

ASX Announcement



10 July 2024

Fairfield Copper Project Expanded with Addition of Highly Prospective Ground

Highlights

- New tenements secured over highly prospective ground at the Fairfield Project
- Total ground position now over 93 sq km with the addition of 22.5 sq km in new claims
- New tenements are along strike from drilling intersections at Demoiselle, the Dorchester Copper Mine and Tantramar and contain documented sediment-hosted copper mineralisation
- Compilation of newly identified historic data at Demoiselle has highlighted a 2 km copper-silver soil anomaly and grab samples from trenching returning peak values of 42.8% Cu, 278 g/t Ag and 0.03% Co
- Previously reported drilling at Demoiselle targeted these high grade samples, representing only a small portion of the soils anomaly, and returned 0.3m at 10.5% Cu, 31 g/t Ag within 9.2m at 0.8% Cu and 6.7 g/t Ag, with no follow up drilling completed
- Preparations well advanced for an airborne VTEM survey to be flown over priority target areas at Demoiselle and Dorchester with on ground field work to begin in July

FMR Resources Limited (ASX:FMR) (**FMR or Company**) is pleased to announced that it has successfully expanded the footprint of the 100% owned Fairfield Copper Project, located in New Brunswick Canada, through staking of additional claims based on compilation of historical exploration data. All staking has been done directly by FMR and no acquisition costs are payable aside from application fees.

Non-Executive Director Bill Oliver commented *“Our technical team has been busy compiling historical exploration data from Fairfield which has helped us focus on the key targets within the project. We are very pleased to be able to implement our exploration strategy starting with securing this additional landholding and moving into active on ground exploration this month.”*

Prospective New Ground Secured

FMR has secured additional tenements at the Fairfield project increasing the ground position by 22.5 sq. km to a total area of 93.6 sq. km. The new claims are on strike from known high grade mineralisation in historical drilling and copper mineralisation has been identified within the new areas (Figure 1).

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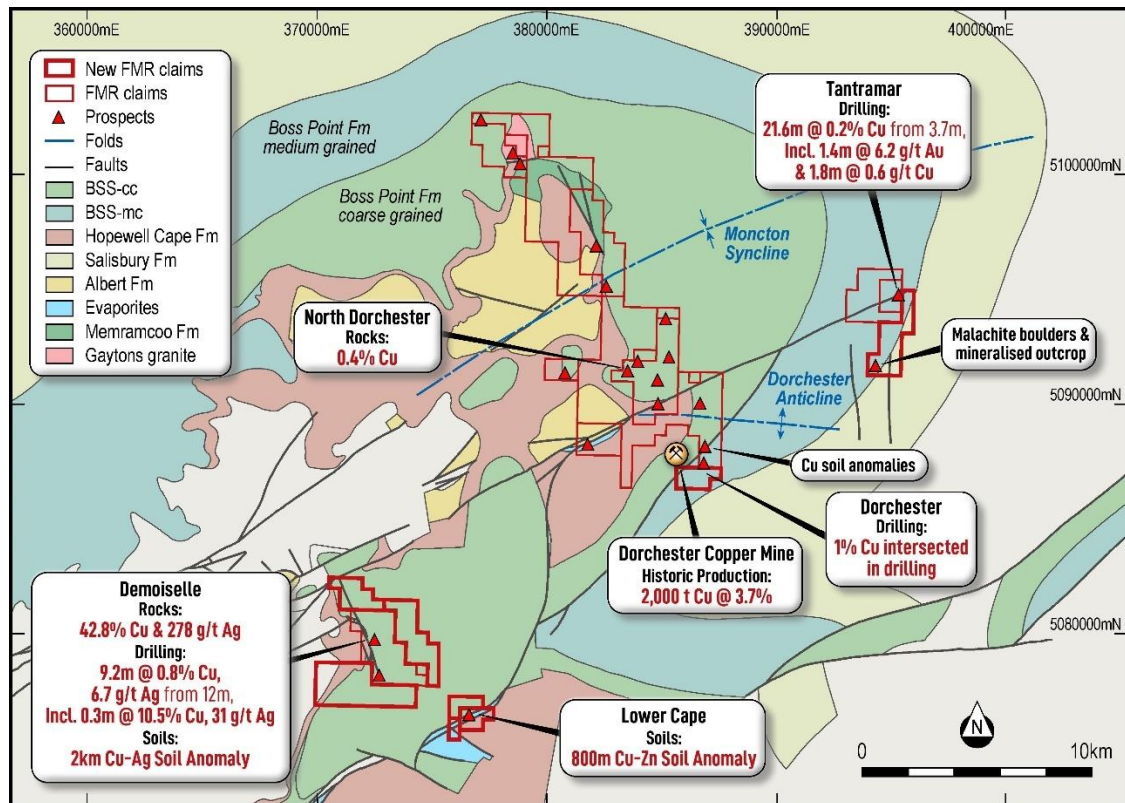


