



16 December 2025

ASX RELEASE

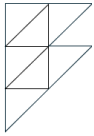
Ada Ann Phase 3 RC Drilling Confirms High-Grade Extensions and Supports Resource Growth

Highlights:

- Phase 3 RC Drill Program at the Ada Ann prospect supports a potential increase to the current maiden JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource of 231,600 tonnes @ 1.67g/t Au for 12,419 ounces of gold.
- The drill program consisted of 12-holes for a total of 1,252 RC metres. The significant high-grade intersections were noted, which include:
 - 5 metres @ 10.65 g/t gold from 65m (25AARC0003)
 - Including 1 metre @ 43.25 g/t gold from 66m
 - 12 metres @ 1.77 g/t gold from 65 metres (25AARC0004)
 - 2 metres @ 2.98 g/t gold from 72 metres (25AARC0009)
- The geological shear zone model validated.
- The mineralisation extended at down dip depth to the east and along strike to the south.
- Ada Ann Phase 4 drilling is planned, and PoW is submitted, to continue to test gold mineralisation to the south, as well as to the north and down dip along the east.

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

"This latest RC program at Ada Ann has delivered encouraging results, confirming further high-grade mineralisation and gaining a better understanding of the geology and the orebody on the new applied mining lease. Mineralised zones were intercepted where we had projected and appear to extend at depth and along strike, Providing clear targets for follow-up drilling. These results strengthen the growth profile of Ada Ann and support our broader strategy of building scale across the Bonnie Vale project, leveraging the extensive regional infrastructure which provides many processing options for a future mining operation."



Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FSR) is pleased to announce the positive drilling results from the Ada Ann prospect, which is located within the recently applied mining lease MLA15/1940, at the Bonnie Vale Project, located near Coolgardie, in Western Australia's prolific Eastern Goldfields.

Building on regional exploration success from geochemical and historic drilling in and around the Christmas Gift¹ and at Bonnie Vale North² prospect areas, the phase 3 drilling campaign at Ada Ann has delivered promising results, confirming the potential for further exploration upside.

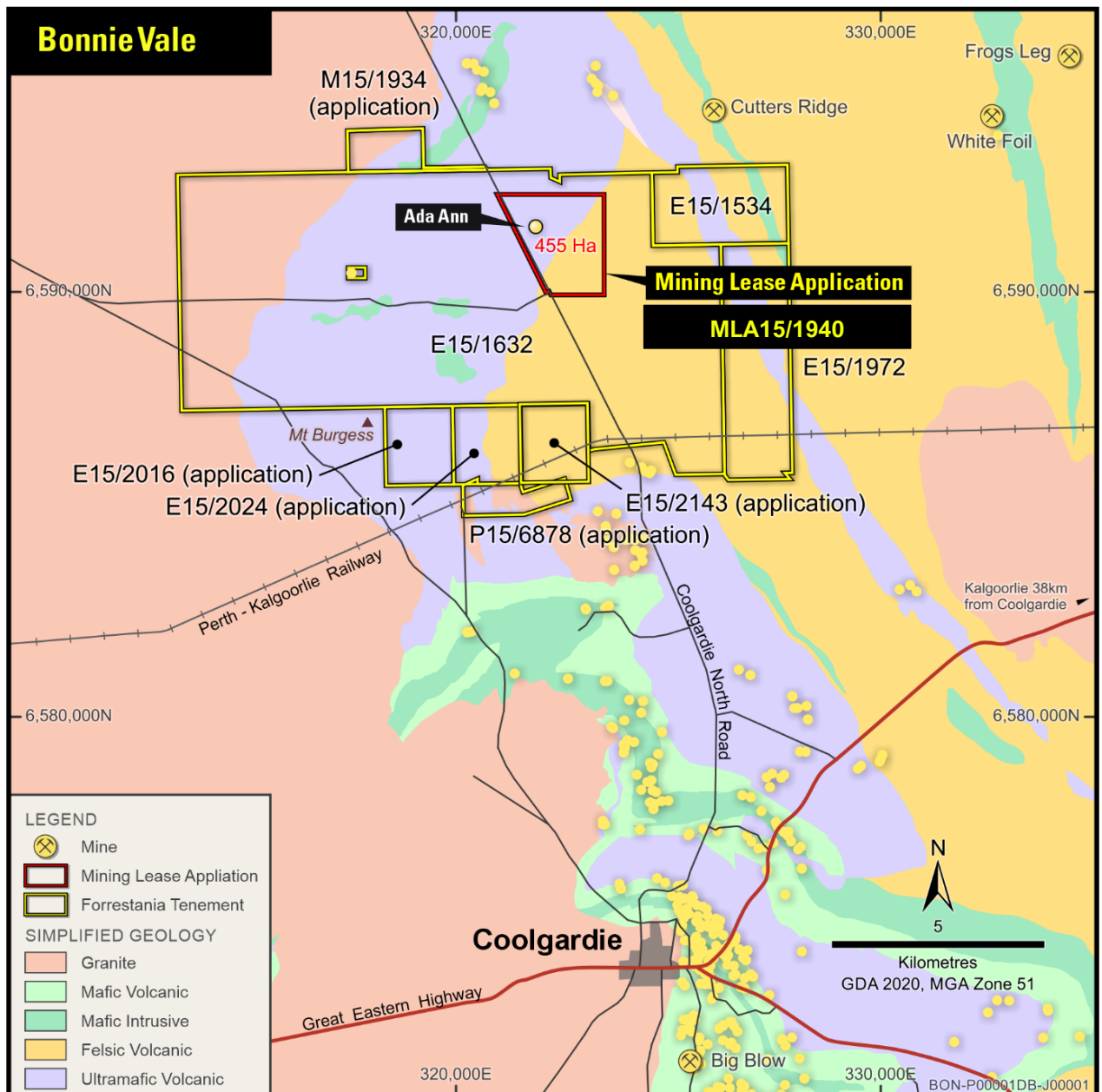
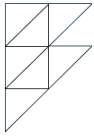


