FIRST DRILL HOLE INTERSECTS BROAD SULPHIDE BEARING BIF AT CABIN LAKE GOLD PROJECT

FIN Resources Limited (ASX: FIN) ("FIN" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the first drill hole of its maiden drilling program at the Cabin Lake Gold Project in the Northwest Territories, Canada has been successfully completed, intersecting a broad 38m zone of sulphide mineralisation within the targeted iron formation. Drilling operations are continuing, with the rig now mobilising to the second hole (CL-26-002) as part of the planned program.

Highlights

- First drill hole (CL-26-001) completed to a depth of approximately 56 metres of **the planned 1,500m program**
- Hole designed as a confirmatory hole to historical drillhole CL-20-08 and successfully intersected the targeted iron formation sequence and associated sulphide mineralisation
- **Broad 38.37m (14.55m - 52.92m) zone of sulphide mineralisation** logged within CL-26-001, confirming **sulphide mineralisation within banded iron formation (BIF)**
- **Assays** for this hole are being **fast-tracked and are expected in 4-6 weeks**
- Downhole geophysical survey (DHIP) completed on the first hole
- Ground magnetic survey commenced
- Drill rig mobilising to second hole (CL-26-002)
- Following holes focused on drilling from the lake surface, which can only be drilled under current winter conditions, designed to test true widths and structural controls

[1] *Cautionary Note: The Company cautions that the visual observations of sulphide mineralisation reported in this announcement are preliminary in nature and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory assays. No quantitative estimates of gold grade can be made from visual logging alone. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the presence and grade of gold mineralisation.*

FIN Director, Jason Bontempo, commented:

"This is a strong start to the drilling program at Cabin Lake, with the first hole successfully completed and intersecting a broad zone of sulphide mineralisation within the targeted geological system.

Importantly, this result confirms the presence of the mineralised system and aligns with our geological model, while supporting the prospectivity of the project. The scale and intensity of sulphide mineralisation observed provides confidence in the prospectivity of the system as we continue to test its extent and structural controls.

With drilling now progressing to the second hole and ice conditions supporting access to the lake targets, we are moving into the most important phase of the program. We look forward to updating shareholders as assay results become available."

ASX Release

27 March 2026

ASX: FIN

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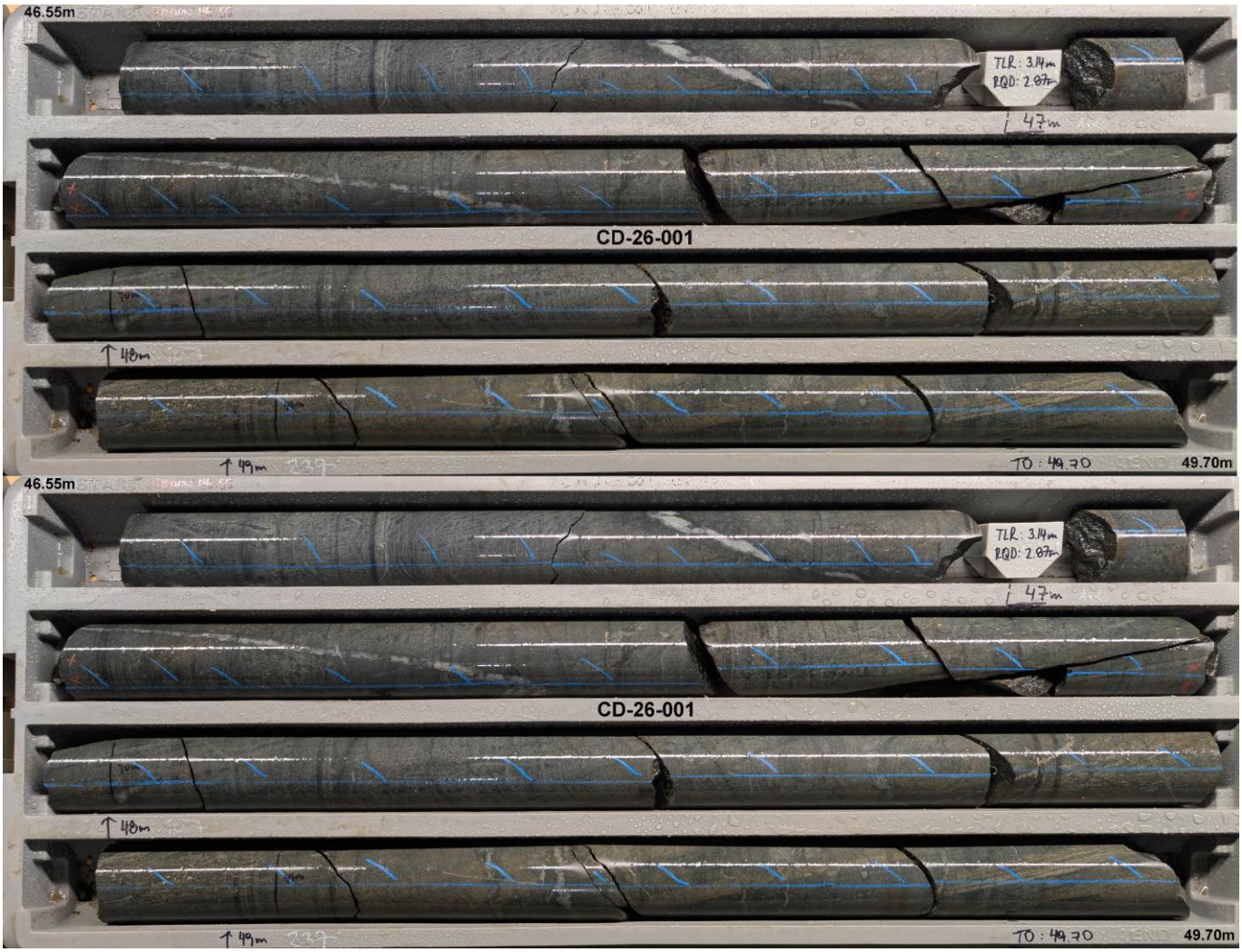

