

CABIN LAKE GOLD DRILLING RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- All gold assays for the 2026 summer/fall drilling campaign have been received. The program comprised 1,149 m of diamond drilling in nine holes across eight targets.
- Three of the nine holes returned gold assays at or above the 0.20 g/t Au reporting cut-off. The other six holes returned no reportable intervals.
  - CL-26-013: 3.85m at 0.66g/t Au from 79.85m, including1.0m at 1.1g/t Au from 80.85m (Andrew gap)
  - CL-26-014: 0.8m at 0.24g/t Au from 10.5m (Andrew South gap)
  - CL-26-014: 0.75m at 0.20g/t Au from 67.25m (Andrew South gap)
  - CL-26-015: 1.55m at 0.25g/t Au from 44.5m (between Beaver and Andrew South)
- CL-26-013 and CL-26-014 intersected gold mineralisation in gaps between historical drillholes at Andrew and Andrew South. Continuity between the intersections remains untested.
- CL-26-013 intersected gold mineralisation in what FIN interprets may be a separate sulphide-bearing horizon below the Bugow Iron Formation. The stratigraphic position and continuity of this horizon remain to be established.
- The three holes with reportable intervals tested chargeability anomalies identified by the 2026 winter ground IP survey.Targets to be refined for potential winter drilling, when snow-based vehicle access can support more efficient mobilisation across the project area. Six of the 14 priority targets identified for the summer program remain untested.

  FIN has paused new discretionary field expenditure at Cabin Lake, including commitments for further drilling and field geophysics, pending a review of all the exploration data attained.

FIN Chairman, Bruce McFadzean, commented:

"The step-out program returned modest gold grades in three of the nine holes. None of the new holes replicated the high grades we previously reported at Arrow. Six priority targets remain untested. We'll assess those alongside the case for focused follow-up at Arrow and Beaver.

We'll use the drilling and geophysical data we already have to decide next steps. Whilst we complete that review, we're pausing new discretionary field spending at Cabin Lake."

FIN Resources Limited (ASX: FIN) (FIN or the Company) has received all gold assay results from its 2026 summer/fall diamond drilling program at its 100%-owned Cabin Lake Gold Project in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The 1,149m program comprised nine drillholes testing eight priority exploration target areas, including six induced polarisation (IP) targets and two magnetic and structural targets. The campaign extended drilling beyond the established Arrow, Andrew, Beaver and Camp prospect areas, testing prospective positions with limited or no previous drilling.

Seasonal access constraints limited the number of targets that could be tested, leaving six of the 14 targets originally identified for the program untested. The drilling results are discussed below, with drillhole collar details and reportable assays provided in Appendix A.

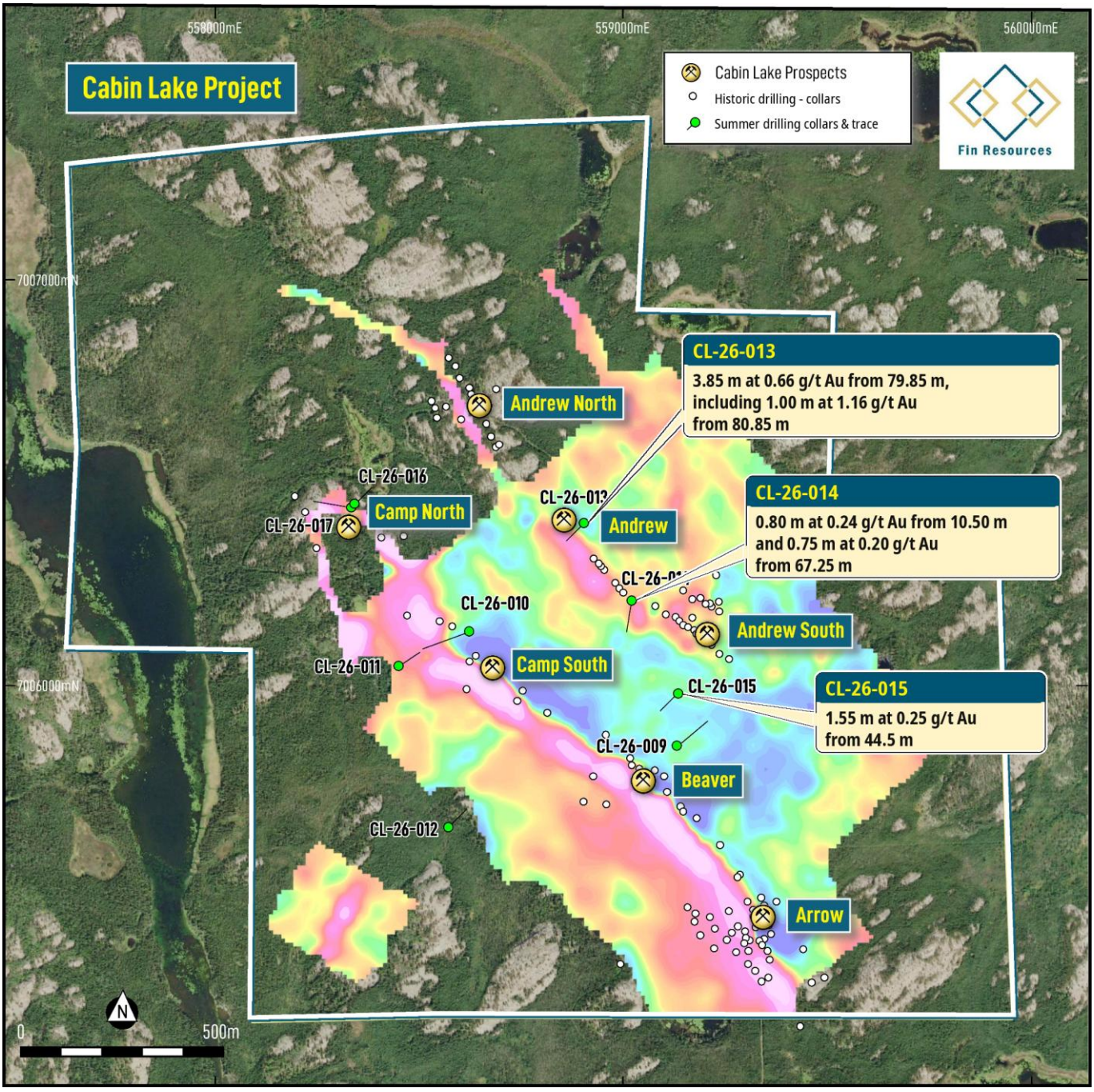

Figure 1: 2026 summer drilling program results over ground magnetic survey data.

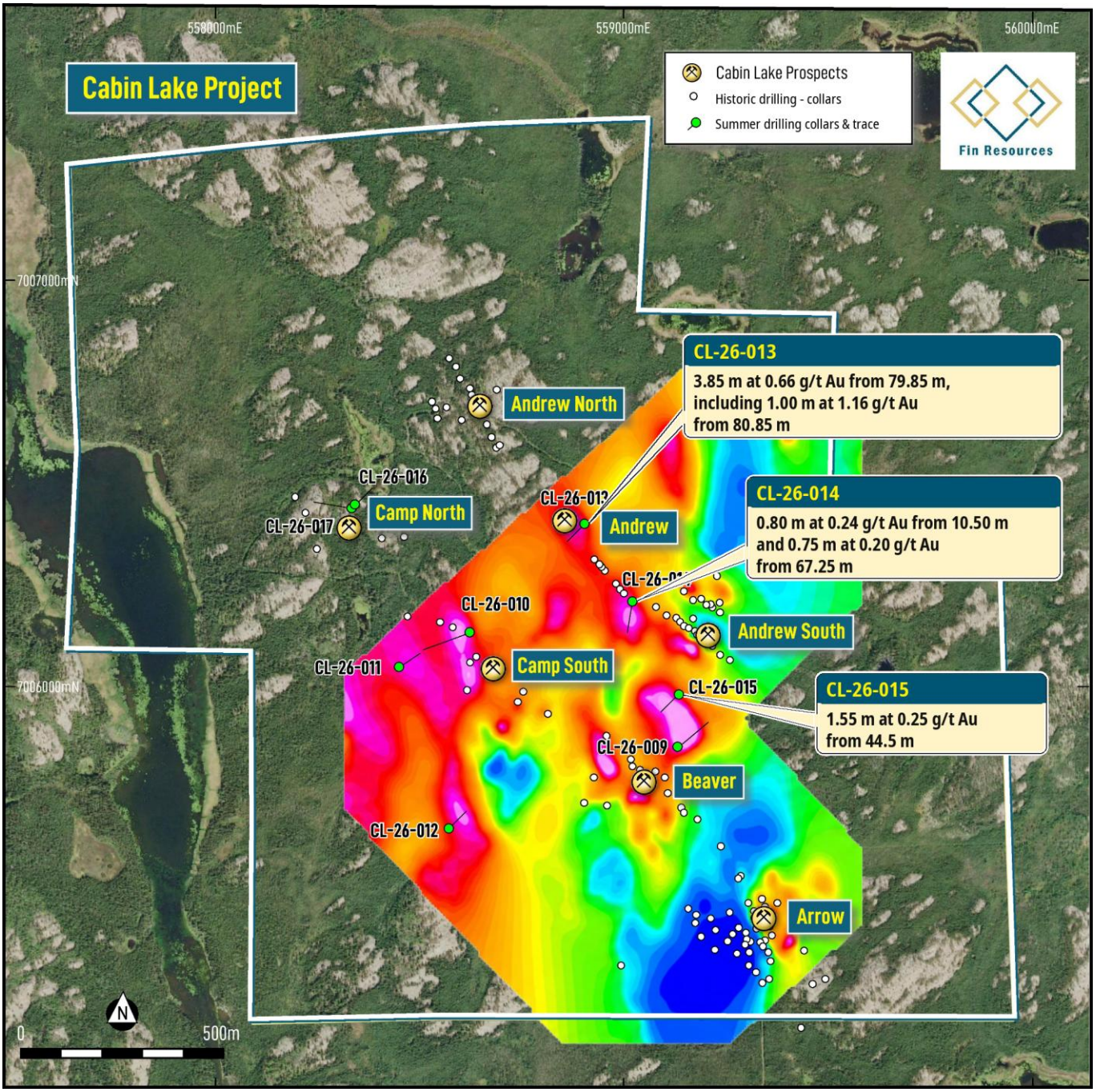

Figure 2. 2026 summer drilling program with results over IP chargeability data.

Geological Observations and Targeting Outcomes

The 2026 summer program was designed as a broad step-out campaign to test whether prospective geological settings at Cabin Lake extend beyond the established Arrow, Beaver, Andrew and Camp prospect areas.

Three of the nine holes returned reportable gold intervals at or above 0.2g/t Au reporting cut-off.

All intercepts reported are associated with sulphide-bearing intervals in holes drilled to test IP anomalies. The sulphides comprise predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite and are often associated with quartz veining and brecciation.

CL-26-009 and CL-26-015 both tested the IP anomaly between Beaver and Andrew South. CL-26-015 returned a reportable gold interval, while CL-26-009 returned no interval at the reporting cut-off. Both drillholes intercepted quartz veining associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite but only one of those intercepts returned assays above the 0.2g/t gold cut-off. This situation is not uncommon in gold mineralised systems which can display strong grade variability.

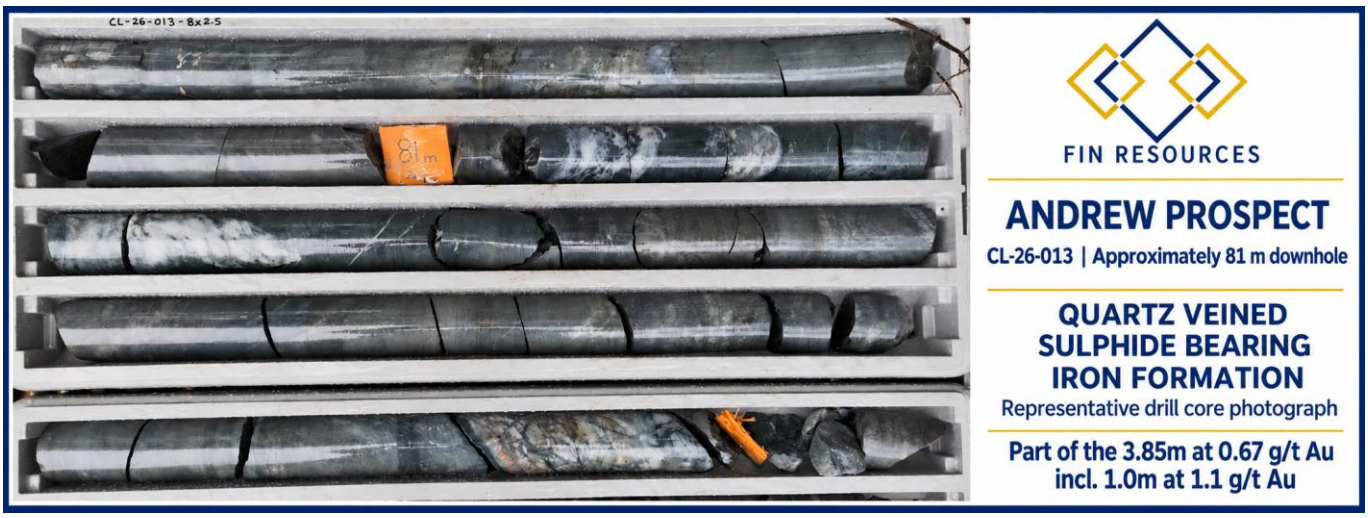

Figure 3: Core photo from CL-26-013 (~81m) showing sulphide-bearing iron formation and quartz veining at the Andrew prospect which returned 3.85m at 0.67g/t Au including 1.0m at 1.1g/t Au

Previously reported gold mineralisation at Arrow, Beaver, Andrew and Camp is associated with sulphide-bearing metasediments previously described as iron formation. FIN interprets the gold-bearing interval in CL-26-013 as potentially occurring within a separate sulphide-bearing horizon or lens below the Bugow Iron Formation. Its stratigraphic position and continuity remain to be established.

Drillholes CL-26-009, to CL-26-015 targeted IP Charegability anomalies. The rationale behind this targeting was to systematically drill chargeability anomalies as gold bearing sulphide mineralisation historically drilled at Arrow, Beaver, Andrew and Camp showed positive chargebility anomalies in the 2026 winter ground IP survey results.

All drillholes encountered sulphide bearing metasediments with variable amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite. The pyrite is likely to have been primary pyrite present in sulphidic sediments and potentially recrystallised during metamorphism. The positive chargeability anomalies were all explained by the presence of sulphide in drill core.

Drillholes CL-26-016 and CL-26-017 were drilled into folded Bugow Iron Formation. The holes tested both limbs of a syncline interpreted from the integration of historical mapping data with high-resolution ground magnetics acquired by FIN during its 2026 winter campaign. That interpreted sycline was not covered by the winter ground IP survey and therefore was not part of the chargeability targets.

Observations made in the field and in the core show the presence of sulphides, predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite dissemintaed throughout the whole geology at Cabin Lake, making it difficult to separate chargeability anomalies related to gold bearing sulphide accumulations and other sulphide rich geological formations.



Figure 4: Core samples at the end of the campaign prior to expedition to the laboratory

Next Steps

FIN is integrating the gold assay results from the nine-hole program with geological logging, structural observations and the 2026 IP and magnetic datasets to assess next steps for exploration.

The review will assess whether the previously reported gold intersections at Arrow and Beaver warrant focused follow-up drilling. It will also rank the six priority targets that remain untested.

FIN has paused new discretionary field expenditure at Cabin Lake, including commitments for further drilling and ground geophysical surveys, pending the outcome of the review. FIN will continue to meet its existing contractual and statutory obligations. Any further fieldwork will depend on the outcome of the review, confirmation of access and budget approval.

Authorised for release by the Board of FIN Resources Limited.

For further information contact:
Bruce McFadzean - info@finresources.com.au

Forward-looking statements
This announcement contains forward looking statements relating to FIN's review of exploration results, potential follow-up activities and their outcomes at the Cabin Lake Gold Project. These statements are based on the Company's current expectations and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. No assurance can be given that further exploration will proceed or identify gold mineralisation. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, FIN undertakes no obligation to update or revise these statements.

Competent Person statement
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results from the 2026 summer drilling campaign is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by, or under the supervision of, Mr Xavier Braud, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Braud is a director and employee of Echeneis Capital Pty Ltd, which provides geological consulting services to FIN Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Braud consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results from FIN's 2026 winter drilling campaign and historical drilling, is based on information compiled by FIN and reviewed by Mr Gary Powell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Powell is a geological consultant to FIN Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Powell consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Prior exploration results
The information in this announcement relating to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from FIN's ASX announcements dated 4 February 2026, titled "Cabin Lake Assays Upgraded Through Systematic Core Resampling"; 27 March 2026, titled "First Cabin Lake Hole Intersects Broad Sulphide Bearing BIF"; 15 April 2026, titled "Massive Sulphide Mineralisation Confirmed at Arrow Prospect"; 28 April 2026, titled "26.2 m at 12 g/t Au Confirms Broad High-Grade Gold System at Cabin Lake"; 20 May 2026, titled "Multiple Shallow High-Grade Gold Zones Confirmed"; 15 June 2026, titled "Shallow High-Grade Gold Confirmed and New Targets Identified"; and 21 August 2026, titled "Drilling Underway Across 14 Priority Gold Targets Cabin Lake".

The completion of the summer drilling program and initial geological observations were reported in FIN's 8 October 2026 ASX announcement, "Cabin Lake Step Out Program Extends Gold Search". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

About FIN Resources Limited

FIN Resources Limited owns a 100% interest in the Cabin Lake Gold Project, located approximately 105 kilometres northwest of Yellowknife in Canada's Northwest Territories. The project is situated within the Archean Slave Craton, an established gold producing region. Gold mineralisation at Cabin Lake has been identified within sulphide-bearing banded iron formation of the Bugow Iron Formation. Mineralisation is associated principally with pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor arsenopyrite, and is interpreted to be structurally controlled.

Historical drilling, FIN's core resampling programs and the Company's 2026 winter drilling campaign have identified gold mineralisation across several prospects, including Arrow, Beaver and Andrew South. Exploration is focused along approximately 15 kilometres of prospective Bugow Iron Formation strike. FIN has established engagement with the Tłı̨chǫ Government, including access agreements and support for field activities.

APPENDIX A

Drillhole collar and orientation data for the 2026 summer/fall program

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (true)	Dip (°)	Total Depth	RL
CL-26-009	559,132	7,005,852	49	-55	153	180
CL-26-010	558,625	7,006,132	250	-55	210	182
CL-26-011	558,451	7,006,046	45	-55	108	180
CL-26-012	558,572	7,005,652	45	-55	102	178
CL-26-013	558,903	7,006,396	225	-55	102	191
CL-26-014	559,022	7,006,208	190	-55	135	189
CL-26-015	559,135	7,005,980	225	-55	99	183
CL-26-016	558,345	7,006,445	45	-55	93	188
CL-26-017	558,335	7,006,435	280	-55	147	187

Notes:

1. *Collar coordinates were recorded using a Skadi 100 GNSS receiver and reported in grid NAD83/UTM Zone 11N, rounded to the nearest 1.0m*
2. *Elevation (RL) is relative to mean sea level*
3. *Total hole depth is measured in metres downhole from the surface*
4. *Azimuth is relative to True North*
5. *Dip is measured from horizontal. Negative values indicate downward inclination*

Table 1. Individual gold assays at or above 0.20 g/t Au

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample number	sample type	Au by PhotonAssay™ (g/t)
CL-26-013	79.85	80.85	1.00	M993538	1/2 HQ3 Core	0.51
CL-26-013	80.85	81.85	1.00	M993539	1/2 HQ3 Core	1.16
CL-26-013	81.85	82.70	0.85	M993540	1/2 HQ3 Core	0.35
CL-26-013	82.70	83.70	1.00	M993541	1/2 HQ3 Core	0.58
CL-26-014	10.50	11.30	0.80	M993571	1/2 HQ3 Core	0.24
CL-26-014	67.25	68.00	0.75	M993632	1/2 HQ3 Core	0.2
CL-26-015	44.50	45.20	0.70	M993744	1/2 HQ3 Core	0.22
CL-26-015	45.20	46.05	0.85	M993745	1/2 HQ3 Core	0.28

All sample intervals are downhole lengths. True widths are unknown. The combined intervals reported in the Highlights are calculated using length-weighted averages.

APPENDIX B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report

Exploration Results, Cabin Lake Gold Project

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Diamond drilling at the Cabin Lake Gold Project was undertaken by FIN Resources Ltd as part of the 2026 summer/fall exploration program. HQ diameter diamond core from drillholes CL-26-009 to CL-26-017 was recovered, orientated, geologically and geotechnically logged, and photographed using industry standard procedures. All holes were sampled from the top of bedrock to the end of the hole. For holes CL-26-009 to CL-26-016, core was cut in half using a modified masonry saw. Half-core samples were collected at nominal 1.0 m intervals, with shorter intervals where required to match geological boundaries. Hole CL-26-017 was sampled in nominal 3.0 m composite intervals using one-sixth HQ core wedges cut with the same modified masonry saw.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	Diamond drilling for the 2026 summer/fall program was undertaken using a Zinex III diamond drill rig and standard wireline techniques. The program recovered HQ core with a nominal diameter of 63.5 mm. Core was oriented using a downhole orientation tool, enabling structural measurements to be recorded during logging. Downhole surveys were conducted at regular intervals using a north-seeking gyroscopic survey tool to measure hole deviation, dip and azimuth.
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*	Core recovery for the 2026 summer/fall drilling program was recorded for each drill run. Recovery was typically greater than 95%, with no significant core loss observed. No relationship between core recovery and gold grade was identified, and no material sampling bias due to core loss was observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	All drill core was oriented, logged in full and photographed as part of standard logging procedures. Logging was qualitative and semi-quantitative and recorded lithology, alteration, geological structures, geotechnical parameters and sulphide mineralisation.
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.*	Holes CL-26-009 to CL-26-016 were sampled using half HQ core at nominal 1.0 m intervals, with shorter intervals selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Hole CL-26-017 was sampled in nominal 3.0 m composite intervals using one-sixth HQ core wedges. Samples were submitted to MSALABS in Prince George, British Columbia (laboratory code YXS), for preparation and PhotonAssay™ analysis. **Sample Preparation** **Method Code** / **Description** / **Lab** CRU-CPA — Dry entire sample, crush to 70% –2 mm, split 500 g — YXS PLG-100 — Log sample – no preparation required — YXS PWE-100 — Received sample weight — YXS **Analytical Methods** **Method Code** / **Description** / **Lab** CPA-AgAu1 — Gamma ray analysis of sample for gold & silver (optimized) by photon assay instrument — YXS PhotonAssay™ is a non-destructive analytical method. A 500 g split of the crushed sample was used for analysis. The assay results reported in this announcement relate to gold. No field duplicates or second-half core samples were collected.
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 (e.g.*	MSALABS in Prince George, British Columbia, dried each sample, crushed it to 70% passing 2 mm and took a 500 g split for analysis. Gold was analysed by PhotonAssay™, a non-destructive technique that uses high-energy X-rays to determine gold concentration through photonuclear activation. Within its validated operating range, PhotonAssay™ is considered a total analytical method for gold. The larger sample mass used in PhotonAssay™ reduces the potential effect of uneven gold distribution within the sample. Certified reference materials were inserted at a rate of one certified blank (0.0g/t Au) per hole and 1 CRM sample every 20 core samples to monitor analytical accuracy. MSALABS applied its internal quality control procedures, and the quality control data were reviewed to assess analytical accuracy and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	precision.
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.*	Qualified geologists completed geological and geotechnical logging of the drill core, including visual identification of sulphide mineralisation. The logging is subject to internal review. Primary geological data from the 2026 summer/fall program were recorded digitally, validated and stored in the Company's database. Appendix A, Table 2 lists individual gold assays at or above the 0.20 g/t Au reporting cut-off. No adjustments were made to the assay results.
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.*	Proposed drillhole locations were marked for pad preparation using a Skadi 100 GNSS receiver. After each hole was completed, its collar was surveyed using the same receiver, which has a typical horizontal accuracy of 15 to 30 cm. Drillhole collar coordinates are reported in metres using the NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N coordinate reference system (EPSG:26911).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The 2026 summer/fall program comprised nine drillholes across eight priority target areas. The drill spacing and distribution were insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. Drill spacing varies across the Cabin Lake Gold Project, with spacing of less than 15 m in parts of Arrow. The summer/fall program tested more widely spaced targets across the project. Physical sample compositing was limited to CL-26-017, where one-sixth HQ core wedges were combined over nominal 3.0 m intervals. The method used to calculate reported gold intercepts from individual assays is described under Data aggregation methods in Section 2.
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 Bugow Iron Formation is folded and steeply dipping. Gold mineralisation occurs within sulphide-rich zones of the iron formation. Where practicable, drillholes were oriented to intersect interpreted mineralised structures as close to perpendicular as possible. Holes CL-26-009 to CL-26-017 were drilled at a range of orientations to collect structural data on lithological contacts, bedding and faults. The orientation and geometry of the mineralised zones remain uncertain. Reported intervals are downhole lengths, and true widths are unknown. Any sampling bias due to drillhole orientation cannot yet be reliably assessed.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill core was securely stored, handled and transported under the supervision of the Company's geological consultants. Chain-of-custody procedures were maintained during transport from site to Yellowknife, local sample handling and transport, and submission to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	FIN has reviewed available historical exploration datasets, including drilling and sampling data from previous operators. FIN considers that data from the 2020 to 2024 programs were collected using industry-standard sampling and quality assurance and quality control procedures. At the date of reporting, no independent audit or review of the sampling techniques or data from the 2026 summer/fall drilling program had been undertaken. The program was supervised by experienced geological consultants, and data collection, logging and sampling followed industry-standard practices.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 Cabin Lake Gold Project comprises one active mineral claim (CL-1, M10076) covering approximately 400 hectares within Tłı̨chǫ settlement lands, located approximately 105 km northwest of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. A 2.0% royalty is payable to Silver Range Resources Ltd on precious metal production from the property, with provisions to purchase a portion of the royalty subject to certain milestone payments. Access to the project is via helicopter, float or ski-equipped aircraft, or seasonal winter road. An active Winter Access Road Agreement with the Tłı̨chǫ Government provides ground access to the project area during winter. The tenure is in good standing and, to the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no known material impediments to exploration activities or to the granting of relevant operating permits.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has included geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching and more than 14,000 metres of diamond drilling since the discovery of mineralisation in 1938. Previous work has been undertaken by several operators, including Andrew Yellowknife Mines (1946 to 1947), Cominco (1985), Freeport McMoRan (1986 to 1987), Aber Resources (1987 to 1990) and Rover Metals Corp (2018 to 2025), and has contributed to the current understanding of the geology and mineralisation at the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has been identified within sulphide-rich zones in the Bugow Iron Formation of the Archaean Yellowknife Supergroup. Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled and is associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor arsenopyrite. The gold-bearing interval in CL-26-013 may occur within a separate sulphide-bearing horizon or lens below the Bugow Iron Formation. Its stratigraphic position and continuity remain to be established.

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.*
		Drillhole collar details, including easting, northing, elevation, hole depth, azimuth and dip, for the recently completed drilling program (i.e. drillholes CL-26-009 to CL-26-017), are provided in Appendix A of this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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*	Reported intercept grades were calculated as length-weighted averages using a lower cut-off of 0.20 g/t Au and allowing up to 1.0 m of internal dilution. Individual gold assays at or above 0.20 g/t Au are listed in Appendix A, Table 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralised zones are interpreted to be steeply dipping. The available drilling does not establish true widths. All reported intercepts are downhole lengths.
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.*	Plan-view figures illustrating drillhole collar locations and geological context are included in the body of this announcement. Coordinates are shown in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N.
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.*	Assays for all 8 samples showing grade over 0.2g/t Au have 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 treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The Cabin Lake Gold Project has been subject to extensive historical exploration, including airborne and ground magnetic surveys, induced polarisation (IP), electromagnetic (EM) and VLF-EM surveys. These datasets helped define exploration targets associated with the Bugow Iron Formation and interpreted sulphide mineralisation. Sulphide-bearing iron formation was logged in several holes during the 2026 summer/fall drilling program. Gold assays have been received, and the reportable intervals are presented in this announcement. Negligible groundwater was reported during drilling. Geotechnical logging included rock quality designation (RQD) and structural alpha and beta measurements. Previous multi-element analyses of selected historical drill core did not identify significant concentrations of potential deleterious elements or contaminants in the samples tested. No metallurgical testwork or bulk sampling has been undertaken to date.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	FIN will integrate the gold assay results from the 2026 summer/fall drilling program with geological logging, structural observations and existing induced polarisation and magnetic data. The review will assess the case for focused follow-up at Arrow and rank the six priority targets that remain untested. Any further drilling or ground geophysical surveys will depend on the outcome of the review, confirmation of access and budget approval.