Figure 1. Bonnie Vale Project & Ada Anna Prospect location



Ada Ann – Phase 3 RC Drill Program

The Company recently completed its Phase 3 RC drill program (12 RC holes for 1,252m) at the Ada Ann prospect (Bonnie Vale Project). The drilling has successfully given the Company a stronger understanding of the geology of the Ada Ann deposit, as well as successfully testing the historic Au results and confirming open mineralisation at depth and along strike, with assay results including:

- **25AARC0002**
 - 1 metre @ 1.63 g/t gold from 59 metres
 - 3 metres @ 1.33 g/t gold from 68 metres
- **25AARC0003**
 - 5 metres @ 10.65 g/t gold from 65 metres
 - Including 1 metre @ **43.25 g/t** gold from 66m
- **25AARC0004**
 - 12 metres @ 1.77 g/t gold from 57 metres
- **25AARC0006**
 - 1 metre @ 3.34 g/t gold from 51 metres
- **25AARC0008**
 - 1 metre @ 0.77 g/t gold from 18 metres
 - 1 metre @ 1.01 g/t gold from 49 metres
- **25AARC0009**
 - 2 metres @ 2.12 g/t gold from 72 metres
- **25AARC0018**
 - 1 metre @ 1.15 g/t gold from 47 metres

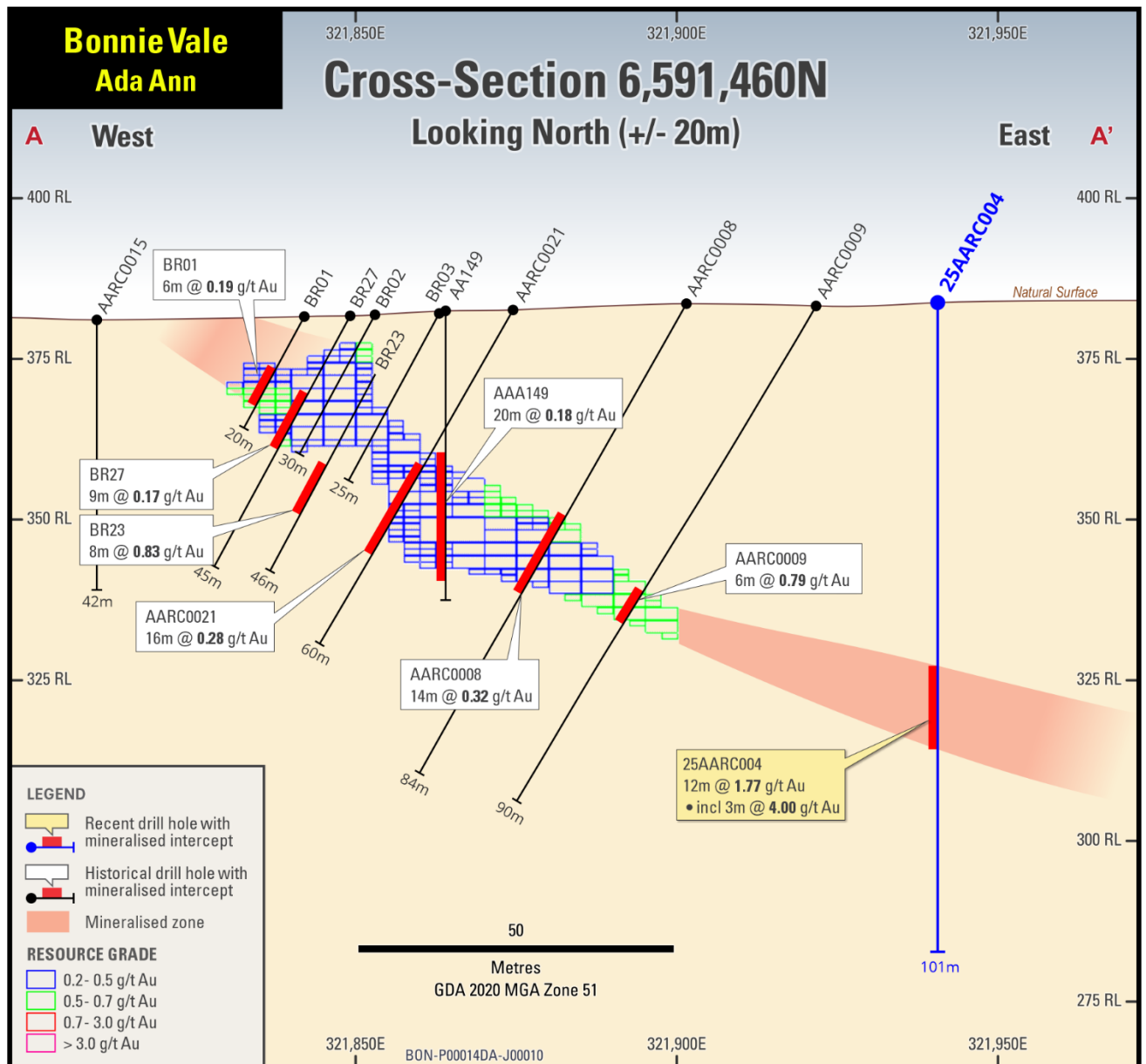
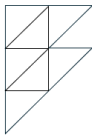


Figure 3. Cross section (A-A'), looking north ~20m along strike, showing MRE geology and Au mineralisation of historic drilling (black text) and significant, recent FRS drilling (blue text). Drilling intercept widths are down-hole widths and not true widths.

