FORRESTANIA RESOURCES

Forrestania Resources Ltd
Suite 1, 295 Rokeby Road
Subiaco WA 6008

ASX: FRS

Phone +61 8 6555 2950
info@forrestaniaresources.com.au
ACN 647 899 698

forrestaniaresources.com.au

13 March 2026

ASX RELEASE

Forrestania Maiden British Hill Drilling Confirms Significant Mineralised Depth Extensions

Highlights:

- **Forrestania's Maiden British Hill drill program completed: 10 holes for 2,655m (2,315m RC and 340m diamond tails)**
- **Drilling aimed at expanding the British Hill Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)**
- **Initial batch of assay results received, confirming multiple mineralised zones**

- **Significant high-grade RC intersections include:**
  - **1 metre @ 4.00 g/t gold from 165 metres (26BHRC0004)**
  - **2 metres @ 1.43 g/t gold from 168 metres (26BHRC0004)**
  - **2 metres @ 2.59 g/t gold from 172 metres (26BHRC0004)**
  - **9 metres @ 1.45 g/t gold from 184 metres (26BHRC0005)**
  - **11 metres @ 1.93 g/t gold from 196 metres (26BHRC0005)**
  - **4 metres @ 3.27 g/t gold from 210 metres (26BHRC0005)**

- **Significant high-grade Diamond tail intersections include:**
  - **5 metres @ 1.43 g/t gold from 295 metres (26BHRD003)**
  - **1.31 metres @ 1.08 g/t gold from 304.7 metres (26BHRD003)**
  - **5.77 metres @ 1.64 g/t gold from 309.5 metres (26BHRD003)**
  - **6.0 metres @ 1.07 g/t gold from 345 metres (26BHRD003)**
  - **8.0 metres @ 1.44 g/t gold from 365 metres (26BHRD003)**
  - **1 metre @ 2.49 g/t gold from 448 metres (26BHRD003)**

- **Drilling confirms mineralisation extends down dip to the east and along strike to the north and south**
- **Further assay results pending**

Forrestania Resources' Chairman David Geraghty commented:

These initial drill results from British Hill are an encouraging start. The drilling is helping us better understand the system and will guide the next phase of drilling as we move with intent to further increase the size and potential of the British Hill Mineral Resource Estimate. Importantly, the project sits on a granted Mining Lease and is located close to the Lake Johnston processing facility, which positions British Hill well as we continue advancing the project.

Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) ("FRS" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the initial batch of assay results from the British Hill drill program.