Figure 1. New claims secured (in bold red) at Fairfield Copper Project, New Brunswick, Canada.

Demoiselle Prospect

Approximately 8 km of prospective strike have been secured by staking along the contact between the Boss Point Formation (grey sandstones, conglomerates with carbon) and Cape Hopewell Formation (red beds). This is the main target horizon within the Moncton sub-basin for sedimentary copper mineralisation.

An additional area at Lower Cape, to the south of Demoiselle, has been secured over mapped malachite mineral occurrences and copper anomalism in historic soil sampling¹. Historic reporting has identified sediment-hosted copper style anomalism in soils over 800 m of strike within this prospect area, similar to the Demoiselle prospect.

Dorchester

New tenements have been staked targeting the interpreted down dip extension of copper mineralisation at the historic Dorchester Mine (past production of 2,000t of copper at 3.7%³). These additional claims were targeted with newly identified historical drill results that returned several intercepts from 0.5 to 1% copper (Table 2). The new claims increase the strike length of the target horizon held by FMR by an additional 2km of strike to over 12km.

Tantramar

Further claims have been acquired south of the historic drilling at the Tantramar Prospect. Copper mineral occurrences have been mapped in the newly acquired claims⁴. Drilling to date at Tantramar is interpreted to have intersected the low-grade halo around the mineralised system, and the additional ground provides additional opportunities to explore for higher grade mineralisation with the prospective strike length now held totalling over 3.5 km.

Compilation of Historical Data

Historical exploration at the Fairfield Project was detailed in the Independent Geologist's Report (IGR) contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024 (both of which are available to view on the FMR website at www.fmrresources.com.au).

The Company's technical consultants have been compiling historical exploration data from reports referenced in the IGR as well as open file data sources. This has enabled a comprehensive integrated GIS dataset to be assembled for use in target generation and planning of exploration activities. The principal data sources are detailed in the Appendix to this announcement.

Compilation of newly identified historic sampling data at the Demoiselle prospect has highlighted a 2 km Cu-Ag soil anomaly with soil assay values up to 1.6% Cu and 2.2 g/t Ag² that are open along strike (Figure 2, Table 4). Also uncovered within this historic data search was historic trenching completed at the highly anomalous soil results that exposed chalcocite in trenches with grab samples returning 42.8 % Cu, 278.3 g/t Ag and 0.02% Co; 12.3 % Cu, 80.9 g/t Ag and 0.02 % Co; and 4.2% Cu, 11 g/t Ag and 0.03% Co². As previously reported (refer ASX announcement 12 March 2024) drilling from this area returned high grade intercepts including 0.3m at 10.5 % Cu, 31 g/t Ag within 9.2m at 0.8% Cu, 6.7 g/t Ag and the newly compiled soils data provides the context upon which this drilling was targeted and was conducted on only a small portion of this extensive soil anomaly.

The identification and location of the historical surface sampling at Demoiselle provides a focus for the Company to target in its forthcoming exploration with the aim of systematically exploring the entire mineralised system in addition to following up the historical drilling results.

