10 September 2024

Early opportunities identified as Exploration activities ramp up at Canadian Copper Project

York Harbour Cu-Zn-Ag Project - Canada

- Sampling of overlooked sulphide zones in previous drilling[1]
- Drilling program to commence in coming weeks
- Site works to recondition access tracks and establish drill positions underway
- Additional permitting granted for more extensive drilling program
- Airborne EM survey to commence in late September to identify new targets across 16km trend
- LiDAR Survey completed with data processing underway

Australian copper explorer, Firetail Resources Limited (**Firetail** or **the Company**) (ASX: **FTL**) is pleased to advise that site works are underway to support the upcoming drill program at the York Harbour Cu-Zn-Ag project.

Extensive review of the drill programs completed by the previous owners has identified opportunities for further growth, with multiple semi-massive, stringer and disseminated zones[1] adjacent to high grade ore zones overlooked in previous sampling campaigns. Re-processing of at least 8 holes, containing a minimum of 250m of unsampled drill core has already been identified for analysis, with high potential to provide valuable information on the extents and controls of the York Harbour mineralised system.

Additionally, permitting to support the maiden Firetail drill program and geophysical surveys has been granted, expanding on the current permitted area and broadening the scope of the upcoming drilling program. The permitting of a much wider area gives Firetail a significantly expanded footprint for a more extensive drill program this year across multiple opportunties to extend the known mineralised zones previously identifed at York Harbor along strike, and at depth.

[1] **Cautionary note relating to the disclosure of visual estimates describe in this release are detailed in Appendix 2 below. The company makes caution that mineral estimates of sulphide mineral abundance should never be considered as a substitute or proxy for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays (ICP-OES) are required to determine representative grades and intervals of the elements associated with the visible mineralisation reported from geological logging. Core identified for analysis is being sampled and sent to Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL. Laboratory results are expected in 4-6 weeks.**

Chief Executive Officer, Glenn Poole, commented:

"The information from the current re-logging project has uncovered a number of significant resampling opportunities, as we begin to understand the incredible potential of this exciting project. We are sending ***core previously not analysed****, in some instances adjacent to high grade ore zones, to the lab to ensure we have all of the potentially mineralised zones assayed. We are seeing historical holes ending in mineralisation, and in some cases, before the interpreted target horizon was intercepted. The re-sampling exercise is assisting with final preparations for the drill program which is set to commence in the coming weeks, further to this, Firetail is undertaking the first property-wide EM survey which will provide us with a better understanding of the controls on mineralisation and potentially identify further targets across the wider project.*

The opportunites we are seeing at York Harbour continue to impress as we gain further understanding of the mineralised system. The additional permitting we have put in place will help support a more extensive drilling campaign planned to commence shortly. The welcome and positive on-ground support we have received from the local community and stakeholders has been overwhelming, with upcoming works plans well received by the local stakeholders..

As drilling is expected to commence in the coming weeks and geophysics shortly after, the coming months will be and exciting time for the company as we highlight the potential shareholder value of this spectacular Copper project."

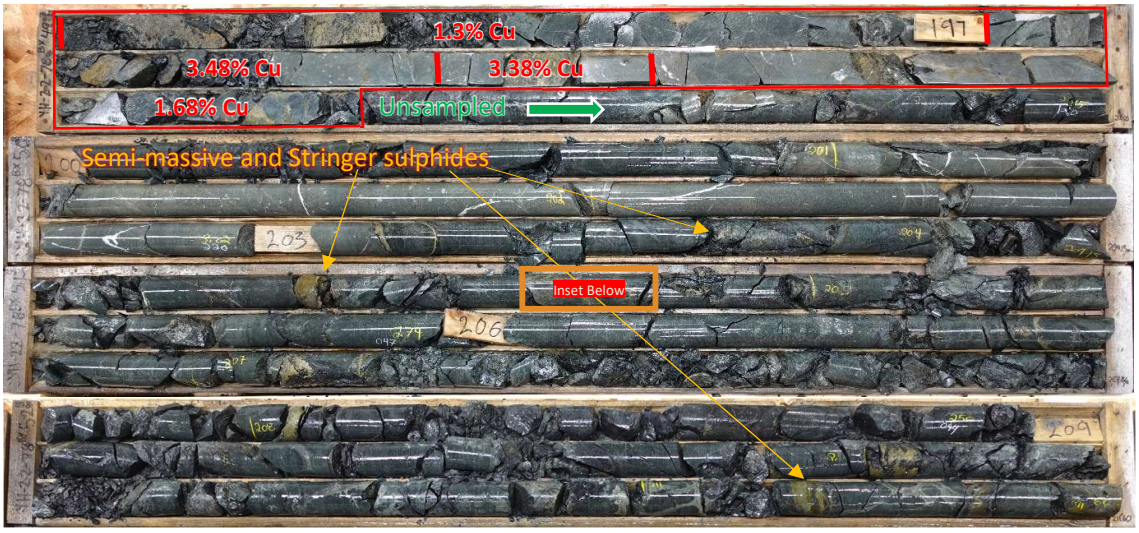


Figure 1: Previous Drill Hole YH22 - 078 showing extent of unsampled sulphide intervals adjacent to ore zone[1]

Cautionary note relating to the disclosure of visual estimates describe in this release are detailed in Appendix 1 below. The company makes caution that mineral estimates of sulphide mineral abundance should never be considered as a substitute or proxy for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays (ICP-OES) are required to determine representative grades and intervals of the elements associated with the visible mineralisation reported from geological logging. Core identified for analysis is being sampled and sent to Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL. Laboratory results are expected in 4-6 weeks.