Figure 1 **Diamond Drill Core from CL-26-001 (BIF with sulphide mineralisation)**
Drill core from CL-26-001 (46.55m to 49.70m) showing iron formation with sulphide mineralisation[1] (interpreted from visual logging as predominantly pyrite, and lesser pyrrhotite)

Table 1. Visual Estimation[1] of Sulphides for Figure 1.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Py	%	Description	Po	%	Description
CL-26-001	46.55	48.67	Pyrite	8	Disseminated to aggregates	Pyrrhotite	~1	Disseminated
	48.67	49.70	Pyrite	10	Disseminated to blebs	Pyrrhotite	~2-3	Disseminated

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Table 2. Drillhole Collar information

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Grid_ID	Depth (m)	Azim-TN	Dip
CL-26-001	559337	7005363	169	NAD83 UTM Zone 11N	56	306	-50

Refer to Appendix A for complete visual estimation for CL-26-001

Diamond Drilling and Geological Observations

The first hole (CL-26-001) has been completed to a final depth of approximately 56 metres.

The hole was designed as a confirmatory hole to historical drillhole CL-20-08 (Arrow Zone) and oriented to test the mineralised system along its interpreted plunge. The hole successfully intersected the targeted banded iron formation sequence, with a broad 38.37m interval (14.55m to 52.92m) of sulphide mineralisation logged, interpreted from visual logging as predominantly pyrite, with lesser pyrrhotite, and occasional quartz veining. Refer to Appendix B for collar plan and drill section.

The observed sulphide mineralisation and alteration are consistent with previous drilling (i.e. CL-20-08) and support the Company's geological interpretation of a structurally controlled mineralised system within the targeted host sequence. Core recovery and integrity is considered very good, thus facilitating the collection of important structural data. The core is being prepared for transport to Yellowknife for cutting, sampling and analysis. Assay results are expected in 4-6 weeks.

The drill rig is currently being mobilised and preparing to commence drilling of the second hole of the program (CL-26-002).