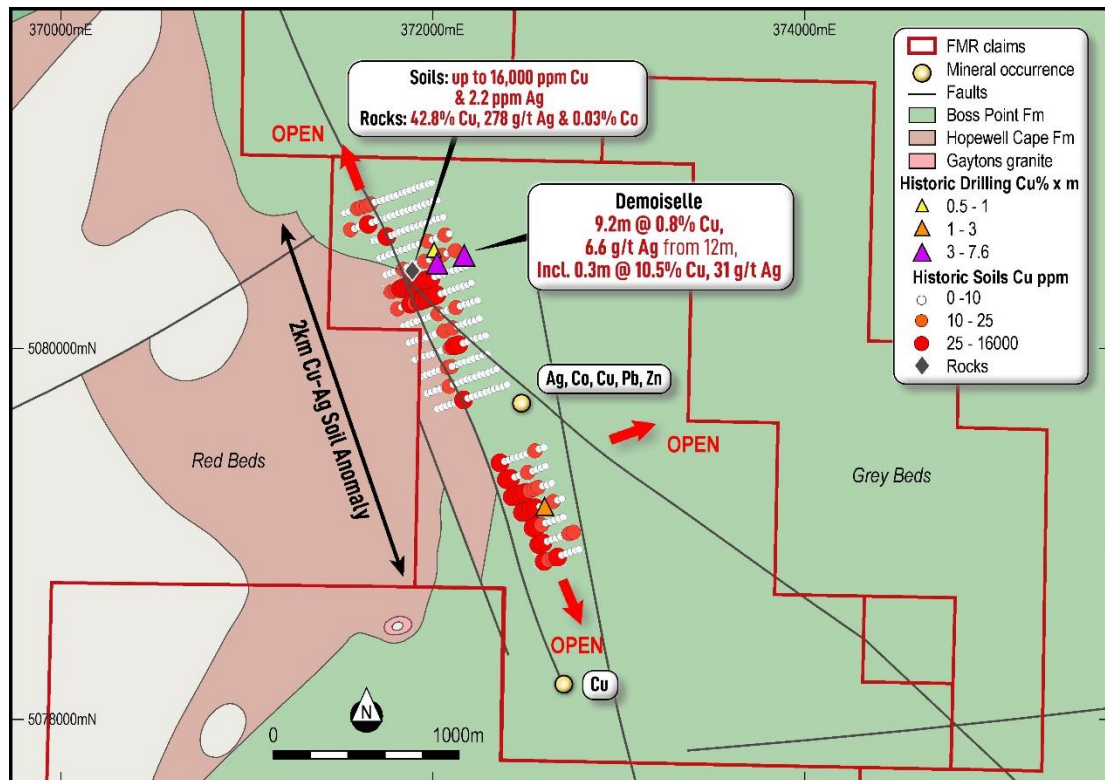


Figure 2. Copper-in-soil anomaly identified in historical exploration at Demoiselle Prospect, Fairfield.

In previously reported historic results from the Dorchester prospect (refer ASX announcement 12 March 2024) regional rock sampling returned highly anomalous assays north of the Dorchester copper mine with results of 0.4% Cu and 6.4 g/t Ag at Dorchester North (Figure 1, Table 3). From the mine to the 0.4% Cu at Dorchester North, represents almost 8 km of prospective strike along the contact of the Boss Point Formation and Cape Hopewell Formation where sediment hosted copper mineralisation occurs within the basin.

In newly identified historic data at Dorchester, diamond drilling (within FMR tenure and at the boundary to the Dorchester deposit tenure) returned 3 m at 0.5% Cu and 1 g/t Ag from 333.9 m including 0.6m at 1% Cu and 1.6g/t Ag³ (Table 2) demonstrating mineralisation remains open down dip from the mine, where FMR have secured new claims. These results will guide exploration within this prospective area.

At Tantramar, as previously reported (refer ASX announcement 12 March 2024), drilling intersected extensive elevated copper and gold in Boss Point Formation rocks (Figure 1). Results are detailed in Table 2 below with highlight intersections of:

- 21.8m at 0.17% Cu from 3.7m in DDH-2 including 1.4m at 6.2 g/t Au and 1.8m at 0.6% Cu
- 58.2m at 0.14% Cu from 3.1m in DDH-3

These historic results suggest a low-grade halo with FMR's exploration to focus on identifying a higher grade core to the mineralisation.