Figure 2: YH22-078 cut section of previously unsampled core, showing Chalcopyrite, Pyrrhotite and Pyrite (Inset of above)

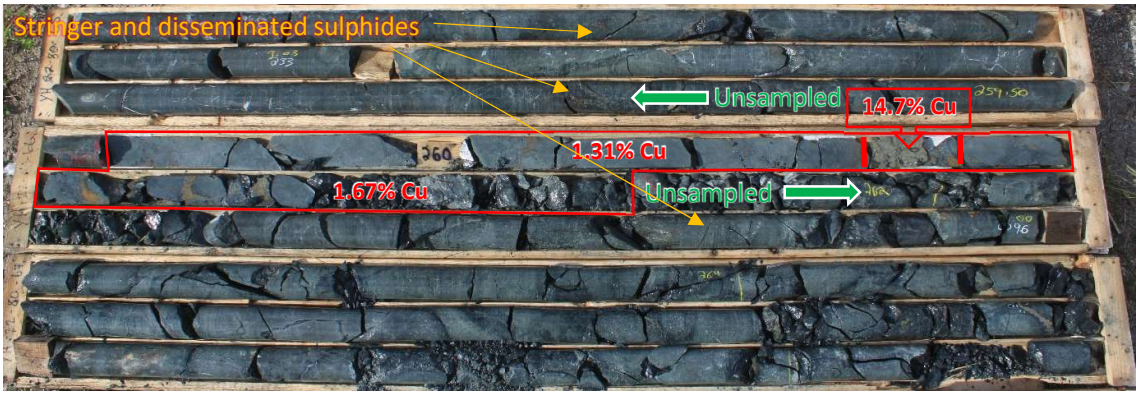


Figure 3: Previous Drill Hole YH22 - 080 showing extent of unsampled intervals with sulphides adjacent to ore zone[1]

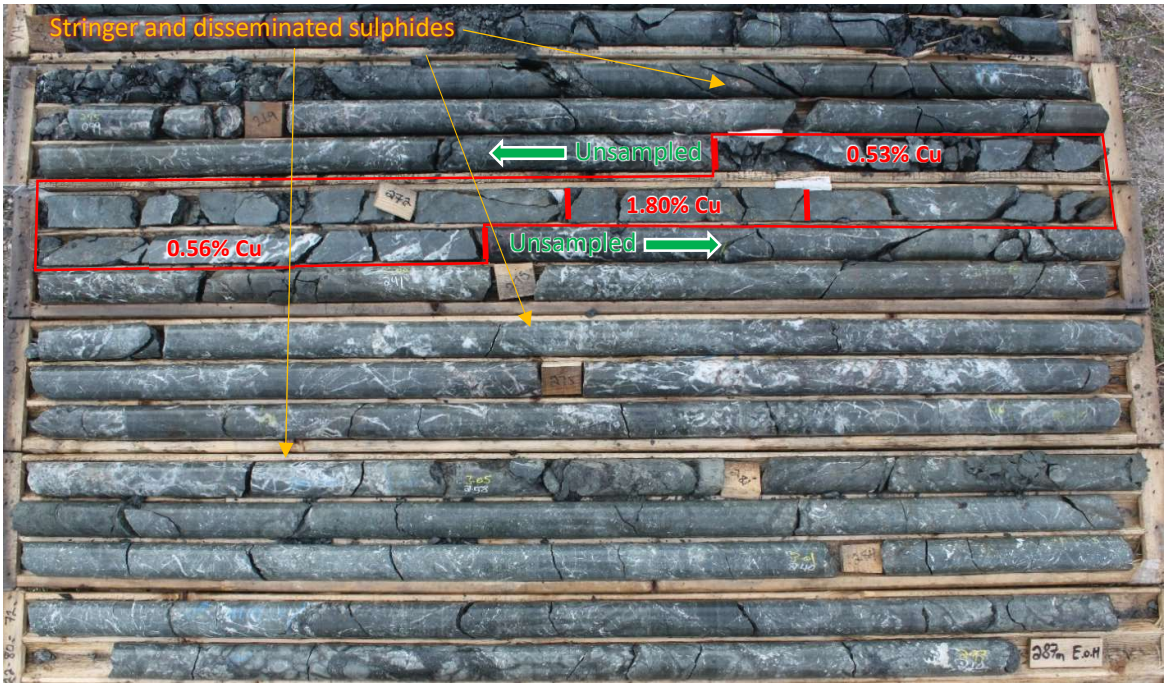


Figure 4: Previous Drill Hole YH22 - 080 showing extent of unsampled intervals with sulphides adjacent to ore zone[1] (Cont)

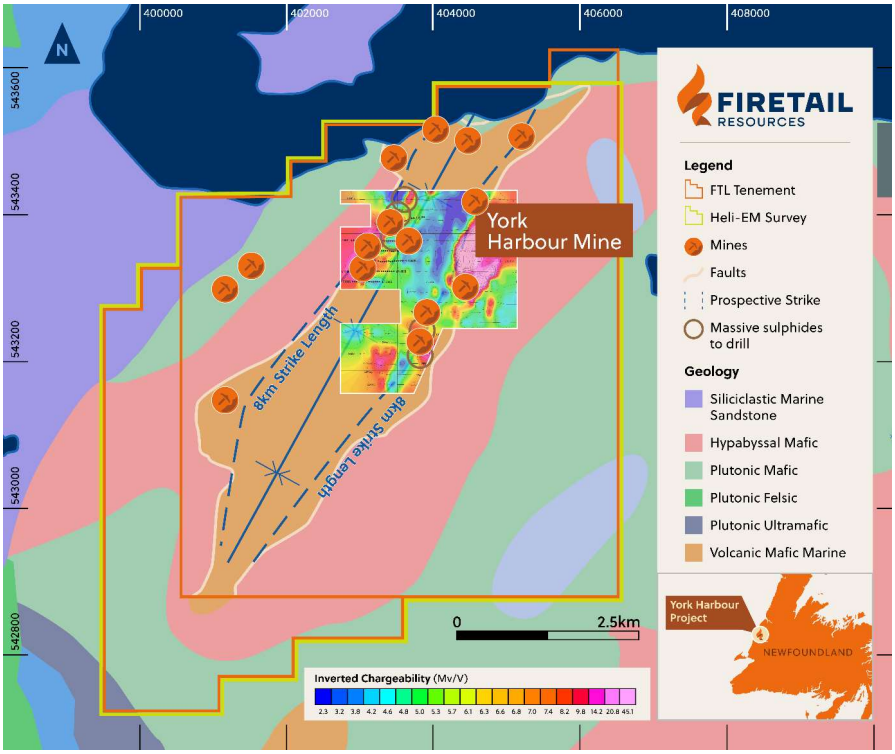


Figure 5: Planned EM survey outline with localised IP Inverted Chargeability survey