About the British Hill Gold Project

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

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

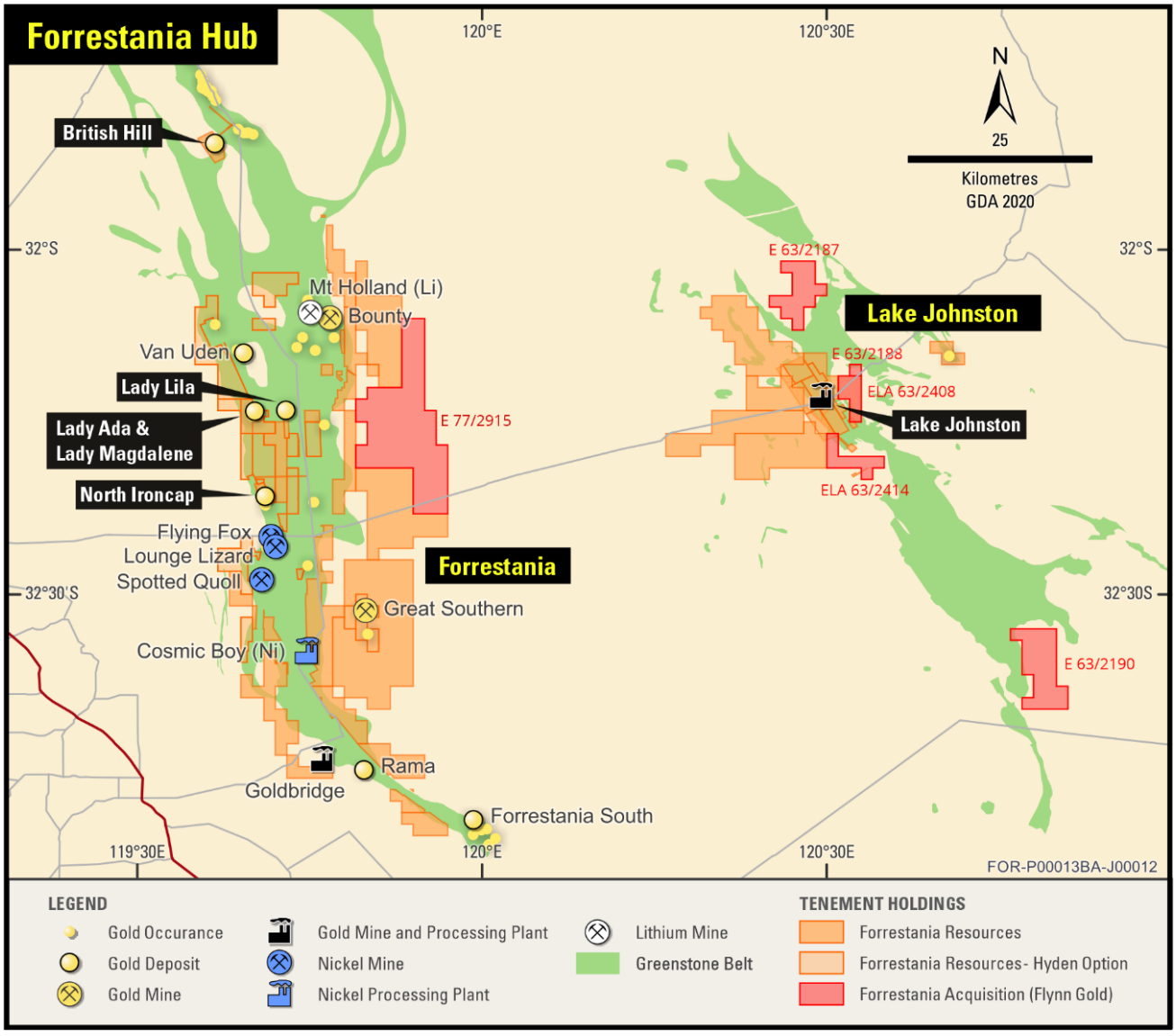

Figure 1. Forrestania Hub location

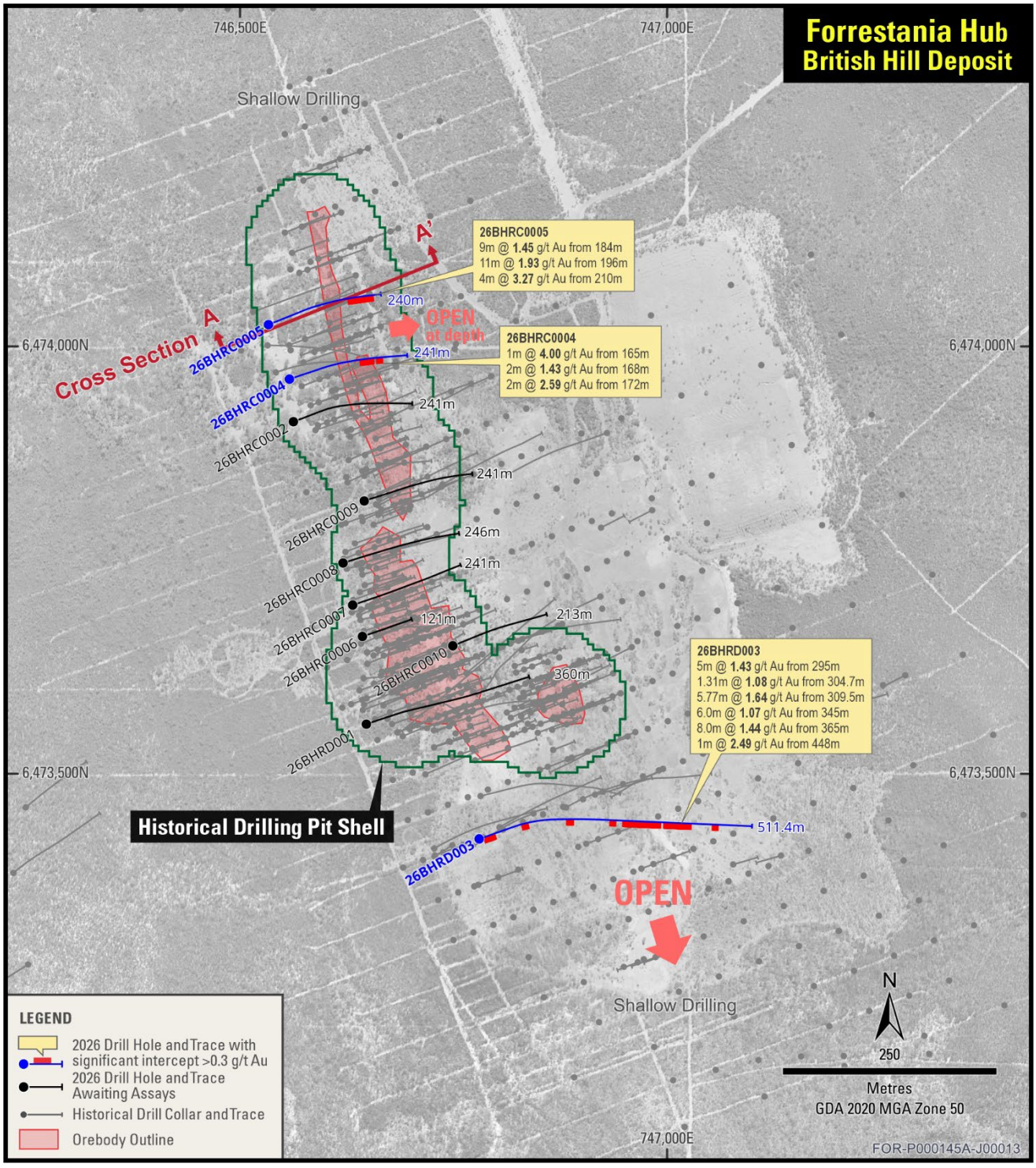

Figure 2. British Hill Drill Collar location

British Hill – RC and Diamond Tail Drill Program

The Company recently completed its British Hill drill program (10 holes for 2,655.37m) at the British Hill Project. The drilling has successfully given the Company a stronger understanding of the geology of the deposits, as well as successfully testing mineralisation at depth and along strike, with assay results including:

- **26BHRD003**
  - 3 metres @ 1.04 g/t gold from 111 metres
  - 5 metres @ 1.43 g/t gold from 295 metres
  - 1.31 metres @ 1.08 g/t gold from 304.69 metres
  - 5.77 metres @ 1.64 g/t gold from 309.48 metres
  - 2.66 metres @ 1.16 g/t gold from 331 metres
  - 6 metres @ 1.07 g/t gold from 345 metres
  - 8 metres @ 1.44 g/t gold from 365 metres
  - 1 metres @ 2.49 g/t gold from 448 metres

- **26BHRC0004**
  - 1 metre @ 4.00 g/t gold from 165 metres
  - 2 metres @ 1.43 g/t gold from 168 metres
  - 2 metres @ 2.59 g/t gold from 172 metres
  - 1 metre @ 1.84 g/t gold from 179 metres

- **26BHRC0005**
  - 9 metres @ 1.45 g/t gold from 184 metres
  - 11 metres @ 1.93 g/t gold from 196 metres
  - 4 metres @ 3.27 g/t gold from 210 metres