Next Steps

Field work at Fairfield is anticipated to begin shortly with teams expected to mobilise to site before the end of July. Preparations are also underway for an airborne EM survey to be flown over the Demoiselle and Dorchester prospect areas with discussions well advanced with a geophysical contractor. Airborne EM is a highly effective geophysical tool to identify sulphide accumulations which would be a priority target for copper mineralisation at Fairfield. The results of the EM survey are anticipated to assist in highlighting areas for on ground exploration and potential drilling.

Project Background

The Fairfield Copper Project is located in the highly prospective Appalachian Copper-Gold Belt (Figure 3) which is renowned as a well endowed copper-gold province with known deposits including the Gaspé Copper Deposit (owned by **Osisko Metals (OSK.TO)**, historic production 141Mt at 0.9% Cu⁵) and the Green Bay Copper Deposit (owned by **Firefly Metals (FFM.AX)**, 39.2Mt at 1.8% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au⁶ as well as several gold deposits (Figure 3). Recent activity in the Appalachian Belt includes the acquisition of the York Harbour Deposit by **Firetail Resources (FTL.AX)** and the acquisition of the Chester Deposit by **Raptor Resources (RAP.AX)**.

The Fairfield Project is considered highly prospective for copper mineralisation as it is strategically located directly along strike (within 1km) of the Dorchester sediment-hosted copper deposit. The Dorchester Mine has recorded production of 2,000 tonnes at 3.7% with mineralisation by Gulf Minerals⁷ as an average 6.1 metre thick zone dipping to a depth 335 metres along a strike length of 1,067 m with an average grade of just under 1% Cu (Figure 1).

The property claims now comprise 93.6sq km of ground staked over >20 km of the prospective target structures. Claims have been secured over areas the Company believe has the potential to host copper mineralisation based on the presence of known mineral occurrences, soil anomalies and geophysical anomalies identified by previous operators that are underexplored by modern techniques. The area is renowned for outcropping copper mineralisation mapped at surface and mineralisation has also been intersected in drilling by previous explorers as detailed in Appendix 1 below and in previous ASX Announcements.

Sediment-hosted copper mineralisation identified at Fairfield displays geological similarities to major copper deposits around the world. The most renowned sediment-hosted copper deposit in the world is the Central African Copper Belt which is the largest district of sediment-hosted copper deposits in the world⁸. Other examples of sediment-hosted deposits in North America are the White Pine and Copperwood Projects held by Highland Copper in Michigan, USA (combined NI 43-101-compliant resources of 301.3 Mt @ 1.1 % Cu^{9,10}), the Redstone/Coates copper deposit, Northwest Territories (NI 43-101-compliant resources of 33.6 Mt at 3.9% Cu¹¹) and also the emerging discovery of the Storm Deposit in Nunavut, Canada with recent intersections including 76m at 2% Cu¹².