About Firetail Resources

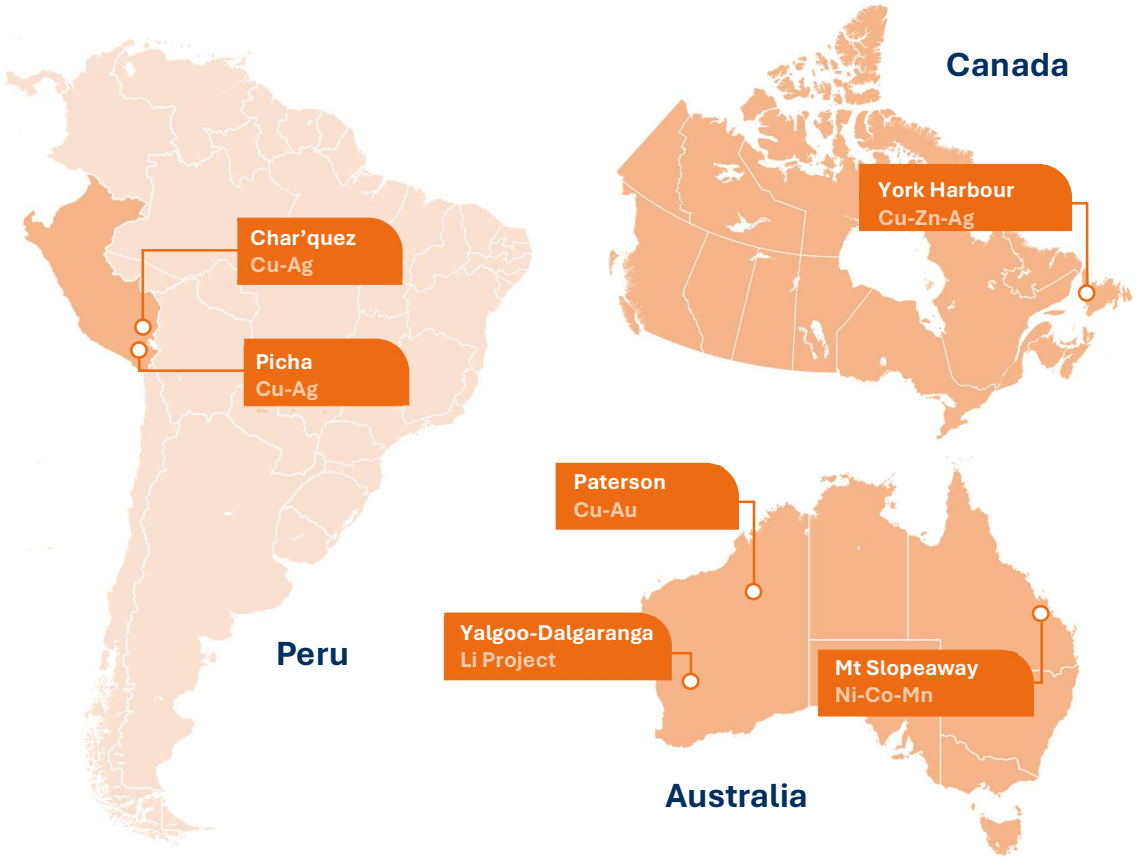
Firetail Resources (ASX:FTL) is an Australian based, Copper focused exploration company with projects in three of the best operating jurisdictions globally, Canada, Peru and Australia.

The Company has exposure to advanced copper exploration through a binding option for the acquisition via staged earn-in of up to 80% of the York Harbour Copper-Zinc-Silver VMS Project in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, host to historic production of 100,000 tonnes mined at 3-12% Cu, 7% Zn and 1-3oz/t Ag (refer to Firetail's ASX announcement dated 6 June 2024).

Firetail also holds greenfield copper exposure in Peru through its 70% holding in the Picha Copper-Silver Project and Charaque Copper Project. Picha is an exciting copper-silver project with multiple drill-ready targets tested in a maiden ~5,000m program (results pending); and Charaque hosts a farm-in deal completed with leading global mining company, Barrick Gold Corporation.

The Company also holds well-located Western Australian and Queensland projects, which range from early exploration stage at the Paterson and Yalgoo-Dalgaranga Projects through to advanced exploration-early resource stage at the Mt Slopeaway Project.

With a portfolio of highly prospective assets plus the experience of a strong technical team, the Company is well positioned to rapidly explore and develop its Copper projects projects and become a significant contributor to the green energy revolution.



This announcement has been authorised for release on ASX by the Company's Board of Directors.

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Exploration Results

The information in this announcement is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Glenn Poole, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has 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 Poole consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain certain “forward-looking statements”. Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as, “expect”, “should”, “could”, “may”, “predict”, “plan”, “will”, “believe”, “forecast”, “estimate”, “target” and other similar expressions. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates provided in this presentation are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements including projections, guidance on future earnings and estimates are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance.

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration results and mineral resources, the company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus dated 25 February 2022 and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Prospectus dated 25 February 2022 continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus dated 25 February 2022.

Figure 6: Location map of Drill holes YH22-078 and YH22-080

Table 1: Collar Details of Drill Holes Reported

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)
YH22-078	404512	5433473	372	-65	240	260
YH22-080	404312	5433436	358	-66	060	287

