Fin Resources

EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM CONFIRMED AT CANCET WEST

Highlights

- **Exceptionally high-grade lithium results have been returned from the initial rock chip samples collected from the spodumene rich pegmatite White Bear Discovery at Cancet West:**
  - **6.50% Li2O (138181)***
  - **6.85% Li_2O (138182)***

  (the above samples were the only two samples collected from the White Bear area)

- **The assay results have also confirmed a strong relationship between anomalous lithium, and potassium/rubidium ratios (K/Rb<40).**

- **Additionally strong caesium (Cs) values and low Nb/Ta ratios are highly encouraging as they can be associated with significant lithium deposits at depth.**

- Further assay results from 28 channel samples and 10 rock chip samples collected during the follow up field work at Cancet West, that identified 5 new pegmatite outcrops mapped across White Bear, ***are expected before the end of this month***

- **Planning and logistics are now underway for a drilling programme in Q1 2024 at White Bear.**

Fin Resources Director, Mr Jason Bontempo stated *"These high-grade lithium results and low K/Rb pathfinder ratio confirms that White Bear is a very exciting new grassroots discovery with both samples taken from White Bear returning extremely high-grade lithium results. The confirmation that we now have a high-grade, highly evolved and fractioned system at the new spodumene rich White Bear discovery is significant and we are now working extremely hard towards drill testing this exciting target during Q1 2024. We look forward to reporting assays from the recently completed follow up field work when received, and we will be eagerly awaiting these results."*

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

**The reader is cautioned that rock chip samples are selective in nature and may not be representative of the true grade or style of mineralization across the Project. Assay results from the channel sampling will give a more representative true grade.*

ASX Release
20 November 2023
ASX: FIN

Registered Office
35 Richardson Street
West Perth WA 6005

info@finresources.com.au
www.finresources.com.au

ABN: 25 009 121 644

Cancet West High-Grade Lithium Assays

Fin Resources ('Fin') is pleased to announce that assays received from the initial field work programme that was completed by the Company's in country geological consultants, Mercator Geological Services, have returned exceptionally high-grade lithium results (**6.85% Li_2O & 6.50% Li_2O**) from the White Bear Lithium Discovery at Cancet West (**see Figures 1, 2 & 3**).

In addition to high-grade Li_2O, the samples at White Bear have also reported a low K/Rb ratio and elevated Cs (see Table 1). Research has shown that pegmatites hosting low K/Rb ratios are likely to be highly fractionated and lithium fertile[1].

These assay results and the field observations combined with evidence from the recently completed follow up field work programme[2] provide confirmation of there being significant potential for a highly lithium fertile, fractionated, and evolved system at White Bear. The assay results presented herein also confirm the validity of the exploration model and methods used by FIN and Mercator across Cancet West and the potential for further lithium mineralisation to be defined.

Table 1 *White Bear rock chip assay results highlighting a highly fractionated pegmatite.*

Sample	Lithology	Cs ppm	Li %	Li2O %	K/Rb	Nb/Ta	Zr/Hf
138181	Pegmatite	293	3.02	**6.50**	35.43	0.32	0.87
138182	Pegmatite	513.9	3.18	**6.85**	26.09	0.27	1.48

In total 13 rock chip samples were taken during the initial field work programme across the Cancet West Project. A full suite of elements was analysed for and the relevant lithium pathfinder elements for each sample can be found in Appendix 1 – Tables 2 & 3.

At White Bear the pegmatite outcrops appear to be continuous from the shoreline westward and inland to the furthest identified pegmatite outcrop about 290 metres inland. This may indicate that all of the identified occurrences are part of the same intrusive body. The total size of the mapped White Bear spodumene-bearing zone is now approximately 290 m by 65 m.

In addition to the rock chip assays reported herein, Fin is also awaiting results from the 28 channel samples and 10 rock chip samples collected during the follow up field work at Cancet West that identified new pegmatite outcrops outside of White Bear. Assay results from the rock chip and channel samples taken during the follow up field trip programme are expected before the end of November.