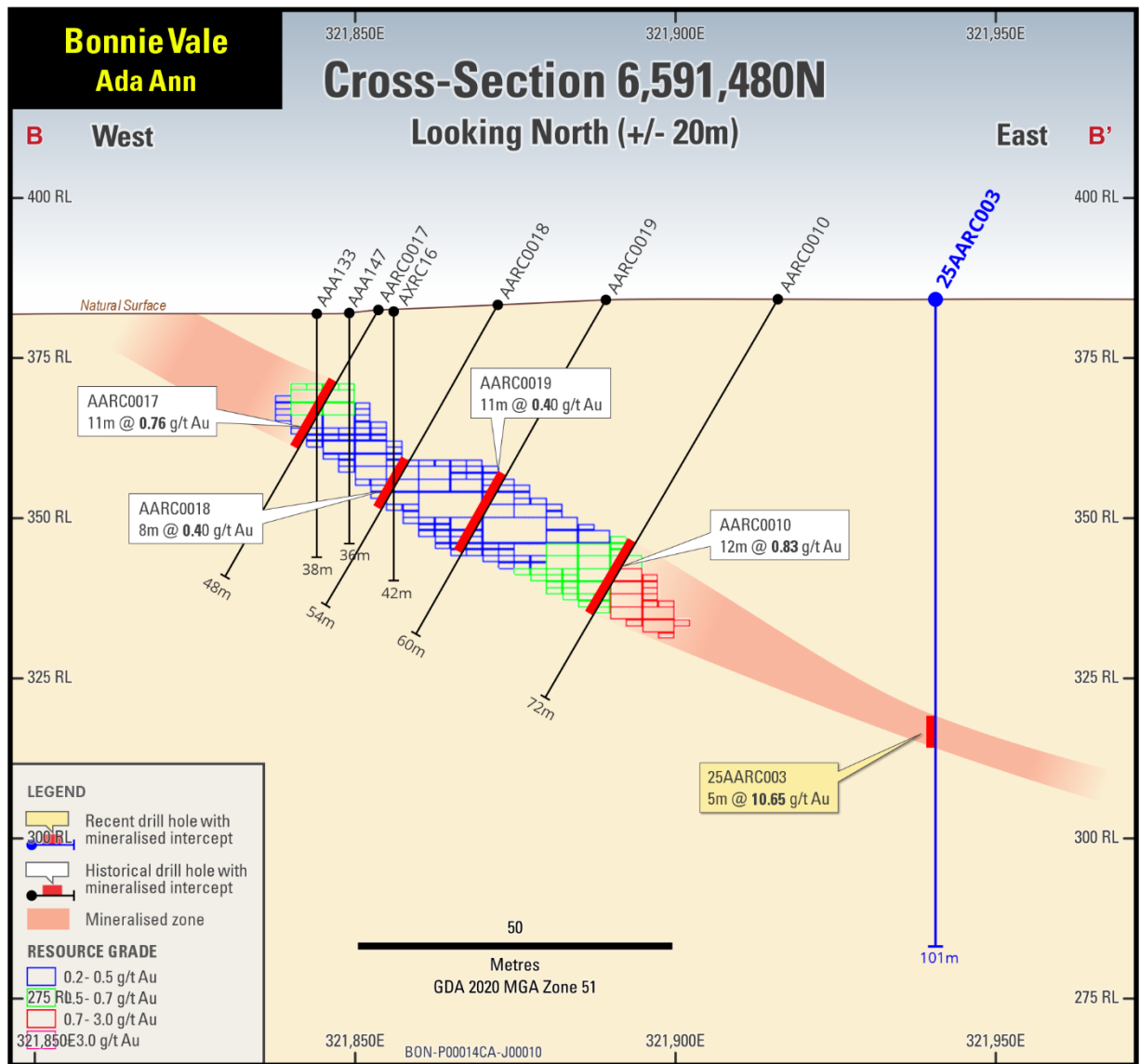
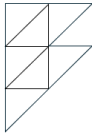
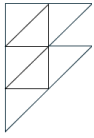


Figure 4. Cross section (B-B'), looking north ~20m along strike, showing MRE geology and Au mineralisation of historic drilling (black text) and significant, recent FRS drilling (blue text). Drilling intercept widths are down-hole widths and not true widths.



Next steps

The phase 4 step-out drilling program is planned, PoW is submitted and will focus on testing areas immediately adjacent to the existing resource envelope, targeting down-dip and along-strike extensions identified from previous drilling and geological modelling. Results from this campaign are expected to provide valuable data to support potential resource growth and further refine the geological understanding of the Ada Ann system.

This announcement has been authorised for release by Forrestania Resources' Board.

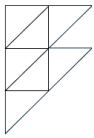
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About Forrestania Resources Limited

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) is a rapidly growing gold exploration and development company focused on building a portfolio of high-quality projects across Western Australia's premier mining districts.