Appendix 1 – Firetail Logging of Historic Assays YH22-78 and YH22-80

YH22-78					Historic Assay Results			2024 Firetail Resources Re-logging Samples & Sulphide Estimates							
From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Sample ID	Cu Wt.%	Zn Wt.%	Ag g/t	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Chalcopyrite %	Sphalerite %	Total Sulphide%	Sulphide habit
0	52.8	52.8	Not Sampled												
52.8	53.8	1	Pillow Basalt	811155	0.03	0.03	0.20								
53.8	54.8	1	Pillow Basalt	811156	0.02	0.01	<0.2								
54.8	55.8	1	Pillow Basalt	811157	0.03	0.02	1.20								
55.8	56.4	0.6	Pillow Basalt	811158	0.05	0.02	<0.2								
56.4	57	0.6	Pillow Basalt	811159	0.15	0.10	0.20								
57	58	1	Pillow Basalt	811161	0.02	0.05	<0.2								
58	104.1	46.1	Not Sampled												
104.1	105.1	1	Volcanic Tuff	811162	0.18	0.09	0.30								
105.1	106.1	1	Volcanic Tuff	811163	0.21	0.02	<0.2								
106.1	107.1	1	Volcanic Tuff	811164	0.05	0.02	<0.2								
107.1	108.1	1	Volcanic Tuff	811165	0.12	0.02	0.20								
108.1	109.1	1	Volcanic Tuff	811166	0.07	0.01	<0.2								
109.1	110	0.9	Massive Sulphide	811168	3.25	0.18	4.30								
110	110.63	0.63	Massive Sulphide	811169	0.76	0.08	0.60								
110.63	110.79	0.16	Massive Sulphide	811170	14.70	0.80	16.30								
110.79	111.5	0.71	Massive Sulphide	811171	6.63	0.39	8.60								
111.5	112	0.5	Volcanic Tuff	811172	1.13	0.11	2.00								
112	113	1	Volcanic Tuff	811173	1.05	0.16	1.30								
113	113.68	0.68	Volcanic Tuff	811175	0.09	0.07	<0.2								
113.68	114	0.32	Massive Sulphide	811176	1.73	0.12	2.30								
114	114.5	0.5	Massive Sulphide	811177	2.27	0.11	3.10								
114.5	115	0.5	Massive Sulphide	811178	1.53	0.11	2.50								
115	115.5	0.5	Massive Sulphide	811179	1.45	0.09	2.10								
115.5	116	0.5	Massive Sulphide	811180	1.83	0.18	2.70								
116	116.5	0.5	Massive Sulphide	811182	0.73	3.79	1.50								
116.5	117	0.5	Massive Sulphide	811183	0.85	6.90	1.40								
117	117.5	0.5	Massive Sulphide	811184	1.76	12.50	2.90								
117.5	118	0.5	Massive Sulphide	811185	2.99	11.20	5.60								
118	118.67	0.67	Massive Sulphide	811186	2.00	0.25	3.40								

YH22-78					Historic Assay Results			2024 Firetail Resources Re-logging Samples & Sulphide Estimates							
From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Sample ID	Cu Wt.%	Zn Wt.%	Ag g/t	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Chalcopyrite %	Sphalerite %	Total Sulphide%	Sulphide habit
118.67	119	0.33	Pillow Basalt	811187	2.61	0.19	3.10								
119	120	1	Pillow Basalt	811189	0.02	0.02	<0.2								
120	121	1	Pillow Basalt	811190	0.02	0.01	<0.2								
121	121.7	0.7	Pillow Basalt	811191	0.01	0.02	<0.2								
121.7	122.42	0.72	Pillow Basalt	811192	0.05	0.02	<0.2								
122.42	122.8	0.38	Pillow Basalt	811193	5.78	0.50	14.10								
122.8	123.5	0.7	Pillow Basalt	811194	0.70	1.46	2.30								
123.5	124.5	1	Pillow Basalt	811196	0.03	0.30	<0.2								
124.5	125.5	1	Pillow Basalt	811197	0.03	0.17	<0.2								
125.5	126.5	1	Pillow Basalt	811198	0.02	0.14	<0.2								
126.5	127.3	0.8	Pillow Basalt	811199	0.02	0.11	<0.2								
127.3	128	0.7	Pillow Basalt	811200	0.10	0.71	0.40								
128	129	1	Pillow Basalt	811201	0.04	0.15	<0.2								
129	130	1	Pillow Basalt	811203	0.06	0.39	0.30								
130	131	1	Pillow Basalt	811204	0.01	0.15	<0.2								
131	132	1	Pillow Basalt	811205	0.06	0.57	0.30								
132	133	1	Pillow Basalt	811206	0.02	0.17	<0.2								
133	149.46	16.46	Not Sampled												
149.46	150.46	1	Massive Basalt	811207	0.01	0.04	<0.2								
150.46	151	0.54	Massive Basalt	811208	1.58	0.08	5.30								
151	151.45	0.45	Massive Basalt	811210	0.70	0.05	1.20								
151.45	152	0.55	Massive Basalt	811211	0.56	0.10	1.10								
152	153	1	Massive Basalt	811212	0.22	0.80	2.10								
153	154	1	Massive Basalt	811213	0.23	0.08	2.50								
154	155	1	Massive Basalt	811214	0.27	0.35	0.70								
155	156	1	Massive Basalt	811215	0.17	0.10	0.20								
156	157	1	Massive Basalt	811217	0.26	0.05	0.90								
157	157.55	0.55	Massive Basalt	811218	0.30	0.04	<0.2								
157.55	157.83	0.28	Massive Basalt	811219	1.38	0.18	2.00								
157.83	158.71	0.88	Massive Basalt	811220	0.50	0.86	0.80								
158.71	159.1	0.39	Massive Basalt	811221	0.02	0.03	<0.2								
159.1	160	0.9	Massive Basalt	811222	0.51	0.11	0.90								
160	161	1	Massive Basalt	811224	0.02	0.02	<0.2								
161	162	1	Massive Basalt	811225	0.05	0.03	<0.2								

