ASX Announcement

13 March 2025

New High-Grade Copper Project in New Brunswick

Highlights

- **Advanced Goshen Copper Project staked in New Brunswick, 40 km west of Fairfield Project.**
- **Claims cover 5 km of highly prospective strike with known copper occurrences along the entire strike length and multiple drill ready targets.**
- **Historical work includes over 1,200 m of diamond drilling and IP geophysics.**
- **Drilling at main Goshen prospect intersected mineralisation over 200m of strike with results including:**
  - **7.47m at 1.29% Cu from 5m incl. 1.54m at 3.41% Cu, 1.47 g/t Ag (GO-08-79)**
  - **4.53m at 1.04% Cu, 3.44 g/t Ag from 4.53m incl. 0.6m at 2.43% Cu, 14.8 g/t Ag (GO-08-83)**
  - **9.0m at 0.43% Cu, 3.3 g/t Ag, incl. 0.5m at 4.03% Cu, 4.9 g/t Ag (GSH-22-003)**
- **Mineralisation at Goshen open in all directions and supported by key indicators:**
  - **Copper in soil anomaly of 1,300m by 700m**
  - **500 m by 500 m IP chargeability-resistivity anomaly**
  - **Rock chips 650m to NE assaying 1.0% Cu, 3.5 g/t Ag and 400m to SW assaying up to 0.6% Cu, 17.4 g/t Ag**
- **Drilling is currently ongoing at the Fairfield Copper Project targeting the Demoiselle prospect.**

FMR Resources Limited (ASX:FMR) (**FMR** or **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has opportunistically acquired the previously drilled, high-grade Goshen Copper Project in New Brunswick, Canada through direct staking.

The Company has been granted 10km^2 of tenure covering the known area of mineralisation at Goshen as well as over 5 km of prospective strike with potential for copper-silver mineralisation and recorded copper occurrences along the entire strike length.

Copper mineralisation at Goshen was discovered in 1925 with drilling first undertaken in the 1950's followed by further exploration in the 1970's and 1980's where surface stripping, trenching, drilling and metallurgical studies were undertaken. Data from these programmes is still being compiled and assessed and accordingly none of the results are included in this announcement.

Modern exploration was undertaken in 2006 to 2009 with a regional soils program, regional stream sediments, rock chip sampling and diamond core drilling. From 2020 to 2024 a private exploration company undertook further IP geophysics, ground gravity and drilling at Goshen as well as regional mapping, sampling and stream sediment surveys across the broader project area.

FMR Resources Limited ACN 107 371 497
A: Suite 8, 110 Hay Street, Subiaco WA 6008 Australia
P: PO Box 226, Subiaco WA 6904 Australia
T: +61 (0)8 9388 8290
W: www.fmrresources.com.au

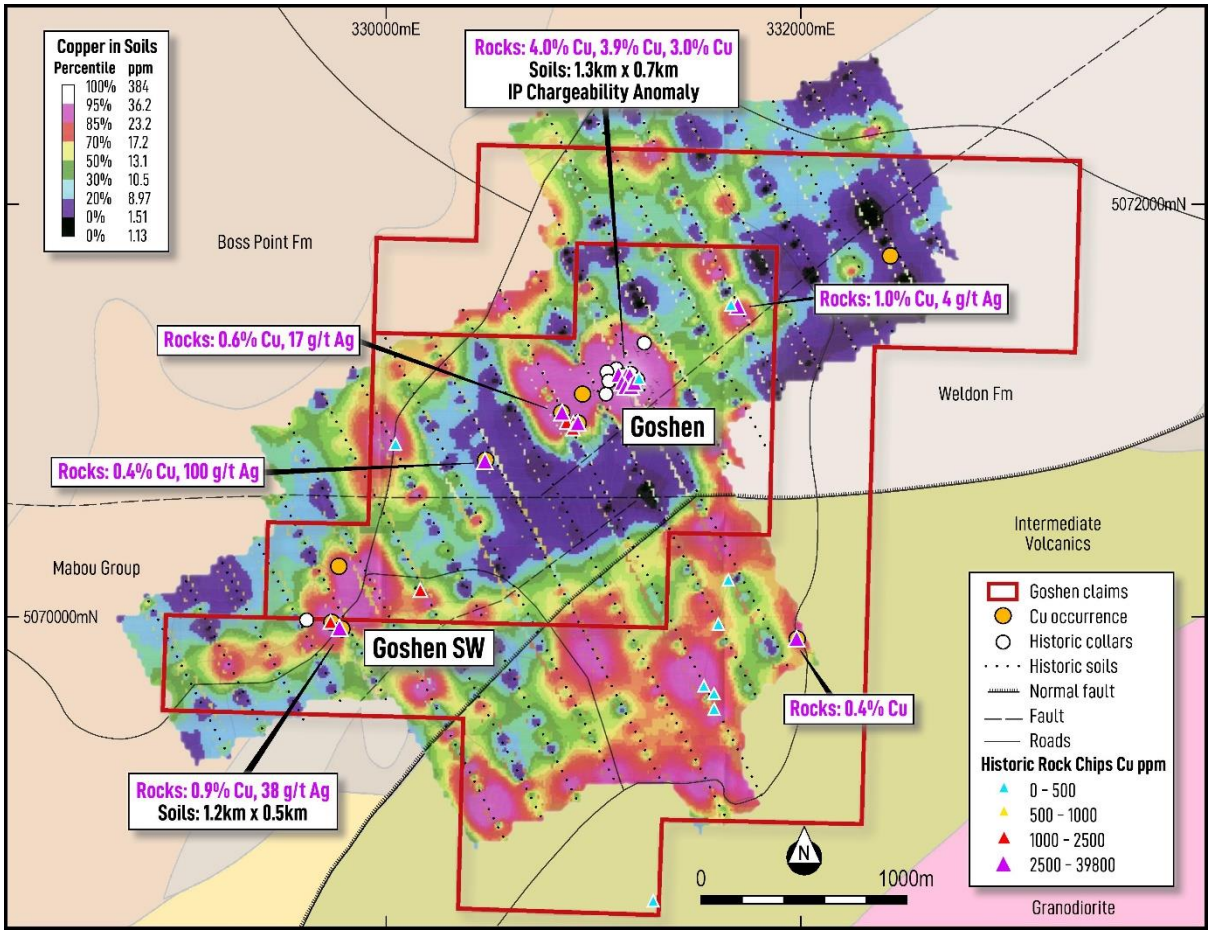

Figure 1. *Regional soil program with copper anomalism, drill results and regional rock chips completed by Cornerstone in 2006*[1].