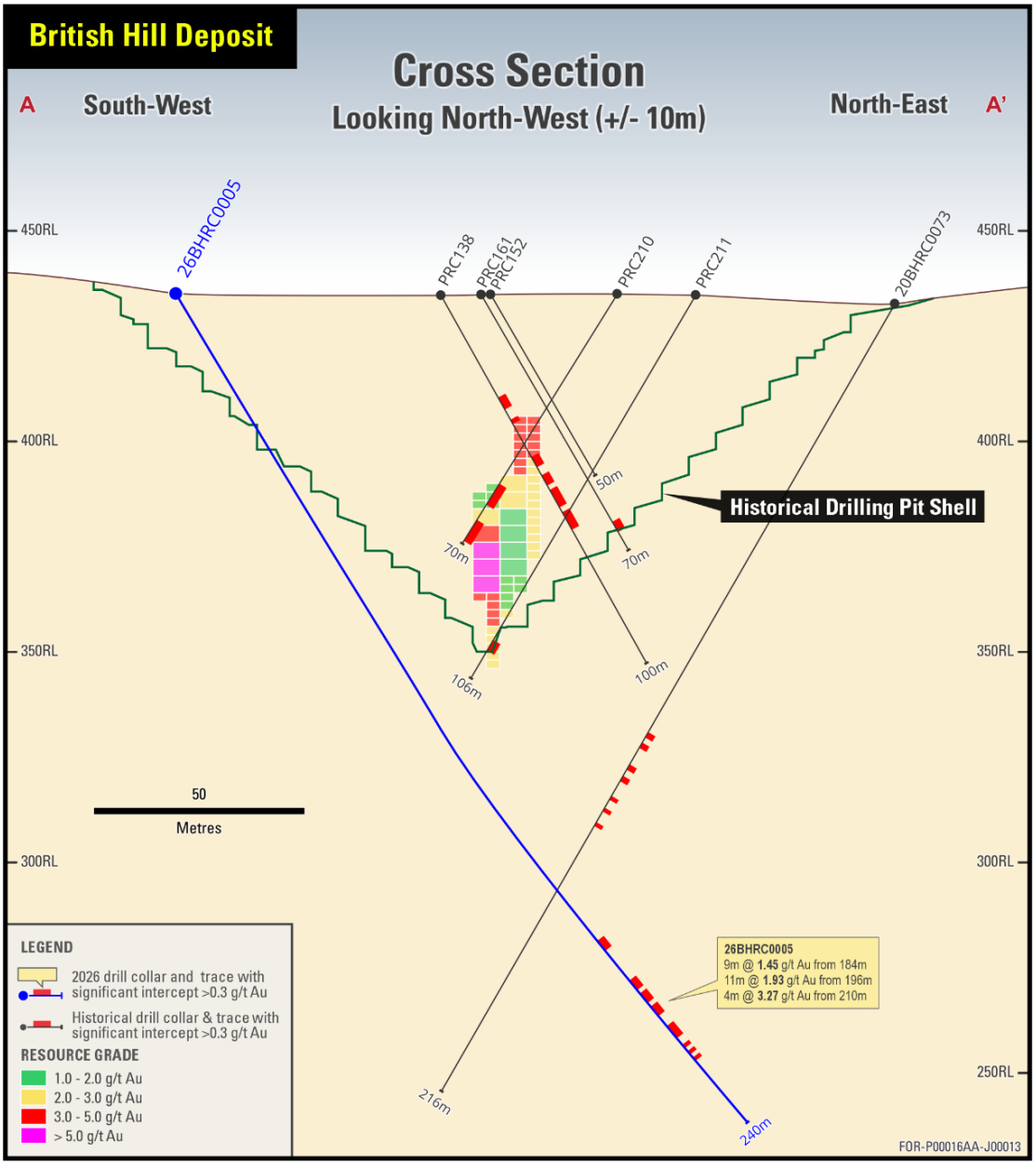

Figure 3. Cross Section A to A[1]

This announcement has been authorised for release by Forrestania Resources' Board.
For further information please contact:

David Geraghty
Executive Chairman
Phone +61 8 6555 2950
info@forrestaniaresources.com.au

Investor Relations
Lucas Robinson
Investor Relations
Phone +61(0) 408 228 889
lucas@corporatestorytime.com

Paul Berson
Investor Relations
Phone +61(0) 421 647 445
paul@corporatestorytime.com

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 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.

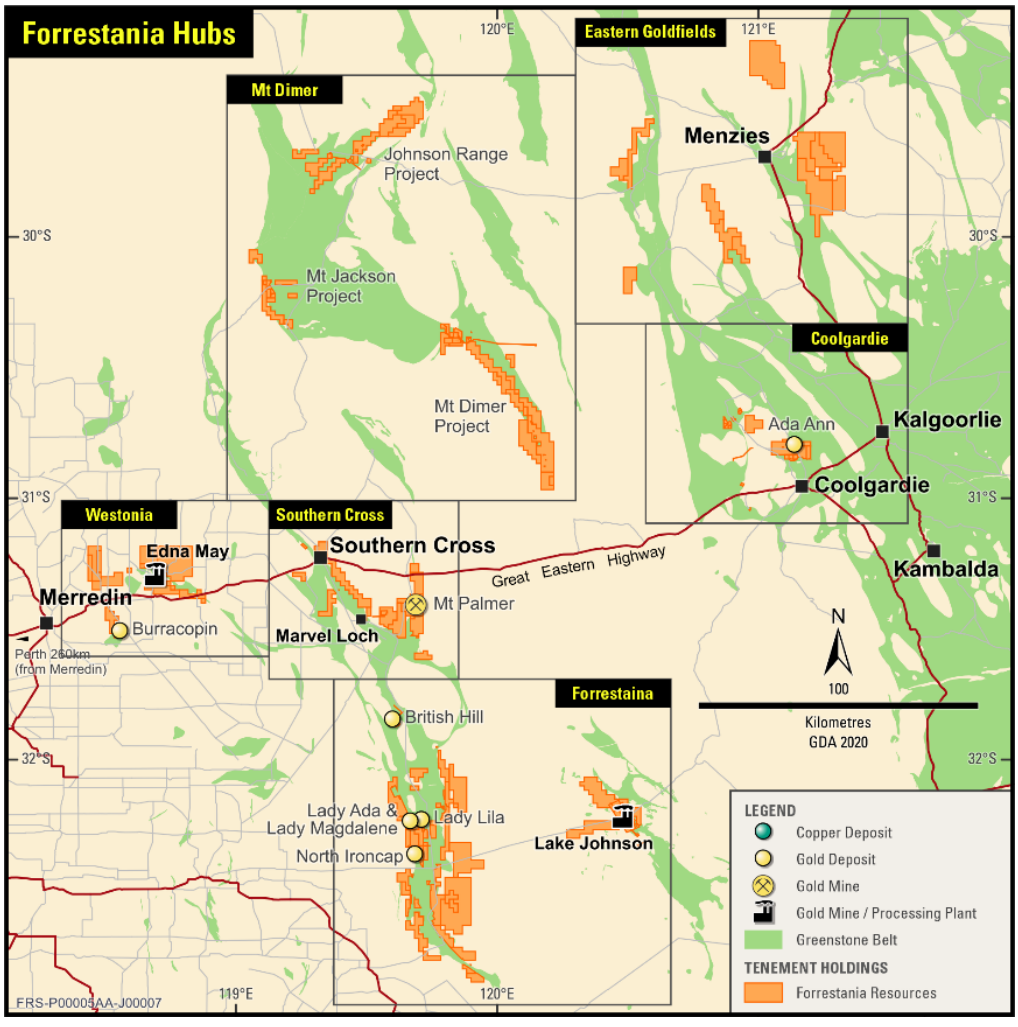

Figure 4. Forrestania Regional Hub locations

Competent Person's Statement

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

Disclosure

The information in this announcement is based on the following publicly available ASX 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 M77/1256.

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
26BHRD001	746647	6473557	444	360	-56.8	74.2
26BHRD003	746779	6473422	449	511.37	-54.2	80.4
26BHRC0002	746561	6473910	438	241	-53.5	79.8
26BHRC0004	746557	6473960	436	241	-54.1	77.6
26BHRC0005	746532	6474024	435	240	-55.4	73.7
26BHRC0006	746642	6473659	443	121	-59.7	70.7
26BHRC0007	746631	6473696	442	241	-60.0	69.7
26BHRC0008	746619	6473745	441	246	-55.1	75.4
26BHRC0009	746644	6473818	439	241	-56.9	75.8
26BHRC0010	746748	6473648	440	213	-56.9	71.2

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

All intervals of greater than 0.3 g/t gold with intervals of 1m 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
26BHRD001	Awaiting results				
26BHRD003	17	18	1	0.39	0.4
26BHRD003	26	27	1	0.34	0.3
26BHRD003	31	32	1	0.42	0.4
26BHRD003	111	114	3	1.04	3.1
26BHRD003	199	201	3	0.49	1.5
26BHRD003	273	274	1	0.50	0.5
26BHRD003	295	300	5	1.43	7.2
26BHRD003	302	303	1	0.45	0.5
26BHRD003	304.69	306	1.31	1.08	1.4
26BHRD003	309.48	315.25	5.77	1.64	9.5
26BHRD003	318.8	322.5	3.7	0.48	1.8
26BHRD003	325	327.46	2.46	0.88	2.2
26BHRD003	331	333.66	2.66	1.16	3.1
26BHRD003	339.48	342	2.52	0.42	1.1
26BHRD003	345	351	6	1.07	6.4
26BHRD003	365	373	8	1.44	11.5
26BHRD003	381	384	3	0.87	2.6
26BHRD003	386	387	1	0.92	0.9
26BHRD003	391	395	4	0.71	2.8
26BHRD003	402	403	1	0.65	0.7
26BHRD003	448	449	1	2.49	2.5
26BHRC0002	Awaiting results				
26BHRC0004	165	166	1	4.00	4.0
26BHRC0004	168	170	2	1.43	2.9
26BHRC0004	172	174	2	2.59	5.2
26BHRC0004	179	180	1	1.84	1.8
26BHRC0004	194	195	1	0.33	0.3
26BHRC0005	184	193	9	1.45	13.1
26BHRC0005	196	207	11	1.93	21.2
26BHRC0005	210	214	4	3.27	13.1
26BHRC0005	216	221	5	0.46	2.3
26BHRC0006	Awaiting results				
26BHRC0007	Awaiting results				
26BHRC0008	Awaiting results				
26BHRC0009	Awaiting results				
26BHRC0010	Awaiting results				

Appendix 3: Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC 2012 Explanation*	Comment
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Legacy : Historic diamond and RC drilling was used to bolster the geological interp and does not contribute to the data relied on for estimation. Legacy samples were assayed at various laboratories in WA, Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50g Fire Assay. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals. Diamond core samples are assumed to have been taken at between 0.3 and 1.2m intervals. IMD: Samples were all analysed by Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50g Fire Assay. All IMD sampling was conducted using IMD QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and duplicates for qualitative analysis. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals. FRS: Samples were all analysed by Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. Samples are pulverised in the laboratory (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying via 50g Fire Assay. All sampling was conducted using FRS QAQC sampling protocols which are in accordance with industry best practice. – including, blanks, standards and duplicates for qualitative analysis. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at between 0.3 and 1.0m intervals.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	IMD: RC drilling was via 5 3/8th inch face sampling hammer. Drilling is via NQ and HQ diamond coring (triple tubing was used to aid recoveries in heavily weathered core. All IMD holes were surveyed using a reflex Gyro north seeking gyroscopic instrument (or equivalent) to obtain accurate down-hole directional data where ground conditions allowed. Legacy holes were at times twinned to gauge their spatial veracity and this showed good correlation between IMD and legacy drilling. FRS: RC drilling was via 5 ¼" face sampling hammer. Drilling is via NQ and HQ diamond coring .
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias*	Each individual sample is visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. Wet RC samples aren't utilised. Drilling recoveries are logged and recorded and captured within the project database. Core loss is noted where it occurs. Some intervals of core loss result from highly weathered material in the regolith – where assays have been reported in these intervals, the missing interval has diluted at the reported assay grade of that interval The style of expected mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are expected to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Core and RC chips were both geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical, and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc.) logging codes. Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percent was estimated visually. All new core has been photographed wet and dry. Sulphides in the lode positions occur predominately as disseminated grains and rarely as fine stringers varying from 1 to 3%. Pyrite dominates >95% with lesser arsenopyrite are rarely chalcopyrite. The sulphides typically occur on the margins of quartz veins or internal to the host rock. All holes are logged in full

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Sub-sampling techniques and sampling preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	1m samples are taken in RC, or to the mineralised/ geological boundaries with a min length of 0.3m and a max length of 1.2m for core. RC samples are split using a cone splitter which is cleaned regularly to mitigate contamination. FRS drilling utilizes QAQC regime consisting of certified reference material checks, blanks, and duplicates. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the geological model and the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	QAQC protocols utilising Certified Reference Material (standards), blanks and duplicates were used. All checks passed quality test thresholds. All samples were prepared and assayed by an independent commercial laboratory whose instrumentation are regularly calibrated, utilising appropriate internal checks in QAQC. Geophysical tools and pXRF – N/A
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.*	Data collected in the field on paper or digital logs within tough-books computers, then transferred to the project database once collated and checked. IMD holes have been drilled near legacy holes, as proxy twins, with results mirroring each other within acceptable limits. All data is validated by the supervising geologist and sent to the Perth office for further validation and integration into a *Microsoft Access* database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill holes were located using handheld GPS. Drill hole collar positions have been accurately surveyed utilising DGPS survey equipment to an accuracy of +/- 0.01m. Down holes surveys were completed using gyro. The grid system used for locating the collar positions of drillholes is GDA2020. RL's referenced are AHDRL

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
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.*	Exploration results are reported for single holes only. Drilling has been completed on a grid drilled orthogonal to the N/S mineralisation, generally toward 090 and typically on nominal 25 and 25m spaced drill lines. The main deposit is drilled to notional grade control spacing and is therefore considered to be estimated to a high confidence level. Data spacing and distribution is adequate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. A conservative approach has been taken on resource classification. Raw samples have been composited to two metres for use in resource estimation, so as to affect the histogram in a manner that benefits the calculation of variance relationships in space.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. The orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	FRS: Samples were collected from the field and immediately recorded, and dispatched to Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth, utilising FRS employees or appropriately qualified contractors
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken to date

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The British Hill Project consist of E77/1965, M77/1256, L77/0221, L77/0223 and L77/0224; held by IMD Gold Propriety Limited which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Limited. Gold and other mineral rights hosted by the IMD tenure are owned 100% by IMD which is a 100% subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Limited. No material issues exist with the underlying tenure and the tenements are therefore in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties.	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	CRA Exploration Limited conducted an intensive exploration programme for gold over their entire Parker Range Project area, from British Hill 15 km northwards to the Parker Range area. Their programme included geological mapping, auger drilling for soil geochemical samples, drilling of numerous RAB and RC holes, and diamond drilling at a few strategic localities. A major component of the CRAE drilling was targeted in the vicinity of the lateritic gold resource at British Hill within Prospecting Licences P77/3309 & P77/3310, from which a laterite gold mining operation in 1994 by Eclipse Ridge Pty Ltd produced 160,000 tonnes of laterite with an average grade of 1.26 g/t Au. (refer Polaris Metals N L, 2004 report for details). Work undertaken by Polaris prior to the current reporting year included auger soil sampling, drilling of RC holes to test gaps in the pattern of earlier CRAE drilling, and the drilling of six diamond holes (with RC precollars) to test for gold mineralisation at depth below the British Hill bedrock gold resource.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	British Hill is a lode hosted orogenic gold deposit typical in type to much of the gold occurrences in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The lode is developed amongst Archaean mafic and felsic rocks with high grade quartz veins developed, in response to syn-mineralisation strain regime, within it. Gold is generally hosted by the sheared and quartz veined host. The lode is typically defined by quartz stockworking, often cored by more linear laminated quartz veins. The system is relatively deeply weathered in the south and a component of supergene mineralisation thought to exist. In the north, weathering is less pronounced.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to the collar information provided in this report for all Released RC Holes

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Comment
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	FRS RC Drill Program: Mineral intercepts are reported as raw, with no top cutting applied. Mineral intercepts reported have an Au value greater than 0.3g/t. Internal dilution is restricted to 1m or less within intercept intervals. Metal equivalent calculations are not required as the project is gold only All intercepts are present in their 1m interval format in appendix 1. FRS Diamond Drill Program: Mineral intercepts are reported as raw, with no top cutting applied. Mineral intercepts reported have an Au value greater than 0.3g/t. The reported assays are length weighted averages Internal dilution is restricted to 1m or less within intercept intervals. Metal equivalent calculations are not required as the project is gold only All intercepts are present in their sampled interval format in appendix 1.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Gold mineralisation identified to date at British Hill consists of a number of interpreted mineralised lodes striking approximately 340° comprising sub horizontal ladder style architecture. Drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Drill hole intersections have been recorded as downhole widths; accurate true widths are not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See plan and cross-section views provided in this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	FRS is reporting only significant intercepts as prior outlined (greater than 0.3g/t zone, with less than 1m of internal dilution). All drillhole zones not tabularised in this report can be interpreted as being insignificant in relation to Au grades.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All significant results are reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration and development within the British Hill Project is ongoing. FRS is focusing on staged development drilling at British Hill in addition to mine planning, metallurgical studies and development studies as required with a view to monetising the project. Drilling priorities over the next 12 months are to convert Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources via infill drilling and at the same time, secure a milling option for the treatment of British Hill ore. Additional potential to expand resources exist with historic drill intercepts below the current resource requiring validation and further testing. Future exploration programs may change depending on results and strategy.