YH22-78					Historic Assay Results			2024 Firetail Resources Re-logging Samples & Sulphide Estimates							
From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Sample ID	Cu Wt.%	Zn Wt.%	Ag g/t	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Chalcopyrite %	Sphalerite %	Total Sulphide%	Sulphide habit
162	162.65	0.65	Massive Basalt	811226	0.01	0.01	<0.2								
162.65	163.25	0.6	Massive Basalt	811227	0.08	0.02	0.40								
163.25	163.75	0.5	Massive Basalt	811228	0.97	0.05	3.50								
163.75	164.6	0.85	Massive Basalt	811229	0.29	0.19	0.20								
164.6	165.4	0.8	Massive Basalt	811231	2.50	0.06	2.20								
165.4	166.4	1	Massive Basalt	811232	0.02	0.04	<0.2								
166.4	167.4	1	Massive Basalt	811233	0.08	0.02	<0.2								
167.4	168.4	1	Massive Basalt	811234	0.02	0.03	<0.2								
168.4	169.2	0.8	Massive Basalt	811235	0.08	0.04	0.20								
169.2	170	0.8	Massive Basalt	811236	0.25	0.33	1.10								
170	171	1	Massive Basalt	811238	0.01	0.01	0.20								
171	177.28	6.28	Not Sampled												
177.28	178.28	1	Massive Basalt	811239	0.30	0.05	0.70								
178.28	178.53	0.25	Massive Basalt	811240	5.10	0.11	10.00								
178.53	179	0.47	Massive Basalt	811241	0.64	0.04	0.80								
179	179.4	0.4	Massive Basalt	811242	0.16	0.04	0.50								
179.4	180	0.6	Massive Basalt	811243	0.11	0.04	0.20								
180	181	1	Massive Basalt	811245	0.10	0.03	0.20								
181	182	1	Massive Basalt	811246	0.02	0.04	<0.2								
182	183	1	Massive Basalt	811247	0.04	0.02	0.30								
183	184	1	Pillow Basalt	811248	0.01	0.01	0.30								
184	184.75	0.75	Pillow Basalt	811249	0.01	0.03	0.20								
184.75	185.26	0.51	Pillow Basalt	811250	0.01	0.01	0.40								
185.26	185.61	0.35	Pillow Basalt	811252	17.10	0.41	35.10								
185.61	186.3	0.69	Pillow Basalt	811253	0.17	0.02	0.30								
186.3	187.1	0.8	Pillow Basalt	811254	0.41	0.08	1.10								
187.1	187.85	0.75	Pillow Basalt	811255	0.13	0.03	<0.2								
187.85	188.27	0.42	Pillow Basalt	811256	12.60	0.53	16.80								
188.27	189.2	0.93	Pillow Basalt	811257	0.08	0.03	0.40								
189.2	190.2	1	Pillow Basalt	811259	0.07	0.03	0.50								
190.2	190.87	0.67	Pillow Basalt	811260	0.59	0.08	0.60								
190.87	191.09	0.22	Semi-Massive Sulphide	811261	11.60	0.44	7.90								
191.09	191.54	0.45	Semi-Massive Sulphide	811262	0.70	0.04	0.70								
191.54	191.73	0.19	Semi-Massive Sulphide	811263	10.00	0.43	7.30								

YH22-78					Historic Assay Results			2024 Firetail Resources Re-logging Samples & Sulphide Estimates							
From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Sample ID	Cu Wt.%	Zn Wt.%	Ag g/t	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Chalcopyrite %	Sphalerite %	Total Sulphide%	Sulphide habit
191.73	192.6	0.87	Semi-Massive Sulphide	811264	0.16	0.02	<0.2								
192.6	193.37	0.77	Semi-Massive Sulphide	811266	4.79	0.16	3.80								
193.37	194	0.63	Semi-Massive Sulphide	811267	15.00	0.55	11.80								
194	195	1	Semi-Massive Sulphide	811268	1.92	0.07	1.40								
195	196	1	Semi-Massive Sulphide	811269	2.21	0.06	1.70								
196	197	1	Pillow Basalt	811270	0.53	0.03	0.70								
197	197.7	0.7	Pillow Basalt	811271	3.48	0.11	3.50								
197.7	198	0.3	Pillow Basalt	811273	3.96	0.12	29.20								
198	199	1	Pillow Basalt	811274	1.68	0.07	5.00								
Core for analysis								199	203	4	Pillow	0.1%	0.5%	1.8%	Disseminated
								203	211.6	8.6	Pillow	1.5%	0.5%	2.5%	Semi-
								211.6	223.1	11.5	Pillow	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	Stringer
223.1	224.09	0.99	Pillow Basalt	811275	0.29	0.44	0.50								
224.09	224.32	0.23	Pillow Basalt	811276	0.63	0.87	1.40								
224.32	225.32	1	Pillow Basalt	811277	2.02	0.15	0.70								
Core for analysis								225.32	232	6.68	Pillow	0.5%	1.0%	3.5%	Stringer
								232	241	9	Pillow	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%	Fracture fill
								241	250.6	9.6	Pillow	Nill	Nill	Nill	N/A
								250.6	250.85	0.25	Pillow	0.2%	1.0%	2.2%	Stringer
								250.85	260	9.15	Pillow	Nill	Nill	Nill	N/A

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YH22-80					Historic Assay Results			2024 Firetail Resources Re-logging Samples & Sulphide Estimates							
From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Sample ID	Cu Wt.%	Zn Wt.%	Ag g/t	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Chalcopyrite %	Sphalerite %	Total Sulphide% (Cpy, Sph, Py, Po)**	Sulphide habit
0	26.89	26.89	Not Sampled												
Core for analysis								26.89	29.39	2.5	Pillow	Nil	0.1%	1.1%	Disseminated
29.39	30.39	1	Semi-Massive	811301	0.04	0.49	16.10								
30.39	30.76	0.37	Massive Sulphide	811302	0.56	0.91	130.00								
30.76	31.76	1	Semi-Massive	811303	0.03	0.03	2.60								
31.76	32.76	1	Semi-Massive	811304	0.01	0.05	5.50								
32.76	33.76	1	Semi-Massive	811305	0.01	0.10	24.30								
33.76	34.1	0.34	Semi-Massive	811306	0.18	1.38	30.00								
34.1	34.5	0.4	Semi-Massive	811308	0.01	0.33	18.30								
34.5	35.5	1	Semi-Massive	811309	0.17	2.98	60.10								
35.5	36.5	1	Semi-Massive	811310	0.21	2.97	4.70								
36.5	37.5	1	Semi-Massive	811311	0.09	1.26	1.50								
37.5	38	0.5	Semi-Massive	811312	0.36	3.71	7.70								
38	39	1	Massive Sulphide	811313	0.49	5.35	6.60								
39	39.3	0.3	Massive Sulphide	811315	0.48	5.46	11.90								
39.3	40.3	1	Semi-Massive	811316	0.03	0.43	0.70								
40.3	41	0.7	Semi-Massive	811317	0.04	0.45	3.70								
41	41.3	0.3	Semi-Massive	811318	0.17	3.49	23.50								
41.3	42.3	1	Semi-Massive	811319	0.03	0.41	3.00								
42.3	43.3	1	Semi-Massive	811320	0.01	0.06	11.40								
43.3	44.3	1	Semi-Massive	811322	0.01	0.03	5.20								
44.3	45.3	1	Semi-Massive	811323	0.02	0.27	3.20								
45.3	46.3	1	Semi-Massive	811324	0.02	0.36	2.00								
46.3	46.77	0.47	Semi-Massive	811325	0.01	0.03	0.80								
46.77	47.2	0.43	Massive Sulphide	811326	1.50	21.2	169.00								
47.2	47.77	0.57	Massive Sulphide	811327	0.69	11.6	441.70								
47.77	48.18	0.41	Massive Sulphide	811329	0.74	3.45	181.00								
48.18	49.18	1	Semi-Massive	811330	0.25	3.09	18.10								
49.18	50.18	1	Semi-Massive	811331	0.07	1.01	3.70								
50.18	51.18	1	Semi-Massive	811332	0.02	0.12	0.90								
51.18	52.18	1	Semi-Massive	811333	0.05	0.73	1.80								