In total, 5 insitu pegmatite outcrops have been mapped across White Bear spodumene-bearing zone, commonly hosting crystals of beryl, orange garnets and pockets of coarse quartz, in addition to green spodumene.

[1] *Selway, J.B., Breaks, F.W., and Tindle, A.G., 2005, A review of rare-element (Li-Cs-Ta) pegmatite exploration techniques for the Superior Province, Canada, and large worldwide tantalum deposits: Exploration and Mining Geology, v. 14, no. 1–4, p. 1–30.*

[2] *FIN ASX Announcement – More Significant Spodumene Discovered at Cancet West 2/11/2023*

Figure 1 | Large green spodumene crystal located within the White Bear discovery outcrop (samples 138181 & 138182)

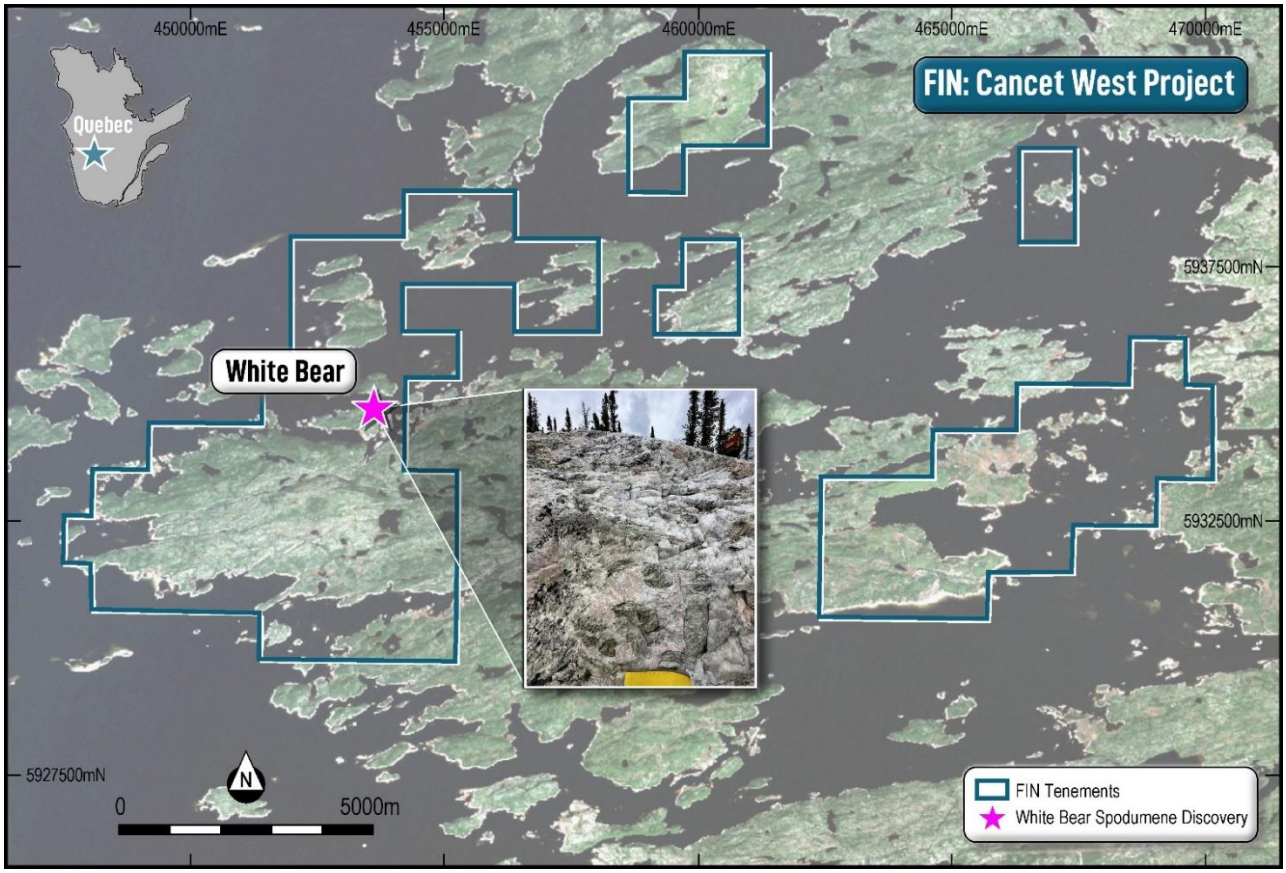


Figure 2 | Location of White Bear at the Cancet West Lithium Project's in Quebec, Canada

Fin is aggressively preparing and planning for a winter drilling programme, including the planned submission of an initial drilling proposal (in the coming week) to Hydro Quebec and Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources.

The Cancet West Project (79km^2) sits approximately 45 kms west of Winsome Resources (WR1:ASX) Cancet lithium deposit (Cancet) and 100 kms west of Patriot Battery Metal's (PMT.ASX) Corvette Lithium Deposit (Corvette) (**see Figure 2**). Additionally, in between the east and west blocks at Cancet West, sits James Bay Minerals (JBY:ASX) Aqua Project.

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders of the assay results from this programme and the maiden field work programme in due course. Planning and logistics are now underway for a drilling programme in Q1 2024 at White Bear.

Authorised for release by the Board of Fin Resources Limited

For further information contact:

Jason Bontempo - info@finresources.com.au

Cautionary Note

The interpreted presence of pegmatite, pegmatite granite or visual spodumene does not equate to lithium mineralisation. The Company is encouraged by the geology identified by the initial field and desktop work programmes within Cancet West, but no quantitative or qualitative assessment of economic mineralisation is possible at this stage. The Company plans to undertake further field work to test for potential lithium mineralisation and further laboratory analysis of rock chip samples and channel samples is required to determine if the spodumene, mapped pegmatites and pegmatite granites have the potential to host economic mineralisation.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by FIN and reviewed by Mr. Thomas Ridges who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Thomas Ridges is an employee of Sustainable Resources Pty Ltd consulting to FIN and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Ridges consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

This release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on FIN's current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which FIN operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding FIN's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of FIN. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this release. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this release speak only at the date of issue of this release. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, FIN does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this release or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based. Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement.

Appendix 1:

Rock Chip Assays Including Coordinates and Lithology

			Method		MA250	PF370	MA250	MA250	PF370	MA250	Calculated	PF370	Calculated	MA250	MA250	MA250
			lower detection limit		0.1	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	100	0.001	0.002153	0.1	0.04	0.001
Sample	**Lithology**	**Type**	**UTM_E_83**	**UTM_N_83**	**Cs PPM**	**Fe %**	**Fe %**	**Hf ppm**	**K %**	**K %**	**K ppm**	**Li %**	**Li2O %**	**Li ppm**	**Nb ppm**	**P %**
138176	Pegmatite	Outcrop	454093	5931525	1.6	0.28	0.24	0.51	0.51	0.76	7600	0.001	0.00	15.4	1.17	0.003
138177	Pegmatite	Outcrop	454308	5931235	5.3	0.52	0.51	1.88	2.95	3.08	30800	0.001	0.00	9.2	33.66	0.002
138178	Pegmatite	Outcrop	449426	5931480	15.5	0.47	0.46	1.1	5.35	5.94	59400	<0.001	<0.001	2.6	35.73	0.003
138179	Pegmatite	Outcrop	449534	5931260	21.9	0.19	0.18	0.52	10.31	>10.00	103100	<0.001	<0.001	0.8	9.23	0.002
138180	Pegmatite	Outcrop	449534	5931260	2	0.38	0.38	1.47	1.13	1.11	11100	<0.001	<0.001	6.5	31.52	0.001
138181	**Pegmatite**	**Outcrop**	**453828**	**5934864**	**293**	**1.25**	**1.11**	**0.46**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**4000**	**3.02**	**6.50**	**>2000.0**	**0.96**	**<0.001**
138182	**Pegmatite**	**Outcrop**	**453828**	**5934864**	**513.9**	**1.11**	**0.99**	**0.27**	**0.22**	**0.24**	**2400**	**3.18**	**6.85**	**>2000.0**	**0.85**	**<0.001**
138187	Gneiss	Outcrop	466112	5932040	2.2	0.58	0.59	1.72	0.84	0.83	8300	0.004	0.01	38.6	12.75	0.001
138188	Other	Outcrop	465930	5932834	28.9	0.27	0.27	1.34	7.74	8.38	83800	0.003	0.01	21.3	19.19	0.002
138189	Diorite	Outcrop	463059	5931046	2.5	0.89	0.87	0.95	2.87	3.12	31200	<0.001	<0.001	16.1	1.83	0.006
138190	Pegmatite	Outcrop	452180	5932290	197.1	0.2	0.19	<0.02	9.86	>10.00	98600	0.002	0.00	19.5	0.07	0.002
138191	Pegmatite	Outcrop	451951	5932137	18.4	0.39	0.37	1.69	1.76	1.78	17800	0.003	0.01	46.4	28.86	0.002
138192	Pegmatite	Outcrop	451758	5932298	19.3	0.32	0.32	0.8	9.02	9.84	98400	<0.001	<0.001	9.5	20.77	0.002
			Min		1.6	0.19	0.18	0.27	0.22	0.24	2400	0.001	0.002153	0.8	0.07	0.001
			Max		513.9	1.25	1.11	1.88	10.31	9.84	103100	3.18	6.84654	46.4	35.73	0.006
			Mean		16.97	0.44	0.42	0.90	2.17	1.78	23226.43	0.01	0.03	10.73	5.67	0.00
			S.D.		156.61	0.35	0.31	0.56	3.87	3.36	40075.96	1.43	3.09	14.34	13.90	0.00
			P25		2.50	0.28	0.27	0.52	0.84	0.80	8300.00	0.00	0.00	7.85	1.17	0.00
			P50		18.40	0.39	0.38	1.03	2.87	1.78	30800.00	0.00	0.01	15.40	12.75	0.00
			P75		28.90	0.58	0.59	1.53	7.74	4.53	83800.00	0.76	1.63	20.40	28.86	0.00
			P97.5		447.63	1.21	1.07	1.84	10.18	9.48	101750.00	3.15	6.79	44.45	35.11	0.01
			Contrast (P97.5/P50)		24.33	3.10	2.83	1.79	3.55	5.32	3.30	1050.67	1050.67	2.89	2.75	2.63
			Contrast (MAX/P97.5)		1.15	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.14

