ASX Announcement

23 May 2025

Wide zones of copper-silver mineralisation intersected at Demoiselle Prospect, Fairfield

Highlights

- **Assays received from maiden RC drill program targeting copper-silver mineralisation at the Demoiselle prospect within the Fairfield Project, Canada.**
- **Wide zones of copper mineralisation intersected in drilling:**
    - **12.2m at 0.4% Cu, 11.3 g/t Ag from 35.1m (CFMDEM-RC-25-001) including 3.0m at 0.5% Cu, 19.5 g/t Ag**
    - **13.7m at 0.3% Cu, 4.1 g/t Ag from 86.9m (CFMDEM-RC-25-005) and 1.5m at 0.4% Cu, 3 g/t Ag from 108.2m**
- **Copper mineralisation intersected over 500 m down dip, by 250m of strike with zone typically varying 2 to 14m thick and open in all directions**
- **Conceptual model for copper mineralisation at Fairfield developed based on geological logging and analytical results resulting in targets for further work being identified at Demoiselle and within broader Fairfield Project**

FMR Resources Limited (ASX:FMR) (**FMR** or **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from its maiden RC drill program at the 100% owned Fairfield Copper Project in New Brunswick, Canada.

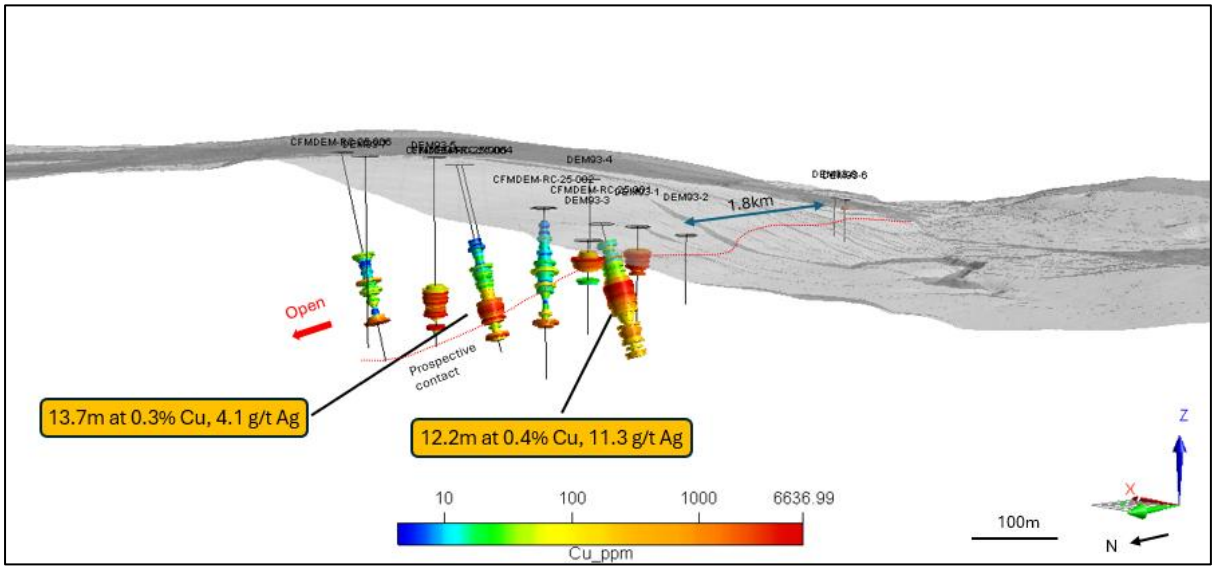

Figure 1. 3D view of Demoiselle Drilling looking SE. Cu grade scaled to Ag grade with wider discs corresponding to higher Cu and Ag assays in that interval. Vertical Exaggeration x1.5.