YH22-80					Historic Assay Results			2024 Firetail Resources Re-logging Samples & Sulphide Estimates							
From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Sample ID	Cu Wt.%	Zn Wt.%	Ag g/t	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Chalcopyrite %	Sphalerite %	Total Sulphide% (Cpy, Sph, Py, Po)**	Sulphide habit
Core for analysis								52.18	54.35	2.17	Massive	0.5%	Nill	1.5%	Disseminated
								54.35	57.65	3.3	Massive	0.1%	Nill	1.1%	Disseminated
								57.65	59	1.35	Massive	1.0%	0.1%	10.1%	Semi-massive
								59	69.1	10.1	Massive	0.1%	Nill	3.1%	Stringer/Disseminate
69.1	70.1	1	Massive Basalt	811334	0.01	0.08	<0.2								
70.1	71	0.9	Massive Sulphide	811336	0.68	18.6	15.70								
71	72	1	Pillow Basalt	811337	0.01	0.10	1.20								
Core for analysis								72	83	11	Pillow	0.1%	0.1%	3.2%	Stringer
								83	85.55	2.55	Pillow	Nill	Nill	Nill	N/A
								85.55	88.61	3.06	Pillow	0.5%	1.0%	6.5%	Stringer/Disseminate
88.61	89.61	1	Pillow Basalt	811338	0.11	1.15	0.80								
89.61	90.26	0.65	Pillow Basalt	811339	0.26	2.20	1.30								
90.26	90.94	0.68	Pillow Basalt	811340	1.16	10.8	4.40								
90.94	91.94	1	Pillow Basalt	811341	0.18	1.33	1.40								
Core for analysis								91.94	93.5	1.56	Pillow	0.1%	2.0%	9.1%	Stringer/Disseminate
								93.5	105	11.5	Massive	0.1%	0.1%	2.2%	Stringer
								105	110.3	5.3	Massive	0.1%	0.5%	3.6%	Stringer
								110.3	123.65	13.35	Pillow	0.5%	1.0%	10.5%	Semi-massive
								123.65	138.2	14.55	Massive	Nill	Nill	0.5%	Disseminated
								138.2	144.4	6.2	Pillow	0.5%	1.0%	10.5%	Stringer
144.4	145.4	1	Pillow Basalt	811343	0.23	0.09	1.20								
145.4	146.4	1	Pillow Basalt	811344	0.35	0.19	2.80								
146.4	147.4	1	Pillow Basalt	811345	0.03	0.04	0.20								
147.4	147.75	0.35	Pillow Basalt	811346	1.84	0.39	8.10								
147.75	148.75	1	Pillow Basalt	811347	0.01	0.02	0.20								
148.75	149.7	0.95	Pillow Basalt	811348	0.28	0.17	1.70								
149.7	150	0.3	Pillow Basalt	811350	0.77	1.00	5.80								
150	151	1	Pillow Basalt	811351	0.02	0.07	0.30								
151	152	1	Pillow Basalt	811352	0.01	0.04	0.20								
152	152.6	0.6	Pillow Basalt	811353	0.01	0.02	0.20								
152.6	153.2	0.6	Pillow Basalt	811354	0.01	0.02	0.20								
153.2	153.78	0.58	Pillow Basalt	811355	0.00	0.09	1.00								

YH22-80					Historic Assay Results			2024 Firetail Resources Re-logging Samples & Sulphide Estimates							
From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Sample ID	Cu Wt.%	Zn Wt.%	Ag g/t	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Lithology	Chalcopyrite %	Sphalerite %	Total Sulphide% (Cpy, Sph, Py, Po)**	Sulphide habit
153.78	154.78	1	Pillow Basalt	811357	0.01	0.05	0.30								
154.78	155.78	1	Pillow Basalt	811358	0.01	0.04	0.30								
155.78	156.78	1	Pillow Basalt	811359	0.01	0.02	0.20								
156.78	157.78	1	Pillow Basalt	811360	0.01	0.02	<0.2								
157.78	158.78	1	Pillow Basalt	811361	0.01	0.02	0.40								
158.78	159.78	1	Pillow Basalt	811362	0.01	0.05	0.30								
159.78	160.78	1	Pillow Basalt	811364	0.01	0.09	1.50								
160.78	161.78	1	Pillow Basalt	811365	0.02	0.15	0.20								
Core for analysis								161.78	188	26.22	Massive	0.1%	0.5%	3.6%	Disseminated
								188	190.4	2.4	Massive	0.5%	3.0%	10.5%	Stringer/Disseminate
								190.4	205.15	14.75	Massive	0.1%	0.5%	2.6%	Disseminated
								205.15	217.72	12.57	Pillow	Nill	Nill	0.1%	Disseminated
								217.72	220.5	2.78	Massive	0.5%	2.0%	10.5%	Stringer/Disseminate
								220.5	233.6	13.1	Massive	0.1%	0.1%	2.2%	Disseminated
								233.6	234	0.4	Volcanic	3.0%	2.0%	15.0%	Semi-massive
								234	242.7	8.7	Volcanic	0.5%	0.5%	2.0%	Disseminated
								242.7	246.7	4	Volcanic	Nill	0.1%	0.5%	Disseminated
								246.7	259.58	12.88	Volcanic	1.0%	0.5%	11.5%	Semi-massive
259.58	260.58	1	Volcanic Tuff	811366	1.31	0.09	2.30								
260.58	260.7	0.12	Volcanic Tuff	811367	14.70	0.71	18.20								
260.7	261.7	1	Volcanic Tuff	811368	1.67	0.11	2.50								
Core for analysis								261.7	268.2	6.5	Volcanic	0.5%	0.1%	3.6%	Disseminated
								268.2	268.8	0.6	Volcanic	3.0%	4.0%	17.0%	Semi-massive
								268.8	271.2	2.4	Volcanic	0.5%	0.1%	3.6%	Disseminated
271.2	272.2	1	Volcanic Tuff	811369	0.53	0.05	3.00								
272.2	272.5	0.3	Volcanic Tuff	811371	1.80	0.06	10.10								
272.5	273.5	1	Volcanic Tuff	811372	0.56	0.07	2.70								
Core for analysis								273.5	280.56	7.06	Volcanic	0.1%	1.0%	4.1%	Stringer/Disseminate
								280.56	287	6.44	Massive	Nill	Nill	Nill	N/A