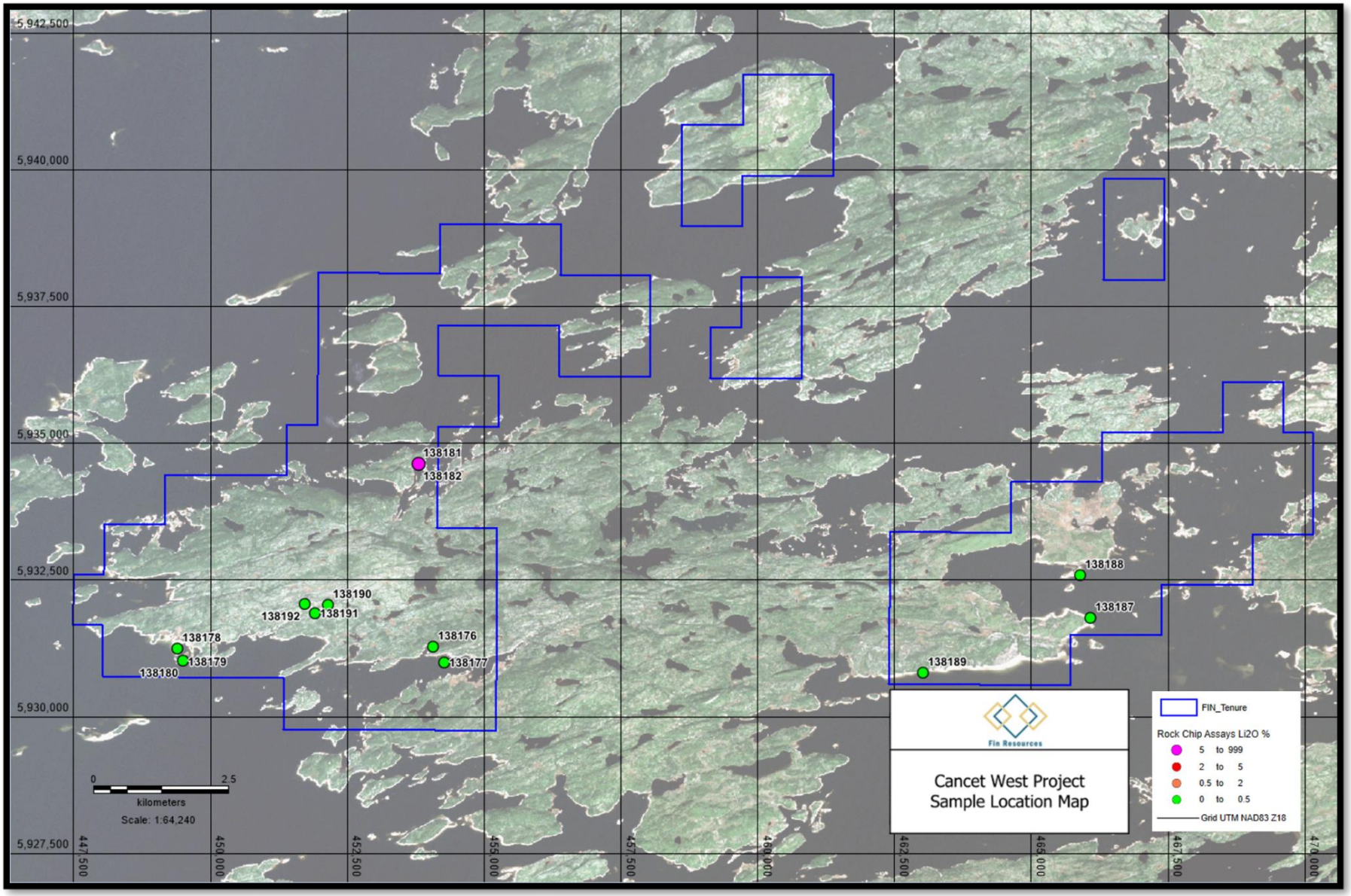
**BD – below detection limit*

>2,000 Li ppm means results were limited by the upper limit for the MA250 analysis method.

Fin Resources

Sample	Lithology	Type	UTM_E_83	UTM_N_83	Rb ppm	Sn %	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Ti %	Ti %	W ppm	Zr ppm	K/Rb	Nb/Ta	Zr/Hf
138176	Pegmatite	Outcrop	454093	5931525	25.1	<0.005	0.3	0.3	<0.01	0.006	0.2	8.8	302.79	3.90	17.25
138177	Pegmatite	Outcrop	454308	5931235	118.9	<0.005	0.9	7.3	0.03	0.024	0.9	33.7	259.04	4.61	17.93
138178	Pegmatite	Outcrop	449426	5931480	409.8	<0.005	0.7	14.3	0.01	0.011	1	16.4	144.95	2.50	14.91
138179	Pegmatite	Outcrop	449534	5931260	654.3	<0.005	0.3	5.5	<0.01	0.003	0.2	4.3	157.57	1.68	8.27
138180	Pegmatite	Outcrop	449534	5931260	56.2	<0.005	0.4	8.2	<0.01	0.009	0.8	26.2	197.51	3.84	17.82
138181	**Pegmatite**	**Outcrop**	**453828**	**5934864**	**112.9**	**0.006**	**46.7**	**3**	**<0.01**	**0.006**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**35.43**	**0.32**	**0.87**
138182	**Pegmatite**	**Outcrop**	**453828**	**5934864**	**92**	**0.006**	**29.7**	**3.1**	**<0.01**	**0.005**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**26.09**	**0.27**	**1.48**
138187	Gneiss	Outcrop	466112	5932040	55.7	<0.005	1.9	2	0.07	0.063	0.5	26.8	149.01	6.38	15.58
138188	Other	Outcrop	465930	5932834	1007.9	<0.005	0.6	4.4	<0.01	0.004	0.4	15.5	83.14	4.36	11.57
138189	Diorite	Outcrop	463059	5931046	129.6	<0.005	0.7	0.3	0.06	0.057	0.4	31.8	240.74	6.10	33.47
138190	Pegmatite	Outcrop	452180	5932290	1529	0.012	0.2	<0.1	<0.01	0.001	0.1	<0.2	64.49	BD	BD
138191	Pegmatite	Outcrop	451951	5932137	154.5	0.008	0.7	4.6	0.02	0.014	0.3	40.9	115.21	6.27	24.20
138192	Pegmatite	Outcrop	451758	5932298	511	<0.005	0.3	4.2	<0.01	0.005	0.3	13.8	192.56	4.95	17.25
			Min		25.1	0.006	0.2	0.3	0.01	0.001	0.1	0.4	26.09	0.27	0.87
			Max		1529	0.012	46.7	14.3	0.07	0.063	1	40.9	302.79	6.38	33.47
			Mean		189.64	0.01	1.00	3.06	0.03	0.01	0.35	9.65	122.48	2.67	10.68
			S.D.		454.53	0.00	14.53	3.86	0.03	0.02	0.29	13.56	86.15	2.15	9.01
			P25		92.00	0.01	0.30	2.75	0.02	0.01	0.20	7.68	83.14	2.29	10.74
			P50		129.60	0.01	0.70	4.30	0.03	0.01	0.30	15.95	149.01	4.13	16.42
			P75		511.00	0.01	0.90	5.95	0.06	0.01	0.50	28.05	197.51	5.23	17.85
			P97.5		1372.67	0.01	41.60	12.62	0.07	0.06	0.97	38.92	289.66	6.35	30.92
			Contrast (P97.5/P50)		10.59	1.67	59.43	2.94	2.30	10.20	3.23	2.44	1.94	1.54	1.88
			Contrast (MAX/P97.5)		1.11	1.03	1.12	1.13	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.08

Fin Resources



Appendix 2:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Cancet West Rock Chip Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Grab samples were taken by hammer and wedge from natural breaks and exposures across the outcrops. Sampling targeted the most evolved fractions of the bodies with the goal of identifying lithium mineralisation within the pegmatite bodies. Assay samples were collected from outcrop and submitted to ALS Val D'or initially for analysis, following sample prep the pulps were sent to Bureau Veritas Vancouver for analysis. Grab samples were analysed by portable-XRF in field to confirm that suspect spodumene crystals were not K-feldspar. The pXRF was used across two of the coarsest and most accessible pegmatites to assess geochemistry of individual crystals that were otherwise not possible to remove. Due to the grain size and irregular distribution of mineralisation throughout the pegmatites the assays will not be whole rock representations of the lithology.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is*	• Not Applicable no drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	• Not Applicable no drilling reported
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.*	• Rock and outcrop samples during the field programme were described geologically qualitatively based on important characteristics for LCT pegmatite. All data is stored digitally for review once the assay data is reported.
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 representativity 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.*	• No drilling reported. • Grab sample sizes are in the range of 1-3kgs and considered appropriate for reporting of reconnaissance exploration rock sampling results. • The samples were opportunistic in nature and taken from insitu outcrop. • One lithium certified reference standard and one coarse blank was submitted to ALS to be processed and analysed within the sample sequence. These both returned appropriate results for the QA/QC.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were initially sent to ALS in Val D'Or Quebec for sodium-peroxide borate fusion analysis. Following a delay in analysis, samples were then couriered to Bureau Veritas Vancouver for sodium-peroxide fusion with ICP-ES analysis (PF370) and ultra-trace analysis by multi-acid digest with ICP-MS finish (MA250). • The suite of elements analysed was: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. • Prior to analysis samples were prepped by ALS Val D'Or Quebec under PREP – 31 - Crush to 70 % passing 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Competent person and Mercator Geological Services considers the sample and analytical procedures to be acceptable for an early-stage project. • Off-cuts of samples were submitted to Saint Mary's University (Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada) to be analysed by Raman Spectroscopy for the presence of spodumene. A spodumene crystal from the Brazil Lake Lithium Deposit (Nova Scotia, Canada) was used as a spectral reference for comparison. • Sampling bias introduced due to sampling sizes is unknown at this stage, given the early stage of the exploration programme.
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.*	• Not applicable no drilling reported. • Rock and outcrop samples collected during the field programme were described geologically qualitatively based on important characteristics for LCT pegmatite. All data is stored digitally for review. • Where analysis has been reported as Li, this has been converted to Li_2O by multiplying the Li by the standard conversion factor of 2.153. • The laboratory assay results were reviewed and verified by a number of company personnel and two external consultants including the CP.
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS and recorded in NAD83 UTM Zone 18N. • Relevant assay data and diagram can be found in Appendix 1. • No Topographic Control has been utilised in reconnaissance sampling, topographic control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	may be determined utilising an appropriate Digital Elevation Model at a later date.
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.*	• The data is not appropriate for use in estimating Mineral Resources and is not intended for such use. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource at this stage. • No sample compositing was applied.
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 data is early-stage high level broad data to be used for initial interpretation of the lithium prospectivity within the Ross and Cancet West Projects.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Assay samples were bagged, tagged, and sealed while under the control of Mercator geologists, and dropped by directly to ALS Global Val d'Or, Quebec. Once sample preparation including crushing and pulverising was complete the samples were couriered to ALS Vancouver and then Bureau Veritas Vancouver for analysis. The chain of custody is secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the data by the Company.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	• See FIN ASX announcement September 2023 Quarterly Report for a list of Mineral Claims related to Ross and Cancet West, additional claims added will be reported within the relevant quarterly report as they are granted. • The mineral claims are 100% owned by Fin Resources Ltd and its subsidiaries. • The minerals claims have no underlying royalties. • Cancet West and a portion of the Ross Project are cover by Hydroelectric Reserves to the Province of Quebec. Exploration is allowed under specific conditions outlined by the province. Additional conditions upon drilling approvals may be required. • The mineral claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited previous exploration for Lithium within the region. • See previous announcements by Fin Resources for a summary of historical exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cancet West Project's claims are centred on 15 km of prospective greenstone strike length of the Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt located within the La Grande Sub province of the Archean Superior Province in Quebec Canada. The Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt is an east-west trending greenstone belt which is host to multiple gold, base-metal and lithium occurrences and deposits. Lithium

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation is in the form of spodumene-bearing pegmatites. • The Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt is host to two major lithium projects, both of which are along strike to the east of the Cancet West Project; Patriot Battery Metals (ASX: PMT) Corvette Project and Winsome Resources Limited (ASX:WR1) Cancet Project

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.*
		• Not Applicable, no drilling being reported.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Not Applicable, no drilling being reported, and no data aggregation methods or metal equivalents reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not Applicable, no drilling being reported.
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.*	• Diagrams are included in the body of the document and within Appendix 1.
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.*	• All results reported are exploration results in nature. • Selected significant individual assays are highlighted in the announcement, with all relevant sample assays provided in Table 2 & 3. The location of interpreted pegmatite targets is shown in a figure in Appendix 1. No historical drilling is known to exist.
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.*	• Assessment of other substantive exploration data is currently underway and not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
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.*	• Continued In-depth review of historical datasets and mapped outcrops across the Projects. • Remote sensing and geophysics as required, with interpretation. • Preparation and planning for a maiden drill programme is underway with commencement planned during Q1 2024.