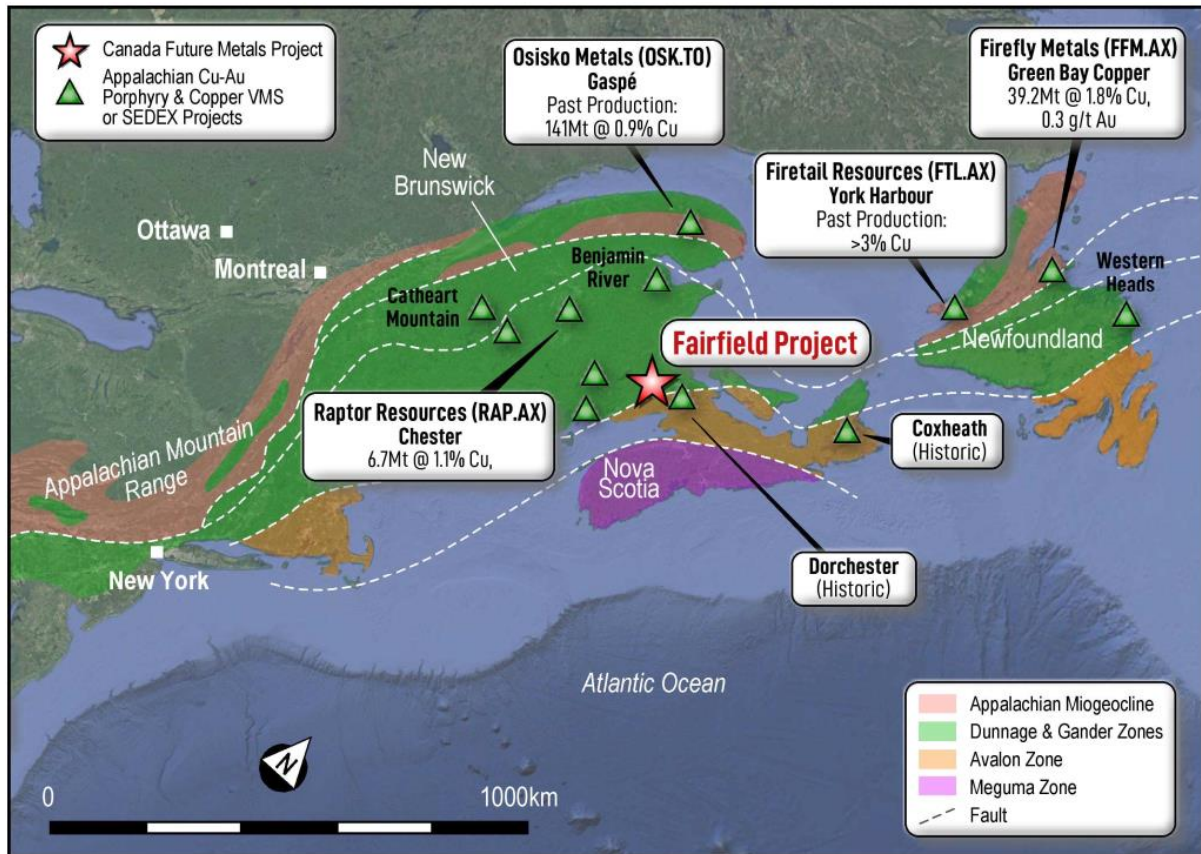


Figure 3. Location of the Fairfield Copper Project, New Brunswick, Canada.

This announcement has been approved by the board of FMR Resources.

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About FMR Resources Limited

FMR Resources is a diversified explorer with a focus on battery and critical minerals exploration and development. Our tenement package, located in Canada, consists of the Fairfield and Fintry Projects, which are prospective for copper and rare earth elements.

Important Notices

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which the Company operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement. No forward looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside of the Company's control.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of the Company, its directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward looking statement. The forward looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

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13. FMR Resources Limited (formerly Applyflow Limited) ASX Announcement 12 March 2024

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Bill Oliver, a Director of FMR Resources Limited. Mr Oliver is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Some of the information detailed in this announcement is sourced from the Independent Geologist's Report contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 (ASX release 13 May 2024) and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024 (ASX release 21 May 2024), both of which are also available to view on the FMR website at www.fmrresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this document and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1. Exploration Results