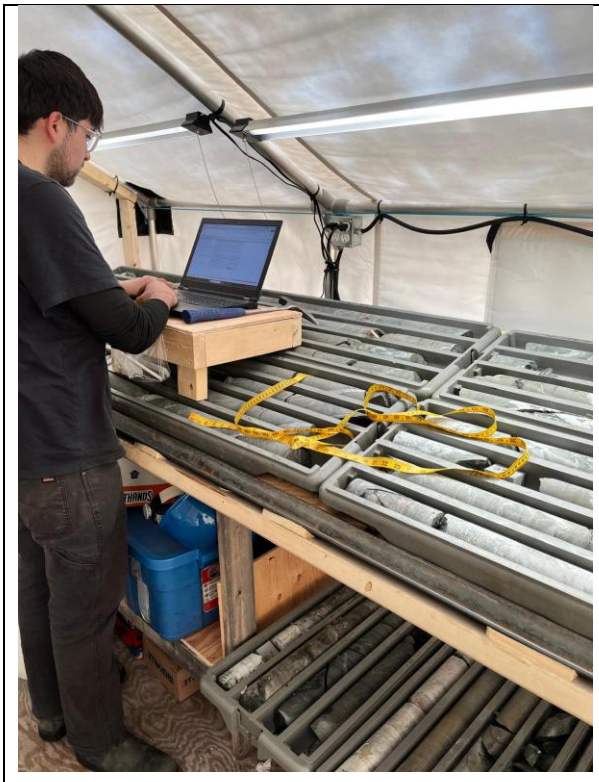

Figure 2 – Core logging and sampling preparation
Geological logging and measurement of drill core at site prior to cutting and sample preparation for analysis.

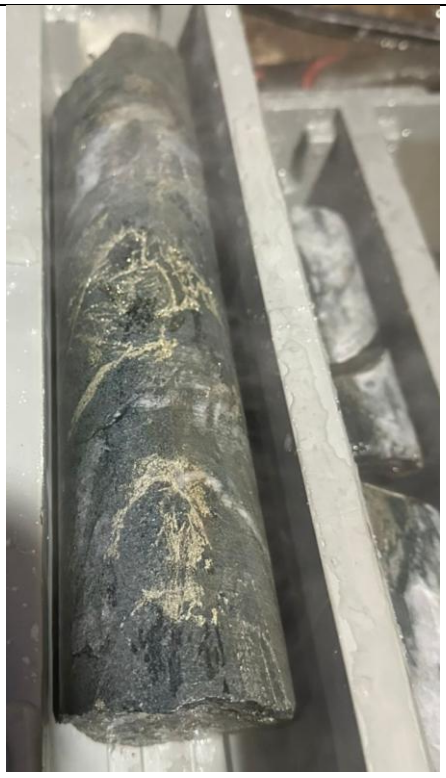

Figure 3 – Close-up of sulphide mineralisation
Close-up of sulphide mineralisation within the amphibolitised iron formation, demonstrating disseminated and stringy aggregates of sulphides[1] (pyrite + pyrrhotite).

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Geophysics Program

A downhole geophysical survey (DHIP) has been completed on the first hole (CL-26-001) and will be integrated with geological logging and surface geophysical data. FIN will assess the suitability of DHIP as a tool to assist in targeting.

A ground magnetics survey has also commenced. The ground magnetic data is being collected to supplement the historical magnetic data and will be utilised to better define structures associated with mineralisation. This program is being carried out concurrent with the downhole IP survey program.

The geophysical program is progressing concurrently with drilling, and remains adaptive, with results from drilling and completed downhole surveys to guide the balance between further downhole and surface geophysical work.

Logistics and Field Operations

Field operations are fully established, with camp infrastructure, drilling equipment and logistical support operating efficiently.

A Twin Otter fixed-wing aircraft is now supporting site logistics, improving reliability of transport for personnel, equipment and drill core, and reducing reliance on helicopter operations.

Snowcats continue to support site access and operations, including preparation of drill locations and movement of personnel and equipment.

Core will be transported regularly to Yellowknife to support timely cutting, sampling and assay workflows.

The Company continues to engage with the Tłı̨chǫ community as part of ongoing collaboration and communication with local stakeholders.

Technical Program

The current drilling program represents the first phase of systematic drill testing at Cabin Lake following completion of the Company's acquisition of the Project.

The program has been designed following detailed geological review and reinterpretation of historical drilling and geophysical data.

The first hole has confirmed the presence of the targeted host sequence and sulphide mineralisation consistent with the Company's geological model, as well as supporting the interpretation of historical drillhole (CL-20-08). Subsequent drill holes, including planned lake-based holes, are designed to:

- Test the system at varying orientations to obtain structural information from orientated core, as well as better constrain true widths to the mineralisation
- Improve understanding of structural controls on mineralisation
- Refine targeting across priority zones elsewhere within the 15km strike length of the Bugow Iron Formation

Ongoing integration of geological logging and geophysical data will support further drill targeting as the program progresses.