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Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• York Harbour Metals NL Incorporated ("YHM") previously drilled holes YH22-078 and YH22-080 in September-October 2022. • YHM completed five phases of diamond drilling between 2021-2024. • All drilling conducted by YHM was completed under the supervision of a registered professional geologist as a Qualified Person (QP) who was responsible and accountable for the planning, execution and supervision of all exploration activity as well as the implementation of quality assurance programs and reporting. • This drilling was contracted to Forage Fusion Drilling Ltd, based in Springdale Newfoundland. They produced NQ core. • Core was cut into two equal halves using a diamond core saw with a mounted jig, with one half submitted for analysis at Eastern Analytical laboratories in Springdale, Newfoundland. The samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. Samples were crushed to approximately -10 mesh and split using a riffle splitter to approximately 300g. A ring mill was used to pulverize the sample split to 98% passing -150 mesh. • Sample intervals were based on geological observations. Minimum core width sampled was 0.12m and maximum 1.0m. Samples were submitted to Eastern Analytical Laboratory in Springdale, Newfoundland.
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*	• Previous drilling by YHM was all diamond core drilling • The diamond drilling rig was operated by Forest Fusion Drilling • The size of core was standard tube NQ (47.8mm diameter)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drill core was not orientated
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.*	• Core recovery was previously determined by YHM by measuring the core length between the driller's marker blocks • Core recoveries were measured for every drill run completed • The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length is recorded for every "run". Core recovery is calculated as a percentage of recovery. • This information was previously recorded in a drilling database which FTL has complete records of. • Diamond drilling utilised drilling fluids to assist with maximising core recoveries. • Diamond drilling by nature collects relatively uncontaminated core samples. These are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. • There is no significant loss of material reported in the mineralized parts of the diamond core reported in this announcement. • No known relationship exists between sample recovery and grade
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.*	• All previous drill samples collected by YHM were logged by a qualified geologist and recorded in logging tables. Attributes recorded included lithology, alteration, structure, mineralisation and other observations as appropriate which are in general qualitative in nature. All previous YHM drillholes with new sample collection by FTL had YHM logs validated by FTL and were re-logged by FTL for lithology and mineralization where required. • Previous drillholes were explorative in nature, however the drillholes have been logged to a level of detail to be considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. • All previous drill holes by YHM were geotechnically logged, with logs including information pertaining to rock quality designation, breakage, hardness, weathering, jointing and fracturing. • Magnetic susceptibility readings were previously taken by YHM once per metre using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter as point measurements. • Specific gravity measurements were previously collected by YHM once per every three metres using Archimedes method. Extra readings were taken in areas of semi-massive or massive sulphide. • All cores were photographed by YHM in the core tray. All core for new geochemical analysis by FTL has been re-photographed in its current condition.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All previous drillholes being resampled by FTL have been logged in their entirety. • Logging conducted is both qualitative and quantitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All samples previously collected by YHM were taken using the following sub-sampling techniques and sample preparations • Sample intervals were determined by geologists during logging based on geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist. • Diamond core was cut in half using an electric core saw. If the core was too soft or friable or broken to be cut with a saw, a hammer and chisel were used or representative halves of rubble were collected. • Half the core was submitted for analysis and the remaining half was stored securely for future reference and potentially further analysis if ever required. • Sample intervals were marked on the core by the responsible geologist, considering lithological and structural features and visible mineralization. • Paper sampling tags with sample identification numbers were issued by the laboratory where samples were being dispatched to for analysis. These sampling tags with sample identification numbers were stapled to the core boxes where the corresponding sample was being taken from. • Sample method and size is considered appropriate for this type of deposit. • Sample intervals were 0.12m minimum, up to 1.0m maximum with an average width of 0.8m. • Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 in 22 samples to measure sample representativity. Field duplicates were quarter core. • Sample preparation was conducted by Eastern Analytical in Springdale, Newfoundland. Samples were dried at a low temperature. Dried samples were then weighed before being crushed in a jaw crusher to 80% passing -10 mesh, then crushed material was split through a stainless steel riffle splitter. The remaining coarse reject was retained. The split sub-sample of ~250g was then pulverized to 95% passing 150mesh. The sample preparation method is considered industry standard. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the mineralisation style and grain size of the material.
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,*	• Samples from YHM were previously assayed by Eastern Analytical, located in Springdale within Newfoundland, Canada. A four-acid digest (near-total digestion) was used. The digested solution was then analysed by ICP-OES for a multi-element suite of 34 elements. A 30g Fire Assay with atomic absorption

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	finish was used to determine Au. Subsequently, samples with Ag greater than 6ppm, Pb greater than 2200ppm, Cu greater than 10,000ppm, Zn more than 2200 ppm were analysed by AAS. • ICP is considered a total digestion method. Atomic Absorption is considered a partial digestion method in the case coarse gold. • Quality control procedures of YHM included routine insertion of CRMs at a rate of 1 in 22 samples, insertion of blanks at a rate of 1 in 22 samples, collection of field duplicates at a rate of 1 in 22 samples. These QC samples were included in batches of sampling to test for accuracy and precision. A review of the QC samples assay results received has determined the accuracy and precision of the reported results to be acceptable. • In addition to YHM QAQC samples included within the bath, the laboratory included its own Certified Reference Materials, blanks and duplicates. • The level of QAQC undertaken by YHM is inline with typical best practice. Eastern Analytical have their own internal Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying.
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.*	• Verification of significant intercepts has been conducted by internal Firetail company geologists. Results have been reviewed by the Competent Person. • No twinned holes are reported herein. • Field data collected by YHM was recorded in Excel in a field laptop and then imported into an Excel master data file. • No adjustment to assay data.
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.*	• The coordinates of the reported drillholes were based on NAD83 UTM Zone 21N. • Drillhole coordinates were verified by FTL using a handheld GPS • Drillhole coordinates have not been surveyed with a differential GPS • Topographic control is ±3-5m • Downhole surveys were taken by YHM using a magnetic Reflex EZ-Trac borehole surveying tool. Surveys were taken as single-shots every 30m and at the completion length of every hole by lowering the tool down the drill rods and through the drill bit beyond the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		effect of the drill rods. The downhole measurements were recorded by the drillers and given to the project geologist on a shift-by-shift basis.
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.*	• YHM conducted sampling at a spacing appropriate for first-pass exploration of semi-massive to massive sulphide. Sampling was not undertaken in areas proximal to semi-massive to massive sulphide which may or may not contain economic mineralisation. • Drill holes are spaced appropriately for coarsely defining mineralisation lodes.
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.*	• Firetail currently considers YHM sampling orientation to be unbiased with the drilling direction nominally at a high angle to the interpreted strike of mineralisation. • Drilling across the Project has been conducted on a variety of orientations due to the nature of the topography. A detailed geological model of mineralisation is required to further assess the true width of mineralisation and to what extent (if any) the orientation of drilling has induced bias. • The drilling intercepts reported herein are reported as downhole. Further drilling is required to confirm the geometry of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core was transported in wooden core boxes from the drill site to the secure YHM logging facility in Lark Harbour, Newfoundland, by the drill contractor or YHM contractors. • Samples were cut at the YHM logging facility. • Samples were collected by YHM-contracted geologists/assistants and placed in sequentially pre-numbered plastic bags with sample numbers written on it. • Plastic sample bags were placed within larger polyweave bags before being delivered by YHM contractors to the laboratory in Springdale, Newfoundland.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No YHM audits are documented to have occurred in relation to sampling techniques or data. • YHM sampling techniques have been reviewed by FTL personnel and are considered adequate.

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.*	• The previously drilled YHM drillholes YH22-078 and YH22-080 are located on license number 038342M consisting of 184 contiguous claims. These claims were wholly owned by York Harbour Metals NL Inc at the time of drilling, but are currently 51% owned by York Harbour Metals NL Inc. and 49% owned by Firetail Resources Canada Inc (a wholly owned subsidiary of Firetail Resources Pty Ltd). • A 2% net smelter return royalty applies across the Project. • The York Harbour Project is located 27km west of the city of Corner Brook, in western Newfoundland, Canada near the town of York Harbour. • Open file verification has been conducted to confirm licenses are in full force. • All mineral claims are currently in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The York Harbour Property copper-zinc mineralisation was first discovered in 1893. Since then, a significant amount of underground exploration and development as well as surface diamond drilling exploration and underground diamond drilling delineation has been completed with positive results. • Underground exploration and development combined with surface drilling documented eleven irregular zones of Cu-Zn-Ag±Au-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization occurring as stratabound lenses within the upper portion of the altered lower basalt unit immediately below the contact with the generally unaltered upper basalt unit. Massive sulphide mineralization occurs along a 600 m strike length. However, over 85% of the past exploration work (surface and underground drilling and development) was carried out in less than 350 m of strike length and to 150 m below surface. • At the York Harbour Project, exploration was previously completed by several companies. Most recently this included York Harbour Metals and Phoenix Gold Resources Corp. Companies that conducted drilling historically to this included Noranda Exploration, York Consolidated Exploration Limited, Long Lac Mineral Exploration Ltd, Big Nama Creek Mines Ltd, Wolfden Resources Inc. and Independent Mining Corp.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization is widespread in the ophiolitic rocks of central and western Newfoundland, including more than 175 showings, prospects, and 14 past producing deposits. For a brief period in the late 1800s, production from ophiolite-hosted deposits, including the York Harbour mine, made Newfoundland the world's third-largest copper producer. • The alteration and mineralisation within York Harbour is typical of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits in mafic-dominated settings (i.e., Cyprus-type systems), and the

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>presence of both chlorite and chalcopyrite indicates that locally there was high temperature alteration (i.e., >300 °C). The presence of multiple sulphide horizons at different stratigraphic levels, and the hematite alteration plus local chlorite-pyrite mineralization in the upper basalts, indicates that hydrothermal activity was ongoing during the deposition of the entire stratigraphic package, including the upper basalts above mineralisation.
• Mineralisation at the York Harbour mine area consists of multiple, irregular horizons of massive and semi-massive pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite with minor pyrrhotite and rare galena. Colloform textures are commonly preserved, and the lenses are commonly bounded by narrow hanging wall and footwall shear zones. The massive sulphide lenses are often brecciated and are underlain by a variably developed copper- to zinc-rich stringer zone typically associated with intense hydrothermal brecciation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The following coordinates have been verified by FTL with a handheld GPS and are presented in NAD83 Zone 21N
<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>YH22-078</td><td>404512</td><td>5433473</td><td>372</td><td>-65</td><td>240</td><td>260</td></tr>
<tr><td>YH22-080</td><td>404312</td><td>5433436</td><td>358</td><td>-66</td><td>060</td><td>287</td></tr>
</table>
•</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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</td><td>• No composite results have been reported herein.
• No metal equivalent values reported herein.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• Intervals of lithology and mineralisation reported are apparent widths. • Further drilling is required to understand the geometry of mineralisation and thus the true width of mineralisation. However, the current interpretation is that the mineralisation is predominantly controlled by northwest striking structures dipping steeply towards the west. • Down hole lengths only reported, true width uncertain at this time.
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.*	• Maps and plans have been included in body of the announcement.
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 information has been reported
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*	• All exploration data considered meaningful and material has been reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Geological modelling based on the previous exploration drilling and underground development is proposed to be conducted in order to determine the likely extensions to known mineralisation and to assist with future drill planning. • New geochemical analysis of shoulders/buffer zones to known mineralisation within herein reported drillholes • A property wide airborne EM survey is scheduled for commencement in late September 2024 • A further diamond drilling program will commence in coming weeks • Maps and diagrams have been included in the body of the release. Further releases will be made to market upon new drilling information being received by FTL.