Table 1. Drill collar information for Fairfield Project

Project	Hole ID	East	North	YEAR	COMPANY	GRID NAME (NAD83 UTM)	AZIMUTH TRUE	DIP	LENGTH METRES	CORE SIZE	Comments
Fairfield	DEM93-1 ¹³	372,021	5,080,461	1993	Brunswick M & S	Zone 20	360	-90	50	HQ	Previously reported
Fairfield	DEM93-2 ¹³	372,052	5,080,370	1993	Brunswick M & S	Zone 20	360	-90	41.1	HQ	Previously reported
Fairfield	DEM93-3 ¹³	372,004	5,080,531	1993	Brunswick M & S	Zone 20	360	-90	43.9	HQ	Previously reported
Fairfield	DEM93-4 ¹³	372,134	5,080,388	1993	Brunswick M & S	Zone 20	360	-90	43.9	HQ	Previously reported
Fairfield	DEM93-5 ¹³	372,166	5,080,502	1993	Brunswick M & S	Zone 20	360	-90	111.9	HQ	Previously reported
Fairfield	DEM93-6 ¹³	372,600	5,079,149	1993	Brunswick M & S	Zone 20	360	-90	62.2	HQ	Previously reported
Fairfield	DEM93-7 ¹³	372,165	5,080,595	1993	Brunswick M & S	Zone 20	360	-90	101.8	HQ	Previously reported
Fairfield	DEM93-8 ¹³	372,677	5,079,040	1993	Brunswick M & S	Zone 20	360	-90	59.1	HQ	Previously reported
Fairfield	DDH-1 ¹³	395,372	5,094,799	1964	Dome	Zone 20	336	-60	61.5	?	Previously reported
Fairfield	DDH-2 ¹³	395,325	5,094,848	1964	Dome	Zone 20	336	-60	62.2	?	Previously reported
Fairfield	DDH-3 ¹³	395,251	5,094,886	1964	Dome	Zone 20	336	-60	61.3	?	Previously reported
Fairfield	DDH-4 ¹³	395,186	5,094,915	1964	Dome	Zone 20	336	-60	49.4	?	Previously reported
Fairfield	G1 ³	386,603	5,087,220	1977	Gulf Minerals	Zone 20	360	-90	472	NQ	New data

Table 2. Composite drill assays from Fairfield project

Hole	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Aug/t	Agg/t	Cutoff	Propsect
DEM 93-1	12	21.2	9.2	0.80	No Assay	6.61	0.2% Cu	Demoiselle
including	20.9	21.2	0.3	10.50	No Assay	31.00	1.0% Cu	
and	22.9	24	1.1	0.25	No Assay	2.8	0.1% Cu	
DEM 93-2	No Assay							Demoiselle
DEM 93-3	7.4	11.1	3.7	0.20	No Assay	8.9	0.1% Cu	Demoiselle
including	8.4	9.1	0.7	0.20	No Assay	24.6	0.1% Cu	
DEM 93-4	No Assay							Demoiselle
DEM93-5	79.2	86.4	7.2	0.30	No Assay	5.60	0.1% Cu	Demoiselle
including	84.3	84.8	0.5	1.27	No Assay	9.00	1.0% Cu	
and	87.9	94.8	6.9	0.30	No Assay	2.00	0.1% Cu	
and	99	101.5	2.5	0.40	No Assay	1.90	0.3% Cu	
including	100	100.5	0.5	1.00	No Assay	3.70	1.0% Cu	
and	102.3	103.3	1	0.23	No Assay	1.60	0.1% Cu	
DEM93-6	9.5	11	1.5	0.2	No Assay	0.9	0.1% Cu	Demoiselle
and	11.5	15	3.5	0.1	No Assay	0.8	0.1% Cu	
and	15.5	16	0.5	0.2	No Assay	1.6	0.1% Cu	
and	17	19.3	2.3	0.2	No Assay	2.2	0.1% Cu	
including	17.5	18.3	0.8	0.5	No Assay	4.4	0.5% Cu	
and	21.3	23	1.7	0.2	No Assay	2.3	0.1% Cu	
and	24	25.5	1.5	0.2	No Assay	0.8	0.1% Cu	
DEM 93-7	No Assay							Demoiselle
DEM 93-8	No Assay							Demoiselle
G1	303.9	307.2	3.4	0.3	No Assay	2.6	0.1% Cu	Dorchester
including	303.9	304.8	0.9	0.5	No Assay	7.78	0.5% Cu	
and	339.9	342.9	3.0	0.5	No Assay	0.93	0.1% Cu	
including	339.9	340.5	0.6	0.99	No Assay	1.56	0.5% Cu	
DDH-1	NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA	No Assay	0.1% Cu	Tantramar
DDH-2	3.7	62.2	58.5	0.11	NSA	No Assay	0.1% Cu	Tantramar
including	3.7	25.3	21.6	0.17	NSA	No Assay	0.2% Cu	
including	4.6	6.4	1.8	0.58	NSA	No Assay	0.5% Cu	
also including	24.1	25.5	1.4	0.17	6.20	No Assay	1 g/t Au	
DDH-3	3.1	61.3	58.2	0.14	NSA	No Assay	0.1% Cu	Tantramar
DDH-4	8.2	12.9	4.7	0.13	NSA	No Assay	0.1% Cu	Tantramar

Refer Appendix 2 below for further details.