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Drill Results

A six-hole reverse circulation (RC) drill program was completed at the Demoiselle prospect In February-March 2025. Assays returned wide zones of copper-silver mineralisation in drilling (see Figure 1 and Appendix 1 for full results), including:

- 12.2m at 0.4% Cu, 11.3 g/t Ag from 35.1m (CFMDEM-RC-25-001)
  including 3.0m at 0.5% Cu, 19.5 g/t Ag (see Figure 3)
- 13.7m at 0.3% Cu, 4.1 g/t Ag from 86.9m and second mineralised zone of 1.5m at 0.4% Cu, 3.0 g/t Ag from 108.2m (CFMDEM-RC-25-005)

These assay results are encouraging, corresponding to mineralisation observed within basal conglomerates of the Boss Point formation with characteristic coal detritus on the base of the unit acting as a marker horizon. The coal is believed to act as a reductant for copper deposition, and therefore is a primary indicator for mineralisation.

As part of the drilling program the geological team viewed historic drill core from Demoiselle with observations being incorporated into the analysis of the drill results. Copper mineralisation is disseminated within the matrix of the conglomerate as well as laminated and blebby in higher grade zones. Copper bearing minerals are commonly chalcocite and malachite (Appendix 1), forming 5 to 20m above the copper mineralised zone. The broad zones of sediment hosted copper mineralisation dip shallowly to the east and average 2 to 14m in width (downhole length).

Mineralisation appears to be strongly fault controlled with basinal fluids migrating up a complex zone of cross faults (Figure 2) and deposited at the unconformity of oxidised red beds (Hopewell Fm) and reduced conglomerate grey beds with coal fragments (Boss Point). The unconformity forms a redox front and mineralisation is typically located 1 to 5m above the unconformity contact (illustrated in Figure 2 by drill chips from recent drilling).

Using VLF-EM, magnetic and hyperspectral data[1], several interpreted faults have been defined at the prospect level at Demoiselle with four target areas interpreted as potential extensions to copper mineralisation (Figure 3). These will be the subject of further assessment, which will also compare the new FMR datasets to historical data to ensure robust targets are delineated.

[1] Refer ASX Announcements 27 November 2024 , 5 December 2024 and 5 February 2025

Figure 2. RC chip trays from CFMDEM-RC-25-001 annotated with assay results.

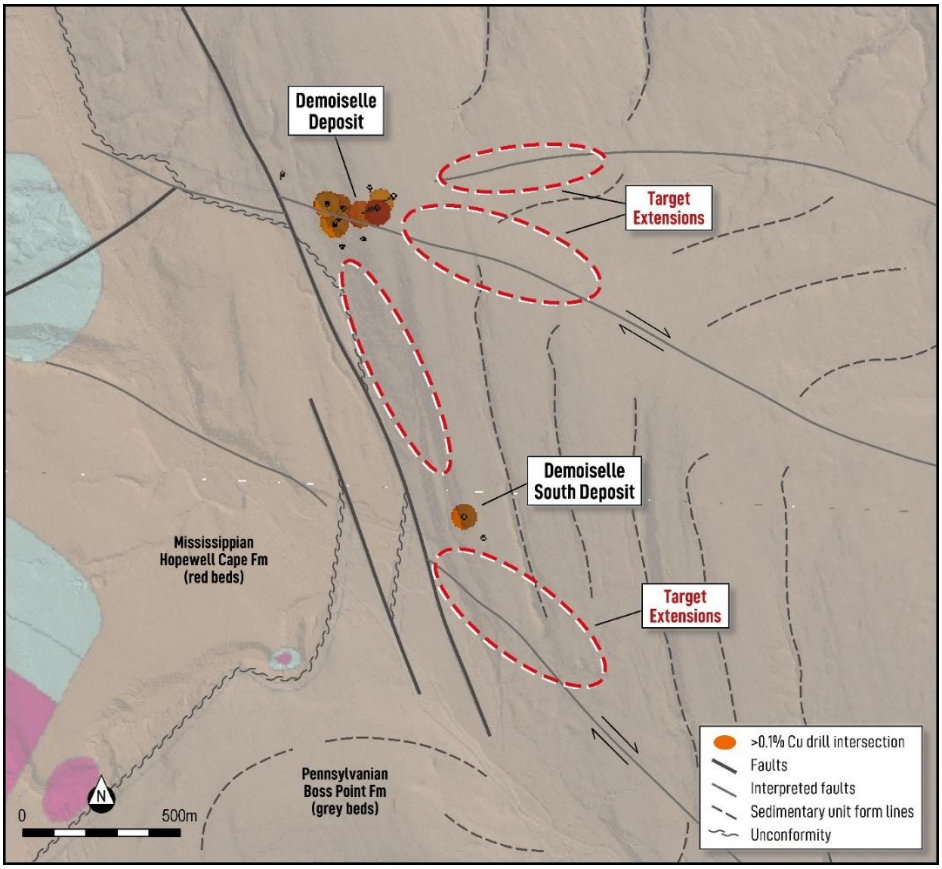

Figure 3. Geological interpretation of the Demoiselle area showing potential targets

Conceptual Mineralisation Model

Drilling and other work undertaken at Demoiselle has provided data to further the geological understanding of copper mineralisation at the project. Copper mineralisation intersected in drilling was consistently sitting within reduced conglomerates above the unconformity with oxidised siltstones and mudstones. Copper mineralisation is best developed where there is structural complexity disrupting this lithological contact, providing basinal fluids rich in copper a structural pathway which is then deposited at the unconformity (see Figure 4). Importantly, there is a strong structural component to higher grade copper mineralisation and this model will be applied to future exploration within the wider Fairfield project.

The fault architecture of the Fairfield project appears to deposit copper mineralisation where cross faults intersect splay faults at a high angle along the Dorchester fault system (as is the case at the Dorchester Copper Mine) and represents a key targeting criteria.

On review, there are a number of drill targets which arise from this mineralisation model as potential extensions to the known mineralisation (shown in Figure 2). These will be reviewed in conjunction with FMR datasets and against historical data which this model can be applied more broadly to priority targets at Dorchester North and Lower Cape (Figure 5).

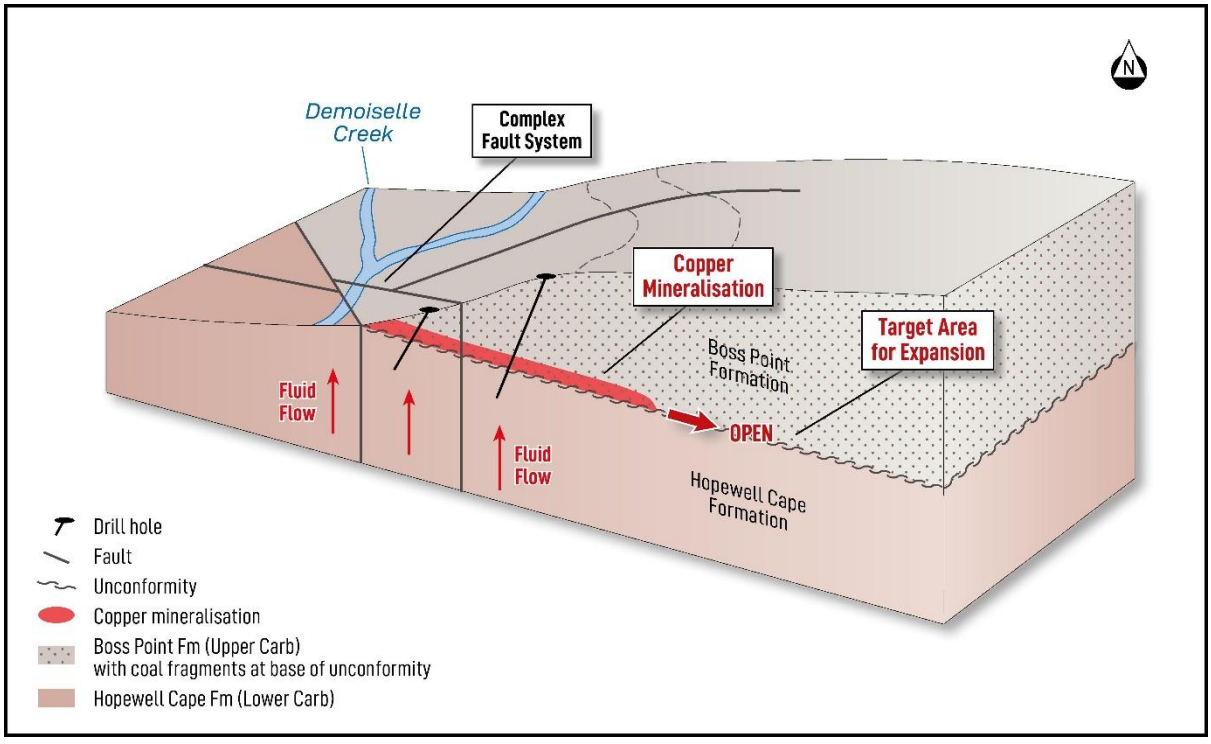

Figure 4. Geological model developed from drilling at Demoiselle

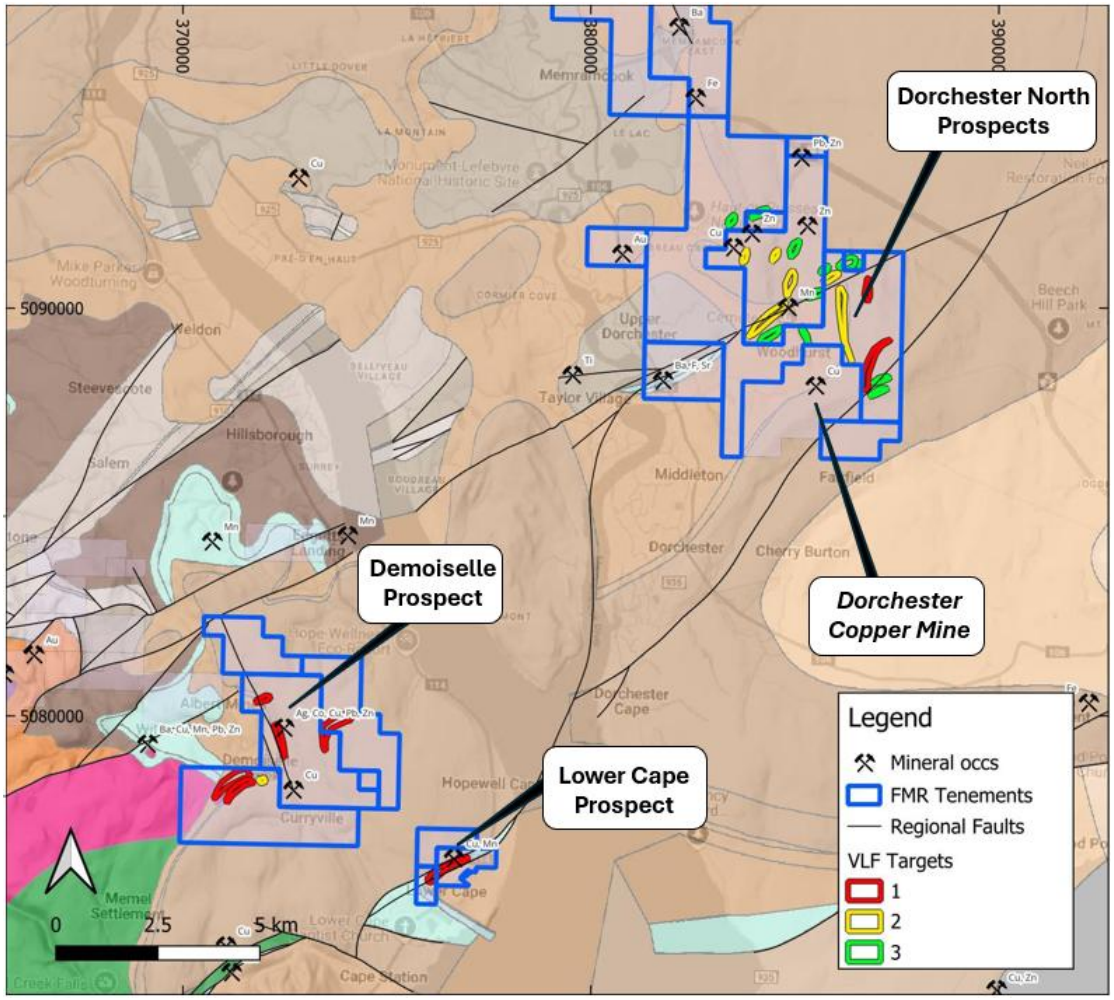

Figure 5. Priority targets at the Fairfield Copper Project showing location of Demoiselle

Next Steps

Further exploration at Fairfield will focus on the Dorchester North area in conjunction with field programs commencing at the Goshen Project[2]. The aim will be to apply the geological model created from the drilling information at Demoiselle across the project area to selectively target the areas most likely to host high grade copper mineralisation, rather than the broader mineralised system associated with the unconformity target.

To assist with forthcoming exploration FMR has applied for the New Brunswick Junior Mining Assistance Program grant for both the Fairfield and Goshen projects which can provide up to C$100,000 in government funding for exploration activities.

The Company continues to evaluate opportunities for project acquisitions in commodities which complement or diversify the current projects being explored.

[2] Refer ASX Announcement 13 March 2025

Background

The Fairfield and Goshen Copper Projects are located in the highly prospective Appalachian Copper-Gold Belt (Figure 6) 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 (Figure 4). 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 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.

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.

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 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].

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

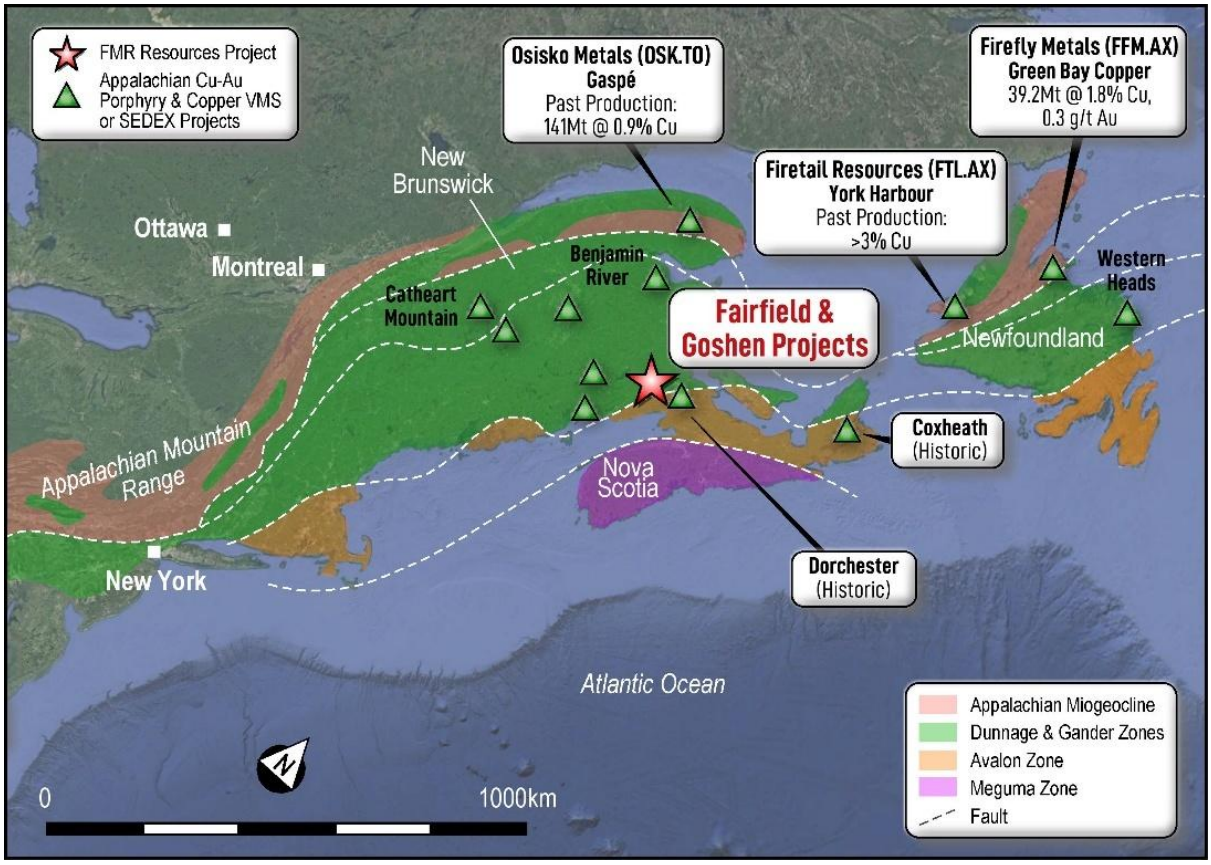

Figure 6. Location of the Fairfield and Goshen copper projects

References

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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

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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).

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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.

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.

The reporting of Exploration Results and other technical information contained in this Announcement has been done under the supervision of Mark Richardson, P.Geo., a professional geologist registered in the province of New Brunswick. Mr. Richardson is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 (**NI 43-101**). Mr. Richardson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1. Significant Intersections from FMR drilling at the Fairfield Copper Project

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Ag g/t	Cut off	Comments
CFMDEM-RC-25-001	35.1	47.2	12.2	0.4	11.3	0.10%	
incl	35.1	38.1	3.0	0.5	19.5	0.40%	
	64.0	65.5	1.5	0.1	NSA	0.10%	
CFMDEM-RC-25-002	62.5	65.5	3.0	0.2	1.6	0.10%	
CFMDEM-RC-25-003							NSI
CFMDEM-RC-25-004							NSI
CFMDEM-RC-25-005	86.9	100.6	13.7	0.3	4.1	0.10%	
	108.2	109.7	1.5	0.4	3.0	0.10%	
CFMDEM-RC-25-006	111.3	112.8	1.5	0.2	5.6	0.10%	

NSI – No Significant Intersection

Appendix 2. Summary Logging of key zones in FMR drilling at the Fairfield Copper Project

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length	Mineral	%	Mineral	%
CFMDEM-RC-25-001	35.1	45.7	10.7	malachite	2	chalcocite	2
	45.7	50.3	4.6	chalcocite	tr		
CFMDEM-RC-25-002	32.0	35.1	3.0	malachite	tr		
	61.0	64.0	3.0	chalcocite	tr		
	65.5	70.1	4.6	chalcocite	tr		
CFMDEM-RC-25-003	39.6	45.7	6.1	albertite	tr		
CFMDEM-RC-25-004	45.7	47.2	1.5	pyrite	tr		
CFMDEM-RC-25-005	48.8	50.3	1.5	albertite	tr		
	88.4	91.4	3.0	chalcocite	1	pyrite	1
CFMDEM-RC-25-006	9.1	10.7	1.5	albertite	15		
	85.3	86.9	1.5	albertite	tr		
	89.9	93.0	3.0	pyrite	2		

Tr: trace <1%.

NB: Albertite Is a coal-like hydrocarbon mineral unique to the project area.

Appendix 3. Drillhole data for FMR drilling at the Fairfield Copper Project

Drill Hole	Target	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi	Dip	Depth
CFMDEM-RC-25-001	Demoiselle	372,056	5,080,438	118	270	-60	76.2
CFMDEM-RC-25-002	Demoiselle	372,074	5,080,482	127	310	-60	93.0
CFMDEM-RC-25-003	Demoiselle	371,803	5,080,640	103	220	-60	45.7
CFMDEM-RC-25-004	Demoiselle	372,191	5,080,472	148	270	-60	54.9
CFMDEM-RC-25-005	Demoiselle	372,197	5,080,473	148	270	-60	118.9
CFMDEM-RC-25-006	Demoiselle	372,294	5,080,528	155	270	-60	137.2

Appendix 4. 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	• *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.*	• Drill samples collected from 5 ft (1.524m) rod lengths that was split using a rifle splitter into a primary sample and secondary duplicate sample. Sample sizes are typically 1-2 kg in weight • Drill hole diameter is 95mm • 1-2 kg samples were sent to ALS Moncton which were crushed to better than 70% -2mm, riffle split off 250 g and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns • QAQC procedures: Standards 1 in every 20, Blanks 1 in every 20, duplicates 1 in every 25 • Samples selected for assay were determined via portable XRF analyses where >300 ppm Cu were considered anomalous for assay • pXRF was undertaken on rock powder and chip trays for representivity • Assay method was ME-MS61: four acid /ICP MS Multi element package. Previous sampling of historic drill core and rock chip sampling determined no Au in system and was not assayed for
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).*	• RC drill rig was utilized for the drill program with light weight man portable RC rig capability and dimensions of L 11 ft, W 5 ft 8", H 5 ft, 7" • The drill is mounted on a Muskeg track carrier, a secondary Muskeg carrier with two stationary compressors and one booster, that is capable of depths to 150 meters • This rig was chosen for RC capability, low footprint and minimal clearing required • GroundTruth Drilling was contracted in February 2025 for the work • Drilling diameter is 4.5" OD drill rod and casing are 5 ft in length, open hole diameter is 3.74" (95-86mm)
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.*	• Recoveries for all sampling methods are recorded by the geologist during the drill program. • No recovery issues were identified during the drill program within mineralised intervals. • Sample representation is considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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	• *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 by the geologist for the entire length of all RC holes. • The lithological logs are considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results. • Visual estimates of % of minerals were aided by standard field guides • Minerals were identified by geologists with the aid of XRF analysis • Chip tray records were taken of each 5 ft drilled for reference • Photographs were taken of chip trays for record
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.*	• RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a rifle splitter. • All of the mineralised samples were collected dry or wet as noted in the drill logs and database. • The RC field sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved collection of 5 ft samples from the rifle splitter and transfer to sample bag for dispatch to the laboratory. • Field QC procedures for RC drilling involve the use of alternating standards and blank samples (insertion rate - standard 1:20, blank 1:20). • Duplicates of rifle split samples were taken 1:25 • The sample sizes were considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation, which lies in the percentage range. • Drilling and sampling procedures at Fairfield are considered to be the best practice and are also considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results
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*	• Samples were submitted to ALS Moncton and analysed using methods ME-MS61 (Four Acid 48 Element Package) for multi-element package • This is considered a total analysis, with all the target minerals dissolved. • A Vanta portable handheld XRF analyser was used to guide to logging, selection of 5 ft sampling intervals, and confirmation of logged mineralisation • Field QC procedures for RC drilling involve the use of alternating standards and blank samples (insertion rate - standard 1:20, blank 1:20).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• Resampling of historic core was undertaken during the drilling program which showed similar grades and length of mineralisation to results reported in this announcement. See body of announcement • Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on a Toughbook laptop computer in the field • Significant intersections have not been independently reviewed
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*	• Grid NAD83/ UTM zone 20N • Collar locations are taken using a handheld GPS • Downhole surveys not undertaken
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.*	• Sample spacing and procedures are considered appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results. • The drillholes are spaced at nominally 50m apart with step back drill holes nominally 100-150 m apart • RC 1m composite cone split samples were analysed using a pXRF and anomalous samples submitted for assay over selected intervals > 300 ppm Cu
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.*	• Historic drilling at Demoiselle suggests copper mineralisation dips east at 20-30 degrees • The holes have been designed to intersect the interpreted mineralisation trends and plunges as close to perpendicular as possible
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• FMR ensured that sample security was maintained to ensure the integrity of sample quality. Samples were taken from the drill site to a storage shed by FMR personnel then shipped directly to the analytical laboratory.
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 Fairfield project comprises 24 mineral claims for 100% ownership by Canada Future Metals Inc, which is a subsidiary of FMR Resources. Total sq km of tenure for the Fairfield project is 93.6 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.*	• Previous exploration has been reported by FMR in the ASX announcement of 12 March 2024 and 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).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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
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.*	• Summary tables of drill hole information are included in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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	• *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.*	• Composite assays are reported with a 0.1% Cu cut off applied with higher grade zones reported as 0.3% Cu, 0.4%, and 0.5% Cu • No metal equivalent grades 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').*	• The true width of mineralisation has not yet been verified at Demoiselle.
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,*	• All meaningful and material exploration data available to the Company is disclosed in the body of this announcement, in previous ASX Announcements and in the Independent Geologist's Report contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.