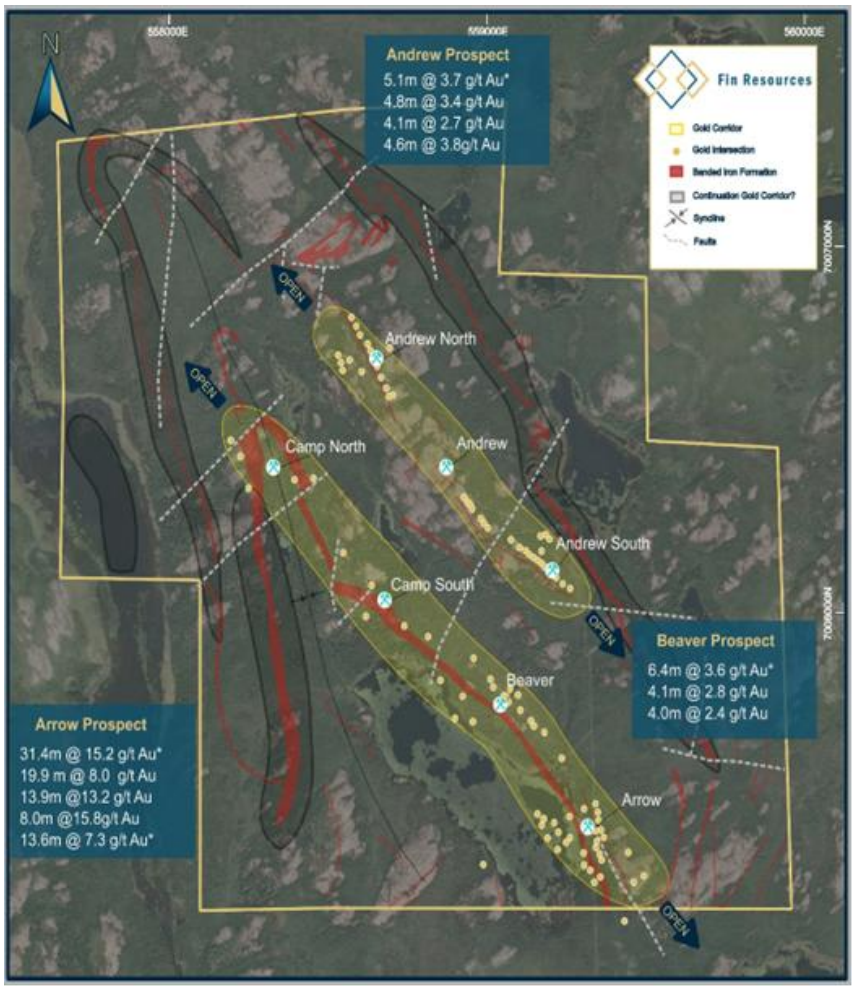


Figure 4 - Cabin Lake Gold Project: Historical Drillhole Locations and Prior Sampling Results

Funding Certainty

FIN has completed the first tranche of its A$3.75 million capital raising, issuing 255,000,000 new fully paid ordinary shares at A$0.01 per share to raise approximately A$2.55 million before costs. The second tranche of the placement, comprising 120,000,000 shares to raise a further A$1.2 million, is subject to shareholder approval at the Company's General Meeting scheduled for 9:00am (WST) on 31 March 2026 in Perth.

The capital raising was well supported by sophisticated and professional investors and provides the Company with funding certainty to execute the current drilling program at Cabin Lake and associated exploration activities.

Next Steps

- Commence and complete second drill hole (CL-26-002)
- Progress drilling to priority lake-based targets
- Continue ground magnetic survey and integrate results
- Continue core cutting, sampling and assay submission
- Receive and report assay results as available

Authorised for release by the Board of FIN Resources Limited.

For further information contact:
Jason Bontempo - info@finresources.com.au

Forward looking statements

Statements relating to the estimated or expected future production, operating results, cash flows and costs and financial condition of FIN Resources Limited's planned work at the Company's projects and the expected results of such work are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by words such as the following: expects, plans, anticipates, forecasts, believes, intends, estimates, projects, assumes, potential and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements also include reference to events or conditions that will, would, may, could or should occur. Information concerning exploration results and mineral reserve and resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when and if a project is actually developed.

These forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable at the time they are made, are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: uncertainties related to raising sufficient financing to fund the planned work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; changes in planned work resulting from logistical, technical or other factors; the possibility that results of work will not fulfil projections/expectations and realize the perceived potential of the Company's projects; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and other tests and the estimation of gold reserves and resources; risk of accidents, equipment breakdowns and labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions; the possibility of environmental issues at the Company's projects; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses in work programs; the need to obtain permits and comply with environmental laws and regulations and other government requirements; fluctuations in the price of gold and other risks and uncertainties.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 (JORC Code).

Mr Powell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and confirms that the information in this announcement provided under Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 is an accurate presentation of the available data and studies for the material mining project. Historical drilling results have not yet been independently verified by FIN.

ABOUT FIN RESOURCES LIMITED

FIN Resources Limited has executed a binding Sale and Purchase Agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Cabin Lake Gold Project in Canada's Northwest Territories; a Tier-1 jurisdiction with a proven endowment of over 14 million ounces of historical gold production. The Cabin Lake Gold Project delivers FIN a fully permitted, drill-ready gold asset with immediate near-surface exploration potential and strong local partnerships.

The Project includes:

- **High-grade near-surface intercepts define** broad zones of mineralisation highlighting priority open-pit exploration targets, particularly the Arrow Zone: **31.4 m @ 15.2 g/t Au** from 17.5 m (477 g*m Au) - CL-20-08[1].
- **Proven host stratigraphy:** Mineralisation hosted within the Bugow Iron Formation of the Archean Slave Craton - a similar gold-bearing stratigraphy to the 3.3 Moz Lupin Gold Mine (>10 g/t Au).
- **Extensive exploration potential:** Eight high-priority, fully permitted drill targets along 15km of the Bugow Iron Formation.
- **Tier 1 jurisdiction and infrastructure:** Located ~60km SE from the NICO mine development and 105km NW of Yellowknife.
- **Strong First Nations engagement:** Existing access agreement in place with the Tłı̨chǫ Government, who are engaged to undertake on-ground earthworks.

[1] Refer ASX release 4 February 2026.