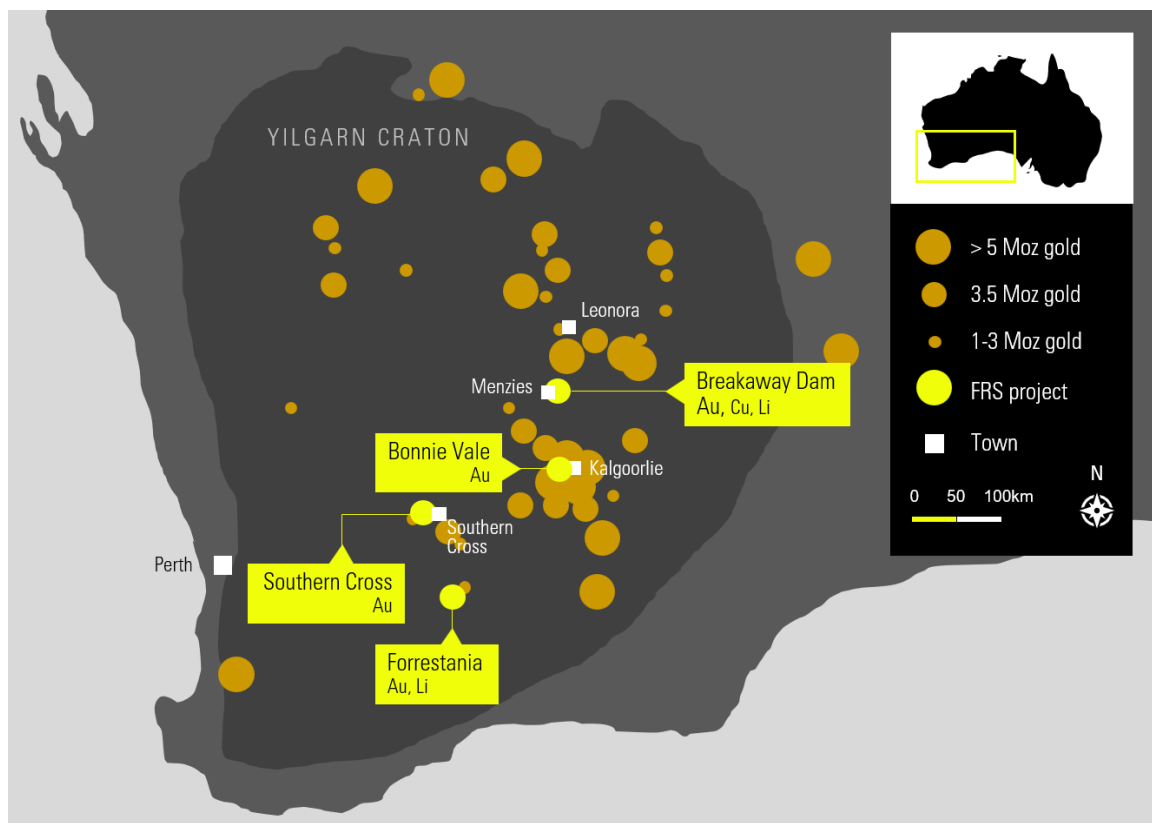
Led by a refreshed and experienced board, Forrestania is strategically expanding its footprint across the Southern Cross, Eastern Goldfields and Forrestania regions through disciplined exploration, selective acquisitions and a commitment to unlocking the broader potential of these highly prospective belts.

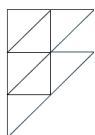
In the Southern Cross district, the Company is advancing a strategy to define significant gold resources that can support long-term development opportunities.

The Forrestania Project, from which the Company takes its name, lies within a world-class mineral province adjacent to the historic Bounty gold mine (~1Moz historic production) and in proximity to major mining operations, underscoring the region's exceptional prospectivity.

Further north, Forrestania's projects near Coolgardie and Menzies provide additional exposure to gold and base metals within proven mineralised corridors of the Eastern Goldfields.

Forrestania Resources is dedicated to creating shareholder value through systematic exploration, strong technical execution and a focused approach to growing its gold asset base across Western Australia.





Competent person's statement

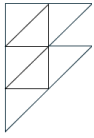
The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Manohar Ghorpade. Mr. Ghorpade is the Chief Geologist of Forrestania Resources Limited and is a member of AusIMM (No. 307320). Mr. Ghorpade has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Ghorpade consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Disclosure

The information in this announcement is based on the following publicly available ASX 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. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. If any geochemical sampling data is reported in this announcement, it is not intended to support a mineral resources estimation. Any drilling widths given in this announcement are down-hole widths and do not represent true widths.

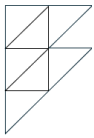


Appendix 1: Collar Data for Drillholes Included in this ASX Release

All Holes located on Tenement E15/1632.

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

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	Maximum Depth	Dip	Azimuth
25AARC001	321940	6591518	377	101	-90	0
25AARC002	321941	6591503	376	101	-90	0
25AARC003	321941	6591487	376	101	-90	0
25AARC004	321941	6591463	376	101	-90	0
25AARC005	321918	6591343	375	101	-90	0
25AARC006	321920	6591318	375	101	-90	0
25AARC008	321826	6591160	377	116	-60.2	270.2
25AARC009	321873	6591160	376	116	-59.6	268.8
25AARC010	321913	6591158	375	116	-60.2	269.4
25AARC011	321952	6591158	374	116	-60.9	271.3
25AARC018	321863	6591652	381	86	-60.4	271.3
25AARC019	321910	6591661	380	96	-59.6	271.3



Appendix 2: Significant Intercepts Table for the Ada Ann Phase 3 RC Drill program

All intervals of greater than 0.3 g/t gold with intervals of 2m samples only shown.