Historic Results

A large regional soil and mapping program completed across the Goshen Project by Cornerstone Resources (**Cornerstone**) in 2007[1] highlighted several highly anomalous copper zones with surface mineralisation (Figure 1):

- Total prospective strike length of 5 km with no drilling outside the Goshen Prospect and several copper in soil anomalies along trend to the NW and SE of Goshen.
- Goshen: 1,300 m by 700 m Cu soil anomaly over the main showing with rock chips returning up to 4.0% Cu, 3.9% Cu and 3.0% Cu. This area was tested by drilling as detailed below.
- Within the Goshen anomaly, rock chips returned up to 1.0% Cu, 3.5 g/t Ag 650 m NE of the main showing and up to up to 0.6% Cu, 17.4 g/t Ag 400 m to the SW of the main showing.
- Goshen SW prospect located 1.8km to the SW of Goshen defined by a 1,200 m by 500 m copper in soil anomaly and rock chips up to 0.9% Cu and 38 g/t Ag.

[1] Report 476747: Cornerstone Resources 2009 Second Year Assessment Report Goshen Copper Project.

A total of 1,203 m of diamond core drilling was undertaken by Cornerstone in 2008 [2] and Dorchester Copper (**Dorchester**) in 2022 [3] within the main Goshen showing (Figure 1). Significant zones of copper-silver mineralisation were encountered in these programs including:

- GO-08-79: 7.47m at 1.29% Cu from 5m including 1.54m at 3.41% Cu, 1.47 g/t Ag
- GO-08-83: 4.53m at 1.04% Cu, 3.44 g/t Ag from 4.53m including 0.6m at 2.43% Cu, 14.8 g/t Ag
- GSH-22-003: 9.0m at 0.43% Cu, 3.3 g/t Ag from 17.5m including 0.5m at 4.03% Cu, 4.9 g/t Ag
- GO-08-83: 1.5m at 0.9% Cu, 14.1 g/t Ag from 16.5 including 0.5m at 1.63 % Cu, 8.4 g/t Ag

Mineralisation dips to the NW at a moderate angle as shown in Figure 2 and has been intersected in drilling over a strike length of 200m. Copper occurs mainly as malachite and chalcocite. Core photos from GO-08-79 (Figure 3) show the nature of the chalcocite mineralisation in the host conglomerate sequence with a high grade zone of 1.54m at 3.41% Cu from 11.06m including a semi massive 11.9 m to 12.1m which returned 3.6% Cu.

Mineralisation at Goshen is open down dip and to the west. A strong IP anomaly is associated with surface mineralisation (Figure 4) with the anomaly extending westward over 500m from historic drilling. This anomaly has not been drill tested and shows a potential extension to mineralisation to be followed up.

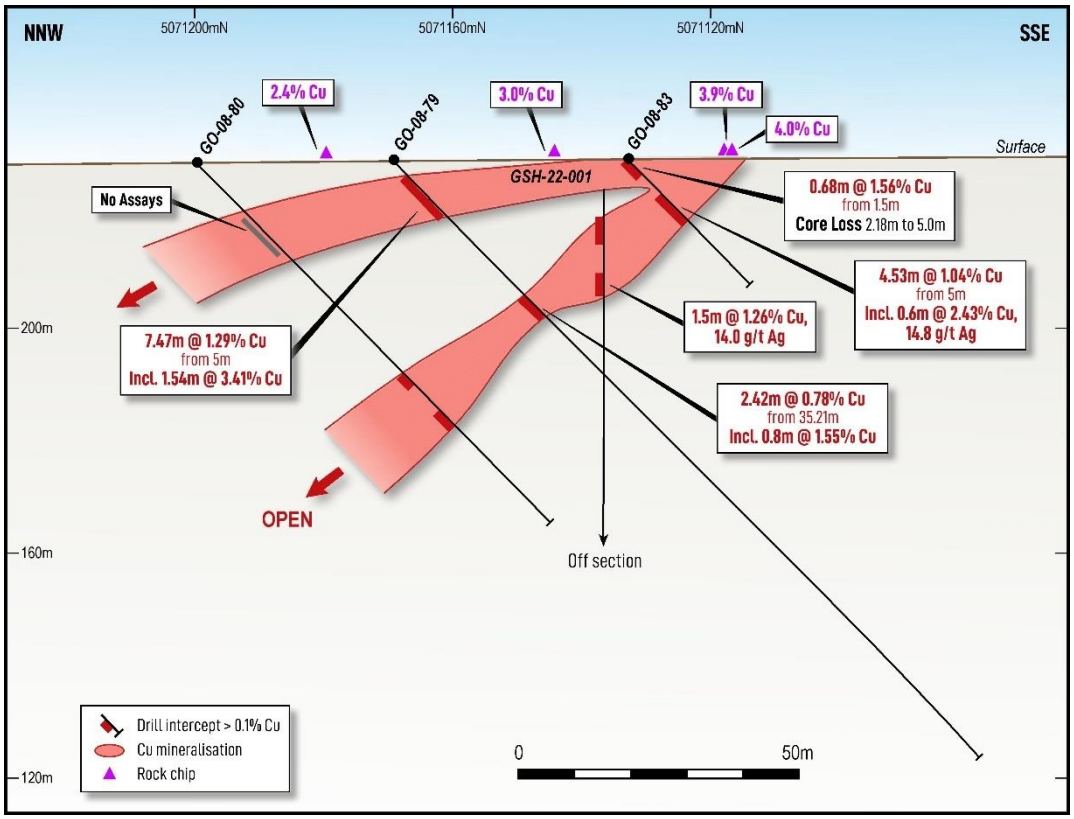

Figure 2. *Cross section at Goshen showing historic drill intersections*

[2] Report 476747: Cornerstone Resources 2009 Second Year Assessment Report Goshen Copper Project.
[3] Report 479355: Dorchester Copper 2022 Assessment Report Goshen Copper Project Drill Program.

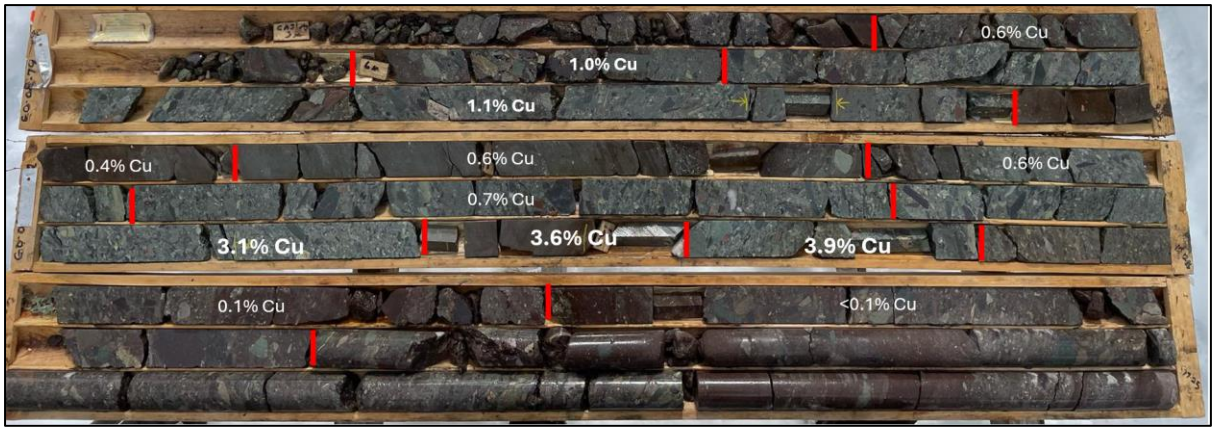

Figure 3. *Core photo of GO-08-79 from 3 m to 17.25m showing sampling intervals and assay results (refer Appendix 1). Broken core with core loss occurs from 3 to 5m above the commencement of sampling*

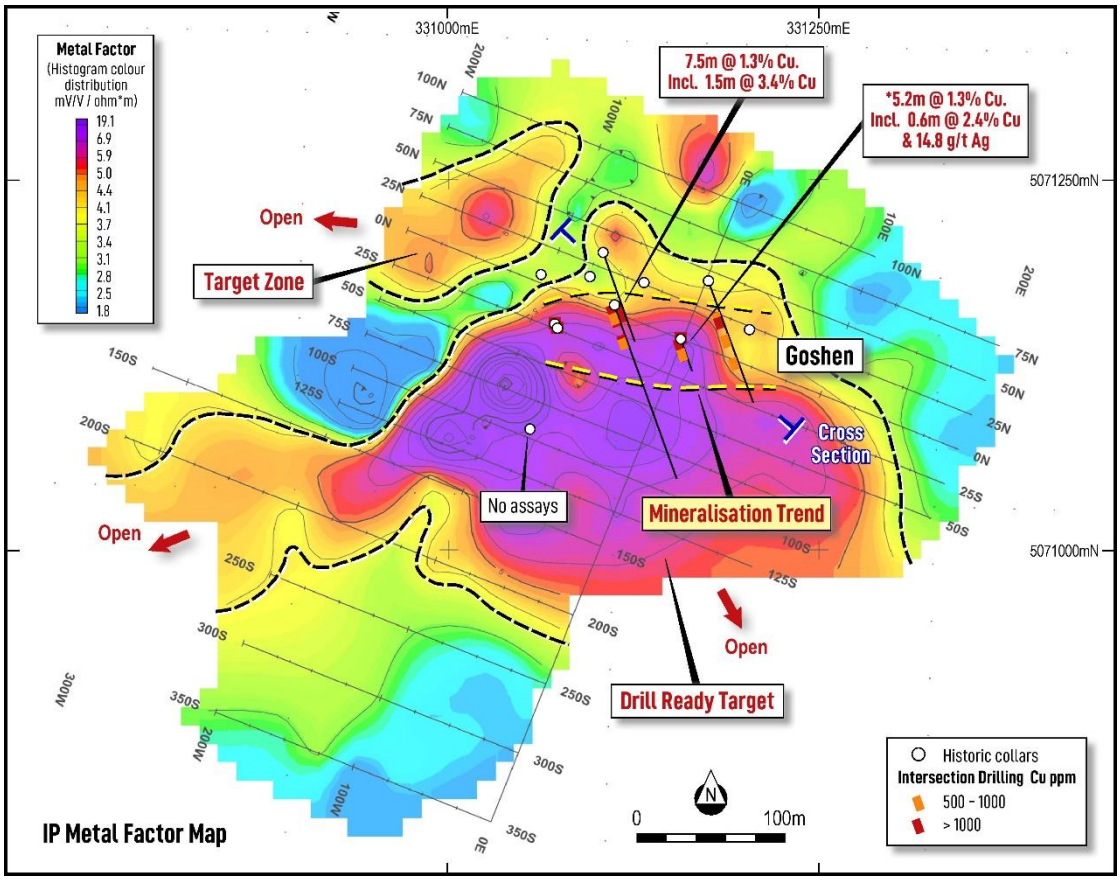

Figure 4. *IP Metal Factor (high chargeability divided by low resistivity)*[4] *grid map and historic exploration results at the Goshen Copper Project*[5]

[4] IP metal factor is calculated by dividing the chargeability response by the corresponding apparent resistivity. Plots of this parameter emphasise where both low resistivity and high chargeability exist, which may correlate to occurrences of metallic mineralisation.

[5] Report 479273: Vickers Geophysics 2022, Induced Polarization with Resistivity Geophysical Surveys, Logistics and Interpretive Report, Goshen Claim Block within Roger Fitzgerald Assessment Goshen Copper Project.

Project Geology

Copper mineralisation at the Goshen Copper Project occurs mainly as malachite and chalcocite hosted by poorly sorted, angular, pebble to cobble conglomerates of the Late Carboniferous Weldon Formation. Mineralisation is classified as sedimentary-hosted similar to that which occurs at the Fairfield Copper Project and the historical Dorchester Copper Mine, only 40 km to the east (Figure 5), and a number of other deposits within the Appalachian Copper-Gold Belt (refer Background section below). The Boss Point Formation outcrops in the north of the project, while to the south Neoproterozoic basement units of the Broad River intermediate tuffs and Pollett River granodiorite outcrop.

Malachite-chalcocite is reported in-fills available porosity within the matrix of the conglomerate as well as occurring in massive sulphide zones. Localised accumulations of bitumen occurs in association with the copper mineralisation, possibly acting as a reductant to copper precipitation (also reported at the historic Dorchester Copper Mine). Mineralisation dips to the NW at a moderate angle with copper mineralisation controlled by the intersection of normal faults, cross faults and sinistral movement.

Regional aeromagnetic data over the Goshen Project displays a prominent, 3.5km long magnetic high which appears to have a regional association to copper mineralisation in drilling and soils (Figure 6).

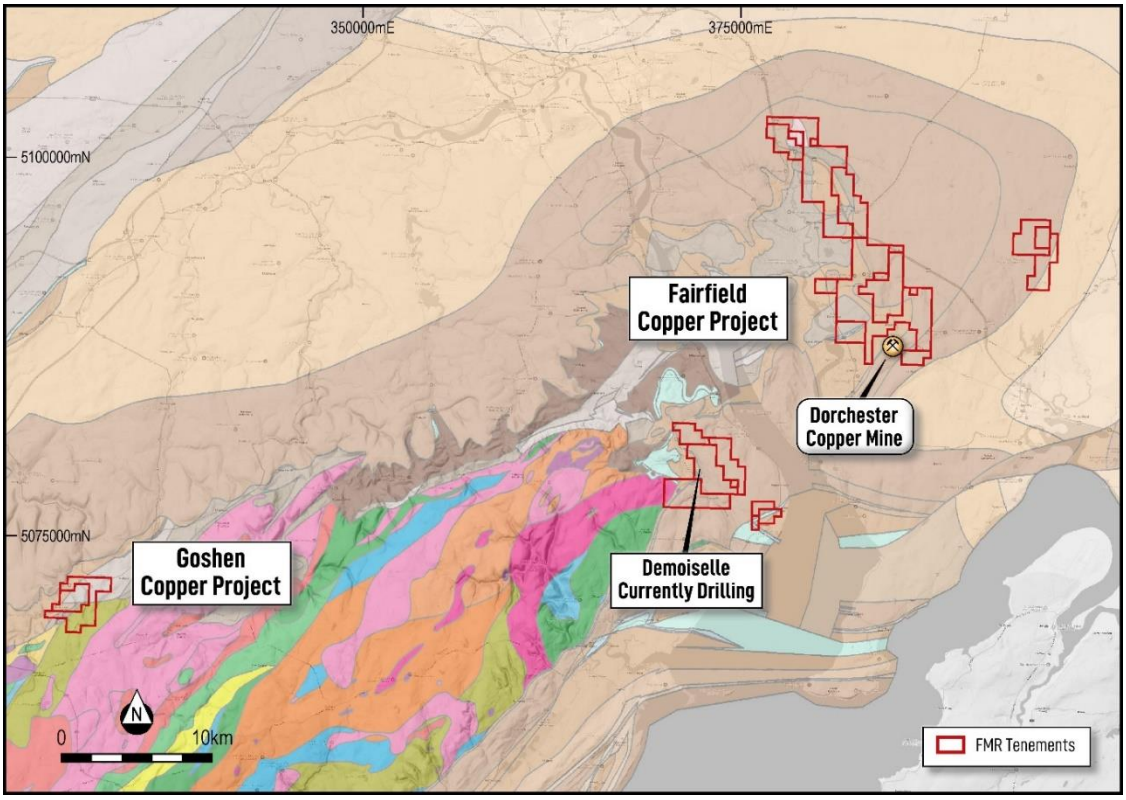

Figure 5. *Location of the Goshen Project relative to the Fairfield Project*

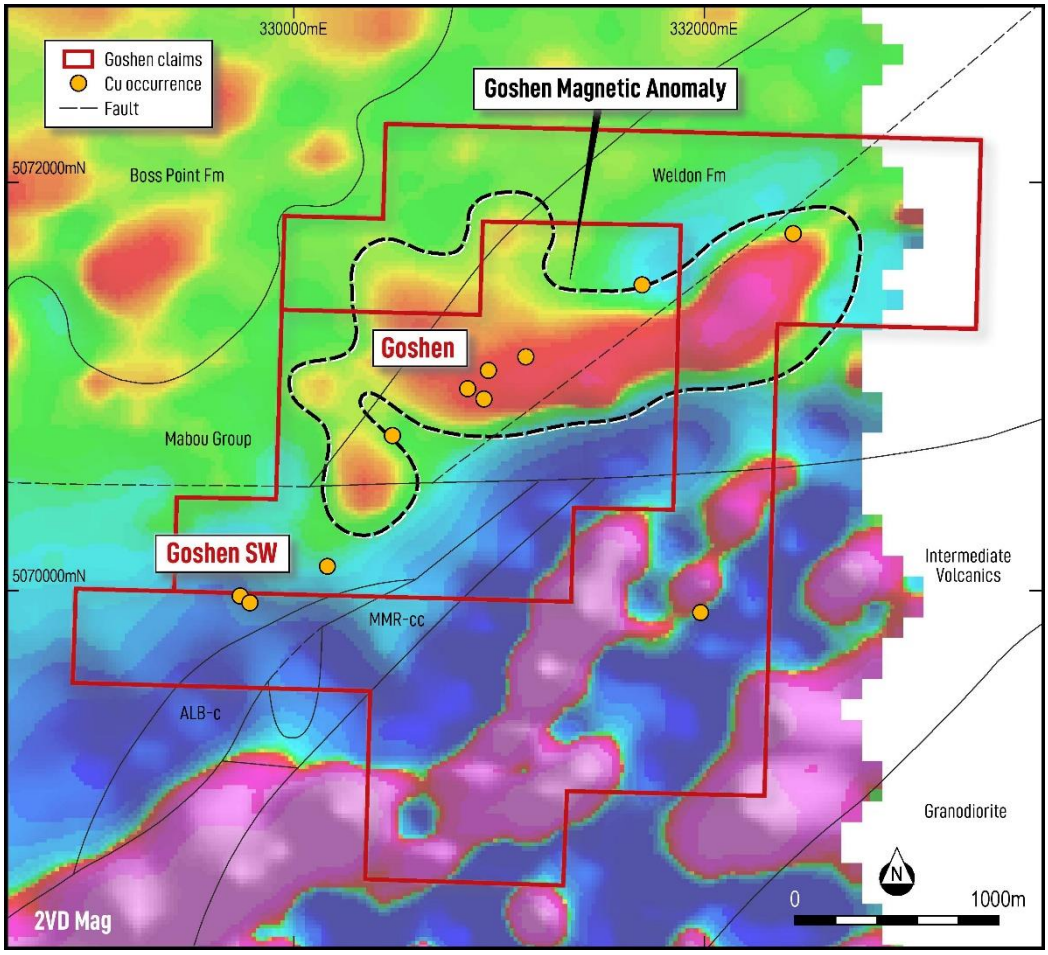

Figure 6. *TMI 2VD magnetics image at Goshen.*[6]

Next Steps

The substantial historic database on the Goshen Project will enable delineating of targets for drilling to be fast tracked. The extensive mineralised system at Goshen has only been drill tested along 200m of the 5 km of prospective strike acquired despite the copper in soil anomalies, rock chip results and geophysical targets. Data is being reviewed and compiled with the aim of starting field reconnaissance activities such as verification sampling and ground truthing of anomalies in Q2 2025 with drilling anticipated in 2H 2025 following receipt of approvals and completion of access agreements.

The Company is currently completing its maiden drilling programme at the Demoiselle Prospect within the Fairfield Copper Project. Drilling has progressed on schedule and samples have been submitted for analysis with first results expected in April.

[6] Sander Geophysics 2004 Project Report Aeromagnetic Survey Marrtown, New Brunswick, Contract No 23390-0400 16/A 2004. Geological Survey of Canada Geoscience Division Aeromagnetics Survey. Download https://dnr-mrn.gnb.ca/MineralOccurrence/default.aspx?componentID=5&urn=36

Background

The Fairfield and Goshen Copper Projects are located in the highly prospective Appalachian Copper-Gold Belt which is renowned as a well endowed copper-gold province with known deposits including the Gaspe Copper Deposit (owned by **Osisko Metals (OSK.TO)**, historic production 141Mt at 0.9% Cu[i]) and the Green Bay Copper Deposit (owned by **Firefly Metals (FFM.AX)**, 39.2Mt at 1.8% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au[ii] as well as several gold deposits. 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.

The Fairfield Project covers 93.6sq km of tenure considered highly prospective for 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 Fairfield Project overlies over 20 km of the prospective target structures and is 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 Minerals[iii] 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.

Sediment-hosted copper mineralisation identified at Fairfield and Goshen displays geological similarities to major copper deposits around the world. The most renowned sediment-hosted copper deposit in the word is the Central African Copper Belt which is the largest district of sediment-hosted copper deposits in the world[iv]. 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[v,vi]), the Redstone/Coates copper deposit, Northwest Territories (NI 43-101-compliant resources of 33.6 Mt at 3.9% Cu[viii]) and also the emerging discovery of the Storm Deposit in Nunavut, Canada with recent intersections including 76m at 2% Cu[vii].

References

i. Camus, Y & Dupere, M., 2022. NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Gaspe Copper Project Mineral Resource Estimate Mount Copper Project, Quebec., Canada. (https://osiskometals.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Osisko-Metals-Gaspe-Copper-Project-2022-43101-Technical-Report-20220609.pdf)

ii. Firefly Metals (FFM.AX) ASX Announcement dated August 31, 2023 (https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/AUT/02705676.pdf).

iii. Boyd, J.A., 1977-78. Gulf Minerals Canada Reports: Report on Geological Investigations Dorchester Area, New Brunswick. Assessment Reports 470479 & 472201 and https://dnrmrn.gnb.ca/MineralOccurrence/default.aspx?componentID=5&urn=87

iv. Selley D, Broughton D, Scott R, Hitzman M, Bull S, Large R, McGoldrick P, Croaker M and Pollington N, 2005 - A new look at the geology of the Zambian Copperbelt: in Economic Geology, 100 Anniversary Volume, Society of Economic Geologists, pp. 965-100

v. Michaud., C et. al., 2023. NI 43-101 Compliant Feasibility Study Update Copperwood Project Michigan, USA. https://www.highlandcopper.com/_files/ugd/dc399b_59e8ae0f940c40f1ac6d4769a5f8ea6a.pdf)

vi. Michaud., C et. al., 2023. NI 43-101 Compliant Feasibility Study Update White Pine North Project Michigan, USA. (https://www.highlandcopper.com/_files/ugd/a100ef_02efcd55b0804e85937dc709b3c253ce.pdf).

vii. Goulay., A., 2005. Technical Report on the Coates Lake Copper Deposit, Nahanni Mining District, Western Northwest Territories for Lumina Resources Corporation. (https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1364125/000106299307001404/exhibit99-4.pdf).

viii. American West Metals (AW1.AX) ASX Announcement dated September 26, 2023 (https://aw12.irmau.com/pdf/f30fe576-b247-471e-a115-f17c3b464e6a/More-HighGrade-Copper-Discoveries-at-Storm.pdf).

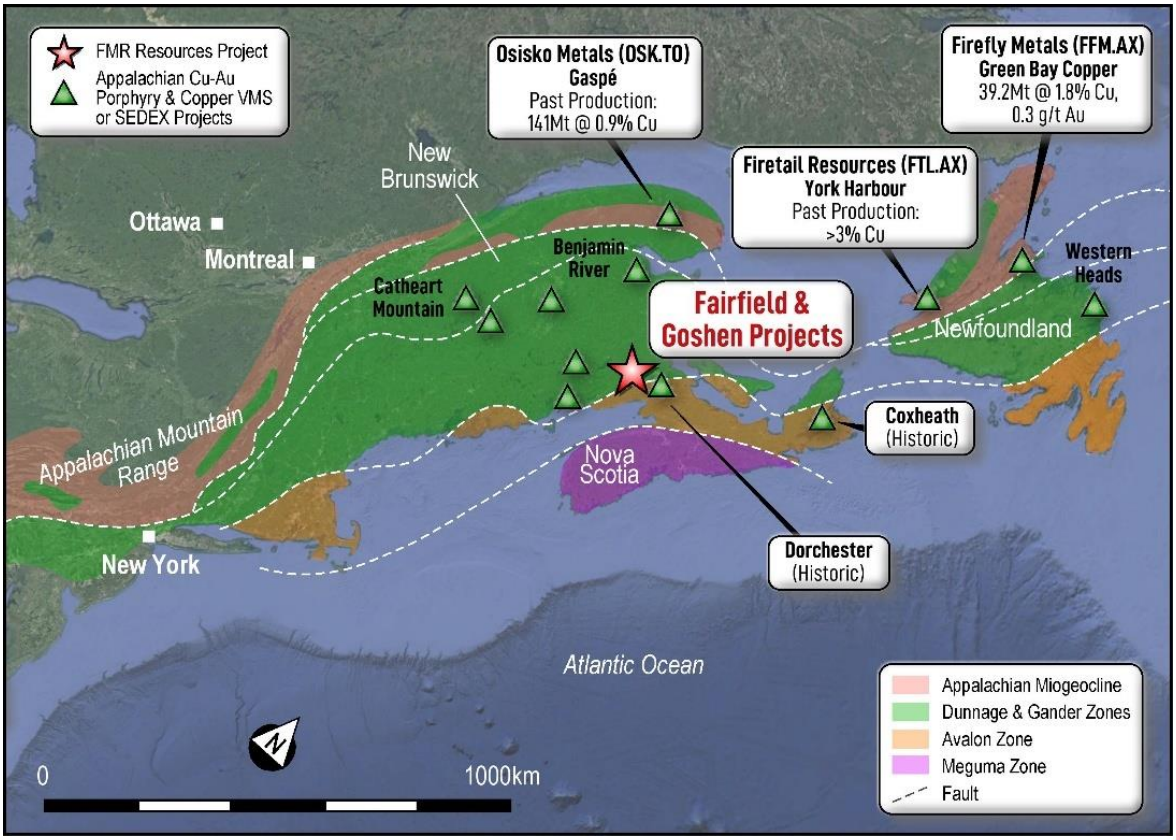

Figure 7. *Location of the Fairfield Copper Project, New Brunswick, Canada.*

This announcement has been approved by the FMR Board of Directors.

Contact

Bill Oliver
Non-Executive Director
bill@fmrresources.com.au

Ian Hobson
Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary
ian@fmrresources..com.au

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.

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.

The information detailed in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results have been cross-referenced to the original announcement, or are sourced from the Independent Geologist's Report 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 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects previous exploration results referred to in this announcement. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Appendix 1. Drilling Data from the Goshen Project

Table 1. *Location of historical drilling at the Goshen Project (NAD83 zone 20)*

Drill Hole	Year	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Core Size	Report
GO-08-79	2008	331,112	5,071,166	230	160	-45	175	NQ	476747
GO-08-80	2008	331,105	5,071,201	229	160	-45	90	NQ	476747
GO-08-81	2008	331,176	5,071,182	231	160	-55	151.5	NQ	476747
GO-08-82	2008	331,246	5,071,329	224	180	-45	104	NQ	476747
GO-08-83	2008	331,157	5,071,143	230	160	-45	32	NQ	476747
GO-08-84	2008	329,604	5,069,989	165	97	-45	201	NQ	476747
GSH-22-001	2022	331,126	5,071,130	225	222	-90	62	NQ	479355
GSH-22-002	2022	331,055	5,071,082	220	291	-90	50	NQ	479355
GSH-22-003	2022	331,179	5,071,136	225	98	-90	38	NQ	479355
GSH-22-004	2022	331,203	5,071,149	225	93	-90	53	NQ	479355
GSH-22-005	2022	331,096	5,071,185	225	305	-90	50	NQ	479355
GSH-22-006	2022	331,063	5,071,186	220	269	-90	50	NQ	479355
GSH-22-007	2022	331,074	5,071,150	220	58	-90	50	NQ	479355
GSH-22-008	2022	331,132	5,071,181	225	348	-90	47	NQ	479355
GSH-22-009	2022	331,072	5,071,153	220	270	-90	50	NQ	479355

Table 2. *Significant intersections from historical drilling at the Goshen Project (NAD83 zone 20)*

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Ag g/t	Cut off
GO-08-79	5.00	12.60	7.47	1.29	0.6	0.10%
incldуing	6.57	7.96	1.39	1.05	0.4	1.00%
and	11.06	12.60	1.54	3.41	1.5	3.00%
	35.21	37.78	2.42	0.78	7.9	0.10%
incldуing	35.73	36.52	0.79	1.55	7	1.00%
GO-08-80	53.56	53.81	2.1	0.28	0.1	0.10%
and	62.78	64.32	1.54	0.2	0.6	0.10%
GO-08-81	50.00	52.10	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.10%
and	73.68	74.63	0.95	1.17	0.5	0.10%
GO-08-82	No assays					
GO-08-83	1.50	2.18	0.68	1.56	0.7	0.10%
	2.18	5.00	Core loss			
	9.55	14.08	4.53	1.04	3.4	0.10%
incldуing	12.86	13.46	0.6	2.43	14.8	2.00%
GO-08-84	110.06	111.10	1.04	0.28	0.5	0.10%
GSH-22-001	6.50	9.00	2.5	0.2	19.4	0.10%
including	7.00	7.50	0.5	0.68	71.1	0.50%
	16.50	18.00	1.5	0.9	14.1	0.10%
including	16.50	17.00	0.5	1.63	8.4	1.00%
GSH-22-002	No assays					0.10%
GSH-22-003	17.50	26.50	9	0.43	3.3	0.10%
including	25.50	26.00	0.5	4.03	4.9	4.00%
GSH-22-004	17.50	19.50	2	NSA		
GSH-22-005	28.00	29.50	1.5	NSA		
GSH-22-006	40.00	43.00	3	NSA		
GSH-22-007	46.00	48.00	2	0.6	9.4	0.10%
including	46.00	46.50	0.5	1.37	106	1.00%
GSH-22-008	3.50	10.00	6.5	NSA		
GSH-22-009	4.50	6.50	2.00	NSA		
	19.00	21.00	2.00	NSA		
	35.50	37.00	1.50	NSA		
	47.00	50.00	3.00	NSA		

Appendix 2. Surface Sampling Data from the Goshen Project

Table 3. *Statistics from soil sampling shown on Figure 2 (Source: Cornerstone Resources)*

	Cu (ppm)
Number of samples	992
Minimum	1.13
Maximum	384
Median	13.1
Standard Deviation	47.8

Table 4. *Historic rock chip locations and assays from Goshen Project. Grid NAD83 zone 20*

Sample	Easting	Northing	Report	Cu	Cu %	Ag ppm
34217	329767	5069929	476565	30.19		0.255
34218	329772	5069950	476565	9284	0.93	3.695
34219	330915	5070939	476565	4519	0.45	0.834
34220	331180	5071120	476565	39800	3.98	1.625
33058	331297	5068615	476565	38.75		0.044
33059	332785	5069495	476565	0.63		0.01
33060	329772	5069950	476565	3363	0.34	38.168
33061	331669	5071511	476565	154.1		0.152
33062	331696	5071507	476565	9950	0.99	3.487
33063	331651	5070177	476565	56.83		0.078
33064	330897	5070941	476565	2455	0.24	0.591
33065	330036	5070836	476565	171.5		0.038
33066	330157	5070131	476565	2031	0.20	0.308
33067	330846	5070995	476565	6191	0.62	17.378
33068	331986	5069898	476565	3973	0.40	8.034
33069	331601	5069962	476565	133.7		0.326
33070	331536	5069669	476565	66.36		0.255
33071	331580	5069636	476565	8.02		0.013
33072	331583	5069556	476565	4.25		0.009
33073	329727	5069974	476565	1614	0.16	1.759
33074	330476	5070760	476565	4105	0.41	100
33075	337148	5071807	476566	37.23		0.528
33076	337159	5071807	476566	43.59		0.919
33077	337164	5071799	476566	136.1		0.889
33078	337153	5072250	476566	9.33		0.106
33079	337108	5072361	476566	4.3		0.021
33086	330898	5070911	476747	2020	0.20	0.355
33087	330868	5070946	479355	2420	0.24	2.54
33088	328131	5068831	479355	54		0.064
33089	327007	5067565	479355	67.7		0.073
GOS-001	331152	5071146	479355	30077	3.01	2.3
GOS-002	331142	5071134	479355	105		<0.2
GOS-002A	331142	5071134	479355	427		0.6
GOS-003	331134	5071138	479355	6555	0.66	24.8
GOS-003A	331134	5071138	479355	5319	0.53	65.3
GOS-004	331160	5071160	479355	12126	1.21	<0.2
GOS-004A	331160	5071160	479355	370		<0.2
GOS-005	331179	5071141	479355	436		<0.2
GOS-005A	331179	5071141	479355	236		<0.2
GOS-006	331192	5071143	479355	10697	1.07	1.7
GOS-006A	331192	5071143	479355	487		<0.2
GOS-007	331208	5071140	479355	391		<0.2
GOS-008	331193	5071148	479355	746		<0.2
GOS-009	331211	5071153	479355	48		<0.2
UG1	331117.82	5071177.19	479355	23733	2.37	
UG2	331169.39	5071164.21	479355	34993	3.50	
UG3	331162.9	5071119.78	479355	38923	3.89	

Supporting information for Exploration Results from the Goshen 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	• *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.*	• Sampling described in this announcement comprises NQ diamond core drilling (Cornerstone and Dorchester), soil sampling (Cornerstone) and rock chip sampling (Cornerstone and Dorchester). • Other exploration data presented comprises open file aeromagnetics and IP survey results. • Cornerstone sampled outcrops between 2006 to 2009 using geological hammers to collect samples with average weight of 1 to 2 kg. • Dorchester collected rock chips from outcrop between 2020 to 2023 period using geological hammers. Sample weights averaged 1-2 kg. • Soils were collected by Cornerstone from the B horizon of the soil profile using a dutch auger and placed in kraft zip lock bags. Samples were sieved to -80 mesh. • Cornerstone drilling sampled cut half core along measured intervals for sampling with a minimum 25cm interval and 1 kg sample size. • Cornerstone sent drilling samples to be prepared at Actlabs of Fredericton NB, then assayed at Activation Labs in Ontario for ICP-MS assay. Samples sent to the lab were crushed to -10 mesh and rifle split to 300 g. • Dorchester drilling sampled cut half core at regular 0.5m intervals with a minimum sample size of 1 kg. Samples were sent to ALS Labs in Moncton where samples were crushed to -70% <2 mm and riffle split to 250g. Samples were assayed with ME MS61 48 element four acid ICP MS and Cu OG62 ore grade Cu four acid ICP AES.
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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Cornerstone completed 735.5 m of NQ diamond drilling using standard tube. Core was not oriented • Dorchester completed 450.0m of NQ diamond drilling using standard tube. Core was not oriented.
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*	• Core loss was reported in drill logs for both Cornerstone and Dorchester Copper. Core loss is measured and recorded and % estimates given in logs. • Recoveries were logged as >94% within the zones sampled. • No sample bias believed to be present within the reported intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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 relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed geological logs were recorded in the historical reports for the Goshen project. FMR geologists recently inspected the stored historic core at the Sussex NB Department of Natural Resources facility where it has been appropriately stored. • Logging is considered quantitative. • All drilling has been logged.
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.*	• Core was half cut by both companies and sampled. • Cornerstone half cut core along measured intervals for sampling with a minimum 25cm interval and 1 kg sample size. • Cornerstone inserted blank standard material into sampling every 20 samples, while CRM standard material was inserted every 20 samples. • Dorchester Copper cut half core at regular 0.5m intervals with a minimum sample size of 1 kg. • Dorchester inserted standards every 10 samples and blanks every 20 samples. • It is not known if either company collected quarter core duplicate samples. • The competent person cannot assess if QC procedures are adequate for sample representivity. • Sample sizes appear to be appropriate to the grain size of the material sampled, however this can only be confirmed following new drilling.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Cornerstone sent samples to be prepared at Actlabs of Fredericton NB, then assayed at Activation Labs in Ontario for ICP-MS assay. Samples sent to the lab were crushed to -10 mesh and rifle split to 300 g. • Dorchester sent samples to ALS Labs in Moncton where samples were crushed to -70% <2 mm and rifle split to 250g samples. Samples were assayed with ME MS61 48 element four acid ICP MS and Cu OG62 ore grade Cu four acid ICP AES. • Dorchester IP survey: survey control on the 2020 Goshen grid consists of cut and chained survey lines with stations every 25 meters established in 2020 prior to the IP / resistivity survey. Twenty five meter station intervals were established with a two man chaining that labelled each station with metal tags and orange flagged survey pickets. The total IP / resistivity line - meter survey coverage on fourteen northeast striking cross - lines is four thousand eight hundred fifty line - meters (4,850 meters).

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		• Dorchester IP survey employed the IPR - 12 time - domain induced polarization/resistivity receiver manufactured by Scintrex Ltd. of Toronto Canada. The unit is a portable, microprocessor-controlled acquisition system capable of simultaneously measuring eight dipoles. • Sander Geophysics Limited conducted a high-resolution aeromagnetic survey of the Marrtown area, New Brunswick, for the Geological Survey of Canada. The survey was flown from February 10 to March 23, 2004. SGL's Cessna Grand Caravan, registration C-GSGW was used to complete the project. Twenty-three flights (22,866 lkm) were required to complete the survey of 22,795 line kilometres. • The NavDAS is the latest version of airborne navigation and data acquisition computers developed by SGL. This system displays all incoming data on an LCD flat panel screen for in-flight data verification. The GPS receiver automatically updates the time base (UTC) accuracy of the NavDAS system each second. The NavDAS incorporates a magnetometer coupler, an altimeter converter, and a GPS receiver. Data were recorded on vibration tolerant solid state hard drive disks. • Magnetometers have a sensitivity of 0.005 nT, or better, and a range of 20,000 – 100,000 nT, with a sensor noise level of less than 0.02 nT. The total field magnetic measurements were digitally recorded at intervals of 0.1 s in the airborne system.
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.*	• The Competent Person has verified the drill intersections from the assays provided in the historic reports. • No drill holes have been twinned. • Drill logs were recorded electronically and were downloaded from the New Brunswick online archive system for review. • All logs and assays have been digitally entered into FMR's database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	• Collar locations have been confirmed by handheld GPS at the Goshen project. • Grid NAD83/ UTM zone 20N.
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*	• Significant further drilling would be required to ensure an adequate data spacing for a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Goshen project. • Further sampling work is required to establish continuity of mineralisation. • Drilling to date would be able to incorporated into a future Mineral Resource Estimate.

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	procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing has been 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 orientation of historical drilling at the Fairfield project is considered appropriate for the reporting of drill intersections and exploration results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The Competent Person cannot verify the security of samples from the historical reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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
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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Goshen project comprises 2 mineral claim blocks for 100% ownership by Canada Future Metals Inc, which is a subsidiary of FMR Resources. Total sq km for the Fairfield project is 9.43 sq km. • No impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration has been described in the body of the announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Goshen Copper Project is located in New Brunswick Province of Canada approximately 60 km west of the 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 Sussex Group (mudstones interbedded with conglomerates) at the at the redox boundary of red beds and grey beds with

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		accompanying coal/bitumen plant material to also act as a reductant. • Strike slip offset and fold repetition deformation is common in the area with mineralisation offset by faulting.
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.*	• Summary tables of drill hole information for the Goshen Project are included in the appendices.
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.*	• Length weighted average grades are reported. • No maximum grade truncations have been applied. • Significant intersections are reported as >0.1% Cu and higher grade zones as >2%, >3% or >4% as indicated in cut off grades reported in tables in body of announcement. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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').*	• True width of mineralisation has not been determined at the Goshen project • Downhole lengths are reported in the announcement

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Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See relevant maps in the body of this 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 available data has been presented in tables and figures.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data available to the Company is disclosed in the body of this announcement.
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.*	• Further planned work is detailed in the body of the announcement.