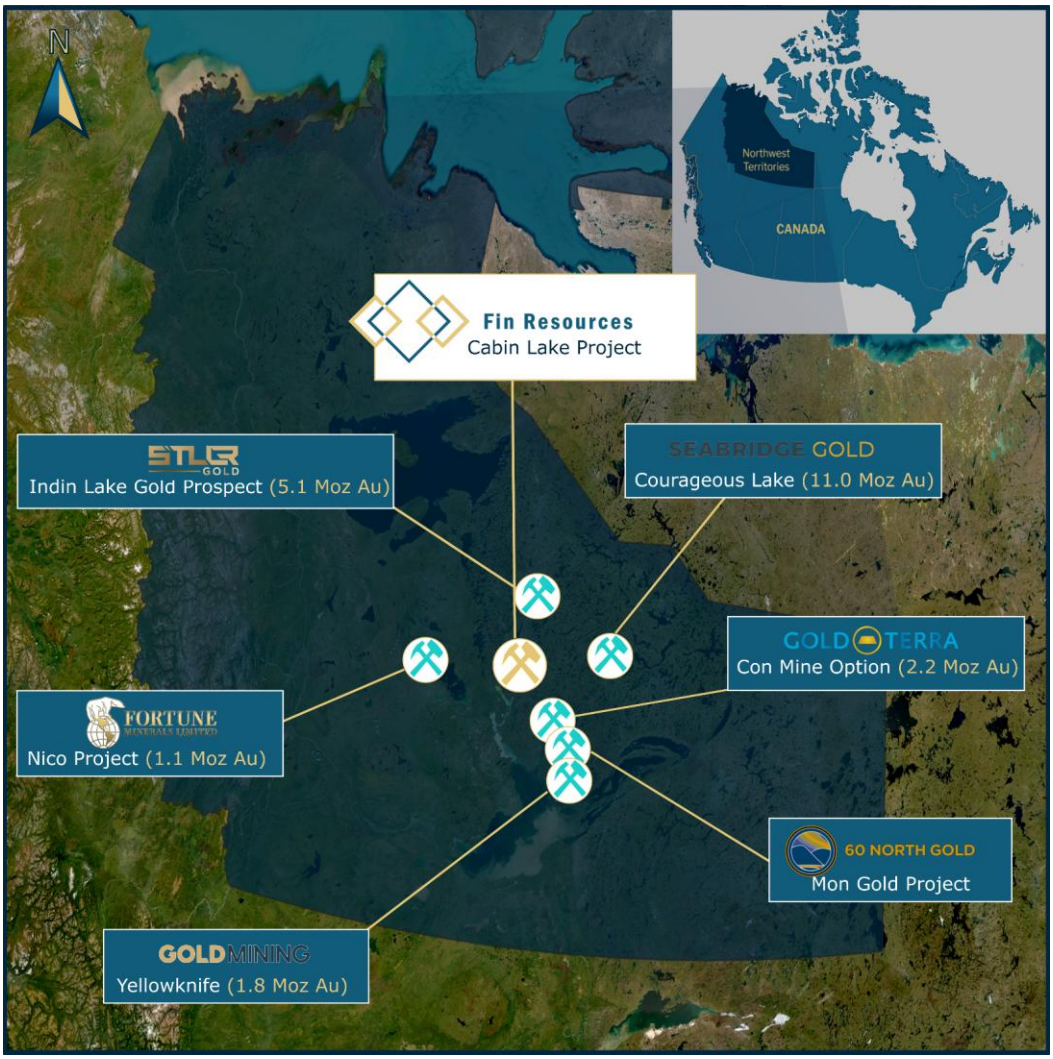


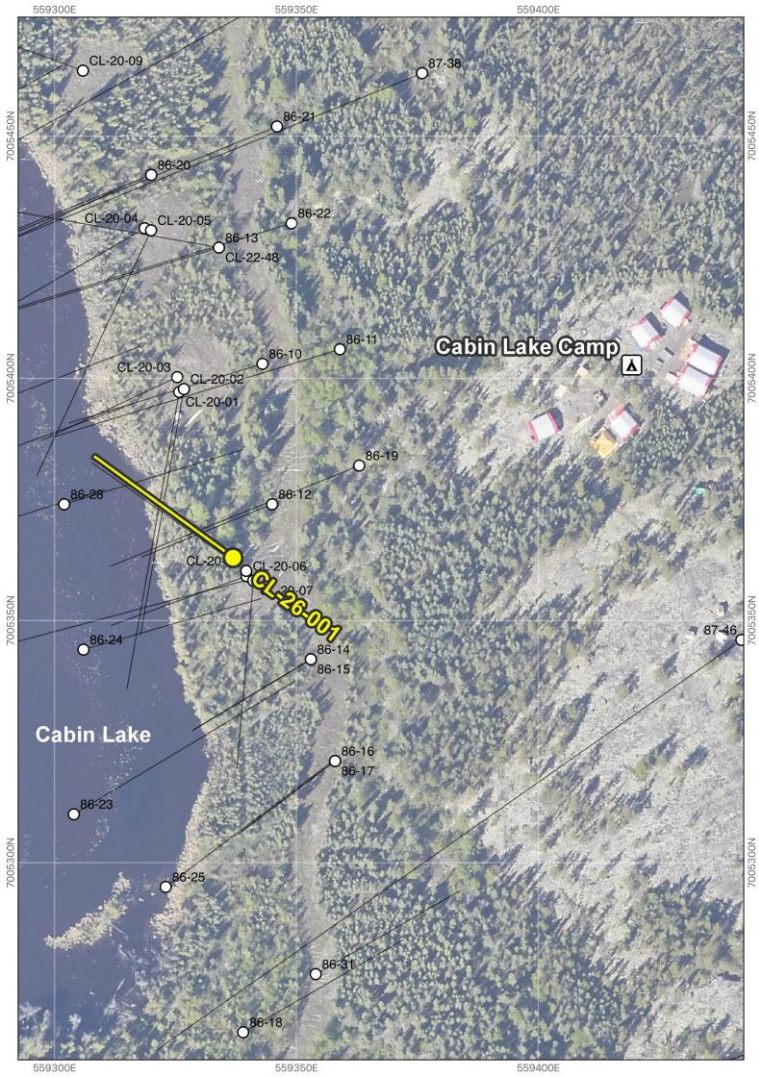
Figure 5 - Location of Cabin Lake Gold Project in the Northwest Territories.

APPENDIX A

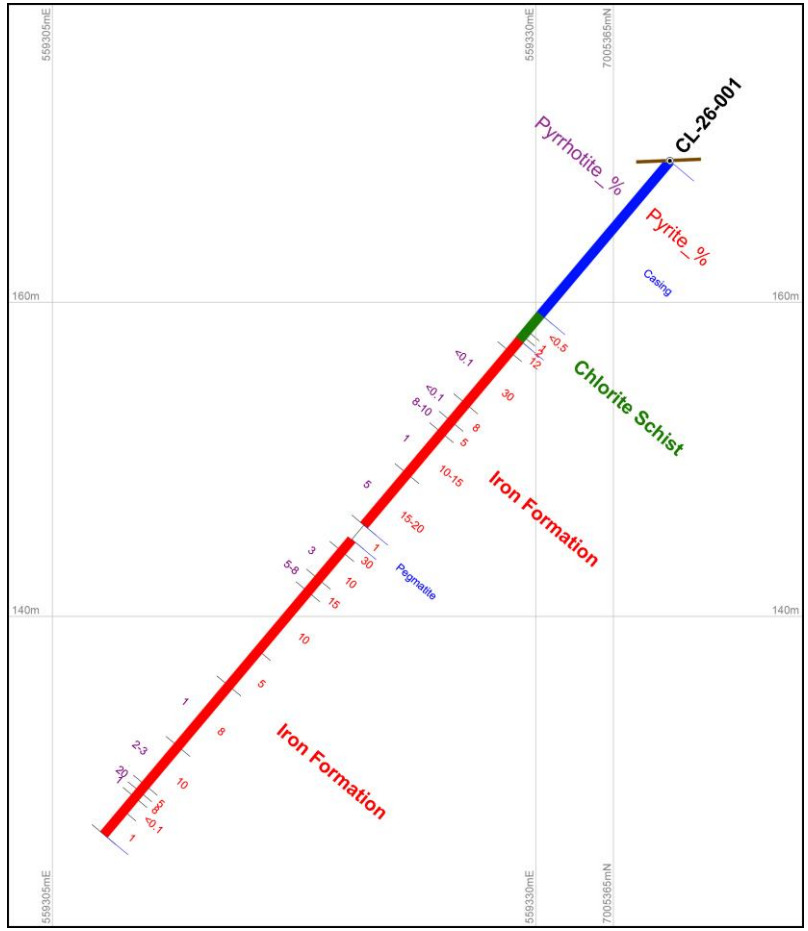
Table 3 Cabin Lake – Visual Sulphide Estimations - Drillhole CL-26-001

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Pyrite		Pyrrhotite		Arsenopyrite		Description
			%	Description	%	Description	%	Description	
CL-26-001	12.76	14.11	<0.5	Trace disseminations	-	-	-	-	Trace pyrite within host rock
	14.11	14.55	~0.5	Disseminated with minor blebs	-	-	-	-	Minor pyrite associated with veining
	14.55	14.88	~2	Disseminated with blebs	-	-	-	-	Pyrite associated with veining and minor sulphide relationships
	14.88	15.85	~12	Disseminated and blebs, locally interstitial	-	-	-	-	Increasing sulphide abundance along foliation
	15.85	20.19	~30	Disseminated and blebs-interstitial	Trace	Patchy disseminated	-	-	Locally up to ~50% pyrite, minor pyrrhotite
	20.19	21.64	~8	Disseminated	Trace	Patchy disseminated	-	-	Moderate sulphide intensity
	21.64	22.59	~5	Disseminated	~8-10	Disseminated to aggregates	-	-	Pyrrhotite dominant, moderate magnetic response
	22.59	26.00	~10-15	Disseminated and blebs-interstitial	~1	Patchy disseminated	-	-	Pyrite dominant along foliation and fractures
	26.00	30.27	~15-20	Disseminated and blebs, locally semi-massive near veins	~5	Disseminated	-	-	Increased sulphide near veining
	30.27	31.46	1	Sparse disseminations	-	-	-	-	Low sulphide content
	31.46	32.46	30	Blebs and disseminations		Low abundance but with subhedral crystals	2	Disseminated, subhedral crystals	Trace sulphide associations observed within this interval.
	32.46	34.77	10	Disseminations and blebs	3	disseminated	-	-	Moderate sulphide abundance
	34.77	35.81	15	Disseminated and blebs	~5-8	Disseminated	-	-	Elevated pyrrhotite relative to previous interval
	35.81	40.70	10	Disseminated	-	-	-	-	Sulphides aligned with foliation
	40.70	43.64	5	Disseminated	-	-	-	-	Lower sulphide intensity
	43.64	48.67	8	Disseminated to aggregates	~1	Disseminated	-	-	Minor pyrrhotite reappears
	48.67	51.90	10	Disseminated to blebs	~2-3	Disseminated	-	-	Slight increase in sulphides
	51.90	52.44	5	Disseminated to aggregates	~20	Disseminated	-	-	Pyrrhotite dominant, associated with quartz veining
	52.44	52.92	8	Disseminated	1	Disseminated	-	-	Decreasing sulphide content
	52.92	54.03	Trace	Fine disseminations	-	-	-	-	Trace pyrite
	54.03	56.00	~1	Disseminated	-	-	-	-	Low sulphide content

APPENDIX B



Cabin Lake – Plan View – Drillhole CL-26-001



Cross-Section – CL-26-001

Visual Estimates of Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Lithology

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APPENDIX C

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Cabin Lake Gold Project Diamond Drilling

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.*	**Sampling Techniques** **Diamond drilling (pre-2025)** Diamond drilling has been used historically to obtain drill core from surface to end of hole across multiple exploration campaigns at the Cabin Lake Gold Project. Diamond drilling programs were undertaken by: • 1946 to 1947 – Andrew Yellowknife Mines Ltd • 1985 – Cominco Ltd • 1986 to 1987 – Freeport McMoRan Gold Company • 1988 and 1990 – Aber Resources Ltd • 2020 to 2022 – Rover Metals Corp Drill core from these programs was recovered at the rig, placed into core trays and logged. Core was predominantly stored at the Cabin Lake site, with some later programs transporting core to Yellowknife for storage. Sampling of historical drill core was undertaken by cutting the core longitudinally and collecting half-core samples over intervals selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Sampling typically targeted sulphide-bearing zones, comprising pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± minor arsenopyrite, with adjacent shoulder samples included to ensure mineralised zones were fully represented. Sample intervals generally ranged from approximately 0.30 m to 1.50 m and are considered appropriate and representative for this style of mineralisation. **FIN Resources Ltd (2025 to 2026 drilling program)** Historical drill core reviewed by FIN Resources Ltd has been re-logged and, where appropriate, re-sampled using industry standard half-core or quarter-core sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		techniques. For the current 2026 drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001), drill core has been: • geologically logged in full, including lithology, alteration, structure and sulphide mineralisation • photographed and documented as part of standard logging procedures At the time of reporting, no samples from drillhole CL-26-001 have been cut or submitted for assay. Core cutting and sampling will be undertaken following transport of core to Yellowknife, with intervals selected based on geological logging, including sulphide occurrence and alteration intensity. Visual identification of sulphide mineralisation, interpreted from geological logging as predominantly pyrite with minor pyrrhotite, has been recorded. These observations are qualitative in nature and are not a substitute for laboratory assay results. **Historical surface sampling (pre-2025)** Surface rock samples collected by previous operators were selected to represent exposed mineralised outcrop. Sampling was typically targeted at visibly mineralised zones and is considered selective in nature.
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 Programs (pre-2025)** • 1946-47 – Andrew Yellowknife Mines Ltd: 21 holes completed for 3,088.7 ft (941.4m) reported for the 1946 season. 17 holes completed for 4,317.9 ft (1,316.1m) in the 1947 season. There are no records of the diamond drilling techniques used, however it is assumed it was conventional diamond drilling, where the rods are pulled at the end of each core run to retrieve the core from the barrel. Core size was not reported, however given the time period it is assumed it would have been similar to AQ or BQ. Core was not orientated. • 1985 – Cominco Ltd: Diamond drilling by Shearcorft Mining Exploration Services using a heli-portable Hydracore 28 drill rig: 5 holes for 310m. Drilling by conventional wireline, standard tube technique; Core Size is BQ; Core was not orientated. • 1986-1987 – Freeport McMoran Gold Company:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drilling by conventional wireline, standard tube technique; 51 holes, 5,758m. Core Size is BQ; Core was not orientated. • 1988, 1990 – Aber Resources Ltd: Diamond drilling by Midwest Drilling: Drilling by conventional wireline, standard tube technique; 11 holes, 1,641m. Core Size is BQ; Core was not orientated. • 2020-22 – Rover Metals Corp: Diamond drilling by Northtech Drilling Ltd using a heli-portable Sandvik 2000 drill rig: Drilling by conventional wireline, standard tube technique; 50 holes, 4,424m. HQ core size in 2020; NQ core size in 2021–2022, Core was not orientated. **FIN Resources Ltd (2026 drilling program)** Diamond drilling for the current program (including drillhole CL-26-001) has been undertaken using a modern diