td><td>255</td></tr><tr><td>AA24</td><td>-90</td><td>360</td></tr></table>	Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Depth	NAT_Grid_ID	East	North	BVRB058	RAB	19	MGA94_51	327388	6591302	BVRB059	RAB	16	MGA94_51	327423	6591267	BVRB060	RAB	11	MGA94_51	327458	6591231	BVRB220	RAB	61	MGA94_51	324737	6592757	BVRB221	RAB	60	MGA94_51	324637	6592757	BVRB206	RAB	35	MGA94_51	324987	6592357	BVRB336	RAB	49	MGA94_51	325885	6591166	Hole_ID	Dip	Azimuth	AA10	-60	265	AA17	-60	260	AA18	-60	255	AA24	-90	360
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			AA25	-90	360	
			AA27	-60	250	
			AA28	-90	360	
			AA31	-90	360	
			AA32	-90	360	
			AA33	-90	360	
			AA55	-90	360	
Data aggregation	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<i>FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no new drilling results are reported in this announcement.</i> <i>Historic data has been loaded into the FRS database. Some of this historic data has previously been aggregated, the details of the aggregation is not always known.</i> <i>Data that had not previously been aggregated has been loaded to the FRS database and calculated using:</i> <i>Au - lower cut off 0.5 ppm, minimum interval 1m, maximum internal waste 2m.</i> <i>Cu - lower cut off 1000 ppm, minimum interval 1m, maximum internal waste 2m.</i> <i>Ag - lower cut off 1 ppm, minimum interval 1m, maximum internal waste 2m.</i> <i>The assay details for holes at Ada Ann - some hole details were not available with the WAMEX data and some intercepts have been aggregated by previous explorers (the details of aggregation methodology are unavailable) they are reported in tables 2 and 3 as they have been reported in WAMEX reports: A109745 and A54843. Additional information was found in the AMEX Resources quarterly report for June 2008 and the Aurelia Resources IPO prospectus 2012.</i>				
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	<i>FRS did not conduct any drilling activities and no new drilling results are reported in this announcement.</i> <i>The geometry of the historic mineralisation for the prospects reported in this announcement is not yet known. All intercept lengths reported are derived from downhole depths. No true widths have been reported.</i>				
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional</i>	<i>Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.</i>				

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	views.	All geological maps are courtesy of DMIRS, 1:500000 interpreted bedrock geology of WA.
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 the exploration potential of the tenements. Some (but not all) of the higher grade historical results have been selected to justify follow up exploration work.
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.	WAMEX reports: A2523, A6055, A55119, A78230, A91577, A25113, A28449, A109745, A58256 and A54843 were used to confirm data for this report; data includes areas that were previously mapped during historic activities.
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.	- The historic data from WAMEX reports will be compiled within the FRS company database. - Where possible, further validation of the historic drilling will be confirmed by site visits.