Table 3. Rock chip results from Fairfield Project

Prospect	Company	Year	Sample ID	East	North	Grid (NAD83 UTM)	Cu ppm	Cu %	Ag g/t	Ag g/t	Pb ppm	Pb ppm	Co %
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34270 ¹³	383493	5091500	Zone 20	3971	0.39	No assay	6.4	7025	0.7	NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34208 ¹³	385377	5093161	Zone 20	5		No assay	0.036	6.5		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34216 ¹³	383387	5086831	Zone 20	8		No assay	0.01	10.4		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34246 ¹³	386341	5089754	Zone 20	9		No assay	0.023	2.9		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34247 ¹³	386890	5090413	Zone 20	9		No assay	0.024	6.7		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34252 ¹³	386430	5091157	Zone 20	8		No assay	0.034	15.3		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34253 ¹³	386890	5090700	Zone 20	7		No assay	0.029	7.3		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34258 ¹³	385137	5089373	Zone 20	10		No assay	0.015	10.1		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34260 ¹³	385762	5089542	Zone 20	72		No assay	0.06	175.9		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34263 ¹³	383449	5091919	Zone 20	9		No assay	0.012	22.4		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34264 ¹³	385546	5093419	Zone 20	4		No assay	0.021	21.6		NSA
Dorchester North	Cornerstone	2007	34266 ¹³	385203	5089758	Zone 20	39		No assay	0.036	4.4		NSA
Demoiselle	Noranda	1992	6316 ²	371969	5080384	Zone 20		0.98	NSA	13.71		0.02	0.028
Demoiselle	Noranda	1992	6316A ²	371969	5080384	Zone 20		3.3	NSA	24.68		0.016	0.02
Demoiselle	Noranda	1992	6316B ²	371969	5080384	Zone 20		42.8	NSA	278.4		0.04	0.024
Demoiselle	Noranda	1992	5554 ²	371971	5080388	Zone 20		12.34	No assay	80.9		0.03	0.024
Demoiselle	Noranda	1992	5555 ²	371971	5080388	Zone 20		4.16	No assay	22.62		0.024	0.026
Demoiselle	Noranda	1992	5556 ²	371971	5080388	Zone 20		0.47	No assay	10.97		0.018	0.02
Demoiselle	Noranda	1992	5557 ²	371971	5080388	Zone 20		1.42	No assay	11.66		0.02	0.02
Demoiselle	Noranda	1992	5558 ²	371971	5080388	Zone 20		0.27	No assay	10.97		0.022	0.029

Refer Appendix 2 below for further details.

Table 4. Statistical information for soil sampling at Demoiselle as shown on Figure 2

Metals	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Number	301	301	301	301
Minimum	-0.10	-1.00	4.00	6.00
Maximum	2.20	16,000.00	5,760.00	352.00
Mean	0.18	163.40	64.72	61.89
Standard Deviation	0.20	1,093.60	375.28	44.26

Information sourced from report 474263², refer Appendix 2 below for further details.

Appendix 2. Supporting information for Exploration Results from the Fairfield Copper Project as prescribed by the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various companies have completed rock sampling from outcrop using geological hammers Samples were taken of features of geological interest and accordingly are not likely to be representative of mineralisation Field geologists in historic reports provided descriptions of samples in the reports including mineralogy Soil sampling reported at the Demoiselle prospect used #80 mesh B horizon soils with sample weights approximately 500g and is considered appropriate for reporting of exploration results.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dorchester - Gulf Minerals completed a 15 NQ diamond drill holes for 8,598 ft for drilling in 1977 Demoiselle – Noranda Exploration completed 8 HQ diamond drill holes for 530.7m of drilling in 1993 Tantramar – Dome Exploration completed 4 diamond drill holes for 234.4 m of drilling in 1964. Core size not stated
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery was not stated in historical reports at the Fairfield project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed geological logs were recorded in the historical reports for Fairfield Project at the Dorchester, Demoiselle and Tantramar prospects Logging is considered quantitative at Fairfield The length of geological intersections were recorded in drilling logs at the reported data
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports indicate core was split in half and sampled at for reported results QAQC procedures are not described in historical reports The Competent Person cannot assess if QC procedures are adequate fort sample representivity The Competent Person cannot assess if sample sizes are appropriate based on the information in the historical reports