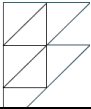
Drilling intercept widths are down-hole widths and not true widths.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Average Grade g/t	Gram Meters
25AARC001	64	68	4	0.44	1.77
25AARC002	59	60	1	1.63	1.63
25AARC002	68	71	3	1.33	3.98
25AARC003	65	70	5	10.65	53.25
25AARC004	55	69	14	1.54	21.56
25AARC005	No significant results				
25AARC006	51	52	1	3.34	3.34
25AARC008	18	19	1	0.77	0.77
25AARC008	31	32	1	0.34	0.34
25AARC008	49	50	1	1.01	1.01
25AARC009	57	58	1	0.33	0.33
25AARC009	72	75	3	2.12	6.36
25AARC010	76	78	2	0.36	0.72
25AARC011	No significant results				
25AARC018	47	48	1	1.15	1.15
25AARC019	No significant results				

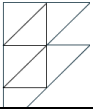
Appendix 3 – JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

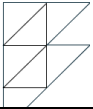
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). 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.	- All FRS (25AARC0001 to 25AARC006, 25AARC008 to 25AARC011 and 25AARC18- 25AARC0019) were completed by RC drilling. VM Drilling were the drilling contractor and utilised Austex X325. - Industry standard practices were applied to the drilling programme and sampling. Representative 4m composite samples were taken from the spoil piles, with a hand size aluminium scoop. These samples were collected in a numbered calico bag, recorded by FRS staff and submitted to Nagrom Perth (sample sizes were approximately 1.5kg up to 2.5kg were collected). 1m single splits were also taken off the rig (in numbered calico bags) from the cone splitter and mineralised zones (>0.1g/t Au) were recently submitted to the lab, based on the results from the 4m composites (these 1m results are not being announced here). The sampling details of these samples were recorded by FRS geologists and recorded on paper, spreadsheet and then transferred to the company database. - Regular air and manual cleaning of the rig cyclone was undertaken to remove potential contaminants. - The 4m composite samples were submitted to Nagrom Lab, Perth. - Samples were submitted for Au analysis using AuMe-TL43 (aqua regia); Aqua regia digestion of 25g sample, followed by trace Au and multi-element analyses by ICP-MS and ICP-AES. - Historical drilling at Ada Ann: - Holes with AA1-AA51 were completed by RC drilling, 1m samples were laid on the ground and samples that were thought to be mineralized were sent for assay, some were composited and some were not; other metre intervals that were not interpreted to be mineralized were not assayed. Samples are believed to have been assayed by Aqua Regia techniques at Kalgoorlie assay laboratories. Laboratory documentation for all the assays is not available. - After a review of holes AA1-AA51, Gindalbie Metals sampled intervals not sampled previously. This sampling was performed by scoop sampling the bagged individual drill samples still on site, with both individual and composite samples being taken. It was not possible to riffle split the samples (as presumably would-have been the case with Stockwell's original



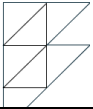
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		samples) as many of the samples were cemented into hard masses, some were wet and the cost of drying pulverising and splitting the samples was not thought to be warranted. Instead as representative a sample as possible was obtained by breaking up the samples and scoop sampling throughout the sample. • Holes BR1-19 were completed by RAB drilling, drill samples were collected over a 2m interval, via a cyclone, a representative sample was taken using a pipe, composited to 6m samples and sent to Genalysis for fire assay. Historical reports suggest that any sample returning a 6m composite value >0.1g/t Au had the corresponding 2m samples submitted to Genalysis for fire assay, but not all of these 2m assays are available. • Holes BR20-24 were also completed by RAB drilling, one metre samples were collected and then speared, composited over four metre intervals and submitted to Genalysis for gold analysis by AAS (50gm charge). Intervals returning greater than 0.25g/t gold were resampled on a one metre basis and re-assayed, using the same technique. • Holes BR25-29 were drilled by RC; one metre samples were collected and then speared, composited over four metre intervals and submitted to Genalysis for gold analysis by AAS (50gm charge). Intervals returning greater than 0.25g/t gold were resampled on a one metre basis and re-assayed, using the same technique. • Holes with prefix AXRC were completed by Amex Resources and the holes were drilled by RC. No other details regarding sampling and assaying techniques are given in the ASX release and only those results announced by AMEX Resources are utilized here. A number of AXRC holes in the cross sections and maps have no known drilling results as AMEX did not release full assay data. • FRS geochem rock chip/percussion samples: A representative sample was taken of any outcrops sampled by FRS and the location GPS'd. For samples taken from historic spoil piles, a mineralized zone was identified by FRS geologists, a representative sample was then taken of this zone and the location GPS'd. Initially, all samples were sampled by ALS for "Trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. 25g nominal sample weight (Au-TL43); a number of these results were over the detection limit and as such, these were re-assayed for Au by 25g Aqua Regia Digestion - Overrange analysis of digested sample (Au-AROR43).
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and	• All FRS (25AARC0001 to 25AARC006, 25AARC008 to 25AARC011 and 25AARC18- 25AARC0019) were completed by RC drilling; RC drilling was



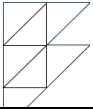
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	typically undertaken using a 5 ¼" hammer bit. Historic holes at Ada Ann were drilled using both RAB and RC rigs (see above for details); due to the historic nature of the reporting, the only details about the Rigs utilised are available for AA52-AA58 which were completed using Mole Pioneer rig with a 4.5 inch sampling hammer and a Schramm rig with a 5 inch face sampling hammer and BR1-19 which utilized a Warman drill rig operated by Westralian Diamond Drilling, BR20-24 drilled with a Mole Pioneer rig from Westralian Diamond Drillers of Boulder. This rig proved unsatisfactory in the hard ground encountered at relatively shallow depths and a Warman RC rig was used for holes BRC25-29
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	- For all FRS drilling, all percussion sample recoveries were noted in the sampling and geological logs. No significant issues were noted for sample recoveries. Moisture was also logged, but no wet samples were recorded during the program. - No known sampling bias is known to have taken place and no known relationship exists between grade and sample recovery. - No known sample bias has been noted in any WAMEX reports for the historic drilling and Ada Ann. - For all of the historic drilling at Ada Ann, recovery details are unknown, however site visits have determined that most samples appear to be consistent in size.
<i>Logging</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- All of the drilled percussion chips from the FRS RC program were geologically logged by a qualified geologist to a level of detail that could support a mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. The drilling was logged on site with every metre studied and logged and exported to the Company database. - Qualitative logging included lithology, alteration and textures; quantitative logging, including sulphide and other mineral percentages. Additionally, each hole was photographed. - Full geological logs are unavailable for the historic holes at Ada Ann and details of the logging practice is unknown. Logging data is located on historic WAMEX reports and the data transfer of these logs to the Company database has not been feasible for all holes as many of the logs are illegible. FRS geologists have entered geological data from the historic logs into the Company database.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>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.</i>	Representative 4m composite samples were taken throughout the programme. These samples were assayed for gold, by aqua regia. Aqua regia digestion of 25g sample, followed by trace Au and multi-element



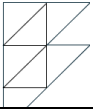
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative 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.	analyses by ICP-MS and ICP-AES. Samples were sampled dry. - RC samples were split using a rig mounted cone splitter, at 1m intervals, to obtain a sample for assay of approximately 3-5kg. - The sampling detailed above is considered industry standard and is believed to be representative of the material collected. - CRMs (certified reference material) were used for QAQC purposes. Industry CRM standards were inserted every 30 samples by the Company and internal QAQC reviews indicate that all CRMs were within acceptable ranges. - For the drilling completed at Ada Ann by BHP Utah, Gindalbie Gold and A Stockwell, the sample preparation (if given in historic WAMEX reports) is detailed within the JORC table. In general, composite samples were taken during most drilling programs and 1m split samples were taken within mineralized areas, after results had been returned. This is standard industry practice. There is no mention in the historic reports of wet 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 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.	- CRMs (certified reference material) were used for QAQC purposes. Industry CRM standards were inserted every 30 samples and internal Company QAQC reviews indicate that all CRMs returned results that were within acceptable ranges. - Additionally, Nagrom insert industry blanks, standards and duplicates into their analysis. - At Ada Ann for the AA52-AA58 holes: Samples were collected every one metre by splitting a 2-3 kg sample off after passing the one metre drill volume through the rig cyclone. Four metre composites were scoop sampled from the splitter reject for all portions of the holes except for the :zones of interest, in which the individual metre sample was submitted for assay. Samples were submitted to-Amdel Laboratories Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by Aqua Regia techniques with a LLD of 0.02ppm Au. No details of QAQC are given. - For AA1-AA52, The 1m sampling was performed by ‘scoop sampling the bagged individual drill samples still on site, with both individual and composite samples being taken. It was not possible to riffle split the samples (as presumably would-have been the case with Stockwell’s original samples) as many of the samples were cemented into hard masses, some were wet and the cost of drying pulverising and splitting the samples was not thought to be warranted. Instead as representative a sample as possible was obtained by breaking up the samples and scoop sampling throughout the



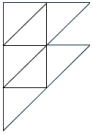
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sample. Some 150 samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories. No QAQC details are given for this or the original composite sampling. For the BR holes: Drill samples over a 2 metre interval were collected via a cyclone; a representative sample was taken utilising a pipe, composited: over 6 metres, bagged and submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold using fire assay techniques. Any 6 metre composite sample which returned an assay value greater than 0.1ppm Au was resampled by collecting the three corresponding 2m samples and submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold using fire assay techniques. No details of QAQC are given in the WAMEX report but industry standard is assumed.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- A number of holes within the Company drilling program were designed to both test and verify the historic drilling results. These holes were designed in close proximity to existing high grade, historic intersections. - Significant intersections from the FRS drilling program have been validated by the FRS Exploration Manager. - All logging was completed on site, whilst drilling using a Toughbook on an excel based logging template. Once complete, this template was sent to the Company database administrator and entered into the Company (access) database. - Significant intersections from historic Ada Ann drilling had already been verified internally by the Company from WAMEX reports and ASX releases, but the Company believed it necessary to confirm the results with drilling. - Historic drilling data was collected via digital logging hardware and software using in-house logging methodology and codes. - Historic logging data was validated and entered into an industry standard master database maintained by the FRS database administrator. - All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included in the Company's Access database. - Assay data has not been adjusted from WAMEX report data, with the exception of coordinates which have been adjusted from historic grids.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- All of the recent FRS drilling have had their collars GPS'd using a handheld GPS. All collar details are available in the supplementary data tables below. - All holes were downhole surveyed by VM drilling using an industry standard gyro tool. - Many of the historic holes at Ada Ann have had their collar locations originally approximated from historic WAMEX reports and associated maps. These hole locations have been verified in the field where possible GPS'd and the collar locations have then been updated, if required. Many collars



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		were missing due to the historic pits removing them. The location of these has been approximated based on known locations, holes, other reference points. • Down hole, historic surveys at Ada Ann are unknown. All images relating to drill holes at Ada Ann have the original planned or reported dip and azimuth.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The FSR drill holes have been strategically placed to test historic intersections and to test the potential extent of the mineralisation at depth and along strike. Holes have been also been designed laterally (east west) ~20-40m apart across the strike of the mineralisation and approximately 20-50m along the strike of the mineralisation. • 4m composite samples have been taken throughout the drill program. • The historic samples at Ada Ann were originally composited over various down hole lengths from 2-6m; in most (but not all cases) mineralized zones were then 1m sampled and assayed. • At this stage, the data is not being used to create a mineral resource, further drilling will be required.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• The FRS drilling program was (with the exception of AARC0015) drilled to the west at -60 in order to test the mineralisation at a perpendicular angle. AARC0015 was drilled vertically due to environmentally limiting factors and the resulting inability to drill to the west at -60. • The orientation of drilling and sampling is not anticipated to have any significant biasing effects. • The majority of historic drill holes reported in this announcement at Ada Ann are generally angled to the west and are interpreted (according to WAMEX reports and previous ASX announcements) to have intersected the mineralised structures approximately perpendicular to their dip. • The relationship of the historic holes between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All 4m composite sample calico bags were collected in green bags which were sealed and taken by FRS geologists and shipment to Nagrom Perth. • All 1m sample calico bags have been collected in green bags. • It is presumed that there was adequate sample security measures undertaken for the historic drilling reported at Ada Ann and Bonnie Vale North. • All samples taken by FRS were handled only by FRS geologists or contractors to FRS before they were taken to Nagrom.

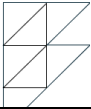


Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice.	- No audit or review has been completed on the work reported in this announcement. - The historic data that was located within WAMEX has been compiled and loaded into the Forrestania Resources' database with validations where possible, but no audits were undertaken on the historic work.

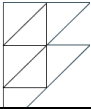


Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

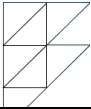
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness 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.	- The data in this announcement relates to FRS drilling and historic drilling completed on exploration licence: E15/1632 and recently applied mining lease MLA15/1940. - E15/1632 and E15/1534 are part of an option agreement between Outback Minerals Pty Ltd and Forrester Resources Limited. - The tenements are held securely and no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate have been identified.
Exploration by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The Ada Ann prospect has had the following WAMEX reported and known work completed: - Loaming operations in the late 1970's led to the sinking of a shallow vertical shaft on GML 15/6729 from which a short crosscut east intersects an auriferous quartz vein dipping ~ 60° east (Fey, 1989). The recorded gold production of 60 tonnes at 1.25g/t Au was reported to have come from trenches and pits adjacent to the shaft. - Emu Hill held Prospecting Licences P15/96 and P15/97 as part of a Prospectus. These tenements enclosed the present tenement Emu Hill conducted limited surface and underground rock chip and quartz vein sampling and then relinquished the tenements. - Coolgardie Mining Associates re-pegged P15/96 and P15/97 as P15/1440 and P15/1439 respectively as part of their Prospectus. Coolgardie Mining Associates also conducted surface and underground chip sampling. They also established a baseline some 400 metres long through the area of workings, which was used for drilling by subsequent operators. They then relinquished the tenements. - During April 1988 BHP-UTAH Minerals International (BHP) under an option to purchase the tenements from a Mr D Skett, drilled 19 RAB holes (BRO1-19) for 573 metres in the vicinity of the workings using the baseline established by Coolgardie Mining Associates. The drilling was performed with a Warman drill rig operated by Westralian Diamond Drilling of Boulder WA. - The drilling was undertaken along fences approximately 40 metres apart, with an average of three holes, spaced ten metres apart, completed on each fence. All holes were planned at 60° dip to 295°. Drilling targeted the flat east dipping shear zone. Drill samples over a two metre interval were collected via a cyclone; a representative sample was taken utilising a pipe, composited over six metres,



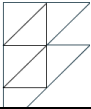
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		bagged and submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by AAS. Any six metre composite sample returning an assay value greater than 0.1 ppm Au was resampled by collecting the three corresponding two metre samples and submitted to Genalysis for gold by fire assay. Gold mineralisation was intersected in the flat east dipping shear, with sporadic quartz veining within the shear appearing to concentrate the gold (Roche, 1988). The drilling demonstrated the possible spotty coarse gold nature of mineralisation, with specks of free gold evident when logging and also the poor repeatability of some of the higher grade assays. • P Fey conducted follow up drilling to the BHP drilling in October and November 1988. In the period 23-25 October 1988 five RAB holes (BR20-24) for 210 metres were drilled with a Mole Pioneer rig from Westralian Diamond Drillers of Boulder. This rig proved unsatisfactory in the hard ground encountered at relatively shallow depths and a Warman RC rig was used for holes BRC25-29 totalling 263 metres, drilled between 16-21 November 1988. For all holes except BR20-21 (2 metre samples), one metre samples were collected and then speared, composited over four metre intervals and submitted to Genalysis for gold analysis by AAS (50gm charge). Intervals returning greater than 0.25g/t gold were resampled on a one metre basis and re-assayed, using the same technique. Significant gold mineralisation was found associated with zones of epidotisation and quartz veining (Fey, 1989). The presence of coarse gold was again demonstrated by the considerable spread in the value of repeat assays and free gold was again panned. • This drilling demonstrated that the strike of the flat east dipping shear was in fact more north-south than the north-easterly direction assumed by BHP. • In 1993 A Stockwell pegged cancelled GML's 15/6729 "Ada Ann", and 15/6718 as P15/3443 . Stockwell mounted an RC drill program to follow up intersections from the BHP and Fey drilling programs. • Holes AA01-51 were completed by Stockwell for 1892 metres over the central portion of the mineralisation, delineated by previous operators. A few holes were also completed further south near old pits and costeans. None of the holes were systematically sampled, Stockwell sampling only those portions of the holes he thought would assay. Samples are believed to have been assayed by Aqua Regia techniques at Kalgoorlie assay laboratories. Laboratory documentation for all the assays is not available. This drilling highlighted the presence of steeper quartz vein hosted mineralisation in the hanging wall of the flat east dipping shear as well as intersecting mineralisation in the flat shear itself.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Following completion of the drilling Stockwell commenced a small mining operation on the steep east dipping quartz veins intersected by the drilling. A small pit was dug to a depth of six metres from which 150 tonnes averaging 7 g/t Au was treated at the Kintore mill of M Pavlinovich (pers. comm. A Stockwell). • Gindalbie completed 7 RC holes for 451m in 1996: AA52-AA58. • Amex Resources completed further drilling in 2000, 18 RC holes were completed but AMEX did not confirm the metres drilled and not all details were reported to the ASX. • Outback Minerals Pty Ltd completed 3 holes at Bonnie Vale North (E15/1534) in 2022.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• 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. • Ada Ann is thought to be composed of an ultramafic and shear zone hosted by a basalt. It sits within the Hampton Hill Formation, in close proximity to a geological contact with the Black Flag Group. • Additionally, the Kunanalling Shear runs approximately north-west through E15/1534. • The drilling results suggest a shear hosted gold system with contact mineralisation on the footwall and hanging wall basalts and schists (respectively).
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>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 dept, hole length</i> • <i>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.</i>	• All material information is summarised in the Tables and Figures included in the body of the announcement and/or within the supplementary data. The supplementary information is available at the end of this announcement, following the JORC table. • Historical drilling WAMEX reports: A49504, A2523, A25113, A28449, A109745, A58256 and A54843 were used to confirm data for this report; data includes areas that were previously mapped during historic activities. ASX (Amex Resources) Gold drill intercepts at Ada Ann 8th April 2008. Additional information was found in the AMEX Resources quarterly report for June 2008 and the Aurelia Resources IPO prospectus 2012. • The location of historic drilling is based on historical reports and their underlying data. • Data for some drill holes, including assay information, hole depth and collar details are missing from some of the historic WAMEX reports. Composite assay grades for AXRC holes have been included, even when the collar locations are



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		unknown as they have previously been released to the ASX: None of the AXRC holes have been used in the cross sections within this announcement. • The historic Amex Resources announcement can be found here: https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080408/pdf/318gn138jg5j59.pdf • Several holes at Ada Ann, with AA and BR as a prefix have had their coordinates and collar locations estimated based on historic maps within WAMEX reports and the historic collars located at the Ada Ann prospect that correspond and correlate with the collar position on the maps. These have been recorded on a GPS and entered into the FRS database.
Data aggregation methods	• <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>	• All significant intersections that are reported in this announcement are based on a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade, allowing for internal dilution by two “waste” or sub-grade samples. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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>	• Historic reports suggest mineralisation dips at -60 to the east and all holes (with the exception of AARC0015) were drilled to the west at -60 in order to test the mineralisation at a perpendicular angle. • Down hole lengths are reported in this announcement, true width is not reported in this announcement, but given the angle of mineralisation (historically reported) and the angle of drilling, the down hole width and true width are potentially similar lengths. • Further drilling is required to determine the true geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle. •
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 views.</i>	• Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document. • Geological sections have been created from the Company’s geological logs of both recent and historic drilling. • Other geological maps are courtesy of DMIRS, 1:500000 interpreted bedrock geology of WA. •



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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.	- Representative reporting has been made in the body of the announcement and all assay results are available within the supplementary data. - All of the available assay intersections for the historic holes with prefix AA, BR, KSRC, CCRC and AXRC holes have previously been reported in ASX announcements, made by FRS: https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02793925-6A1202059 https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02805177-6A1206868 https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02667890-6A1150921 - Due to historic, selective sampling, not every metre has been assayed or sampled from the historic holes. - Representative reporting of significant intersections is also included in the body of the announcement and in the supplementary data.
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: A49504, A2523, A25113, A28449, A109745, A58256 and A54843 were used to confirm data for this report. An additional WAMEX report by Outback Minerals was also used for the KSRC holes (the WAMEX report number is unknown as it has only recently been submitted). Also used as reference material and for data: ASX (Amex Resources) Gold drill intercepts at Ada Ann 8th April 2008.
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 company is hopeful of completing further exploration drilling in the near future to confirm the extent of the mineralisation. - Further exploration work is also planned across the tenement and the Bonnie Vale project area.