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dorchester - core was split and sampled and sent for assay HNO₃-HCL atomic absorption method at Technical Service Laboratories in Mississauga Demosielle – core was split and sampled and sent for assay with core pulverized to -200mesh then digest on aluminium block hard simmer for one hour in a mixtue of 50% nitric acid H₂O to 10 ml for base metals. stir-read on atomic absorption. Au is fire assay method. Assayed at Noranda Lab in Bathurst. Rock sampling at Demoiselle - pulverized to -200mesh then digest on aluminium block hard simmer for one hour in a mixtue of 50% nitric acid H₂O to 10 ml for base metals. stir-read on atomic absorption. Au is fire assay method. Assayed at Noranda Lab in Bathurst. Rock sampling at Dorchester North - pulverized to -10 mesh to a 300 g sample which is split and milled to -150 mesh and sample was digested with aqua regia and assayed for 37 elements with ICPMS at ACME labs in Springdale. QAQC procedures are not detailed in reports and cannot be assessed by the Competent Person Repeat soils are assayed from samples at Demoiselle for approximately 1 in every 100 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competent Person has verified the drill intersections from the assays provided in the historical reports No drill holes have been twinned Drill logs have been paper recorded by previous companies and scanned into the New Brunswick online archive system. These have been downloaded for review by FMR and the Competent Person. Drill logs have been digitally entered by historical explorers and are stored in the New Brunswick online archive system and these have been downloaded by FMR
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid NAD83/ UTM zone 20N Collar locations have not been confirmed in the field yet, however maps and GPS locations are provided in historical reports Soil sampling points have been digitised from historical GPS locations provide in the reports from Demoiselle

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample spacing and procedures are considered appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results • Significant further drilling would be required to ensure an adequate data spacing for a Mineral Resource estimate for this prospect • Further sampling work is required to establish continuity of mineralisation. • No sample compositing has been applied
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The orientation of historical drilling at the Fairfield project is considered appropriate for the reporting of drill intersections and exploration results
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Competent Person cannot verify the security of samples from the historical reports
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been conducted for this release given the early stage of the projects

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fairfield project comprises 24 mineral claims for 100% ownership by Canada Future Metals Inc, which is a subsidiary of FMR Resources. Total sq km for the Fairfield project is 93.6 sq km. No impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical exploration has been described in the body of the announcement See ASX announcement 12 March 2024 for a detailed description of all historical exploration at the project Historical exploration at the Fairfield Project was detailed in the Independent Geologist's Report (IGR) contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024 (both of which are available to view on the FMR website at www.fmrresources.com.au).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fairfield Copper Project is located in New Brunswick Province of Canada directly on strike from Dorchester Sediment-Hosted Copper deposit with a non-JORC compliant resource in the highly prospective Appalachian Gold-Copper Belt The project is hosted within the Carboniferous Moncton sub-basin in southern New Brunswick. Copper is hosted within the Boss Point formation (mudstones interbedded with conglomerates) at the unconformity between Pennsylvanian sediments (Boss Point Fm grey beds) and Mississippian (Hopewell Fm red beds) at the redox boundary of red beds and grey beds . Mineralisation occurs at the unconformity with the Dorchester Cape member Strike slip offset and deformation is common in the area with mineralisation offset by faulting
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary tables of all known drill hole information for Fairfield are included in the body of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length-weighted average grades are reported. • No maximum grade truncations have been applied. • Significant intercepts are reported based on various grades of >0.1% Cu, • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The true width of mineralisation has not yet been determined at the Fairfield Project. Downhole lengths have been presented in the announcement. •
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See relevant maps in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available data has been presented in tables and figures.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material exploration data available to the Company is disclosed in the body of this announcement and in the Independent Geologist's Report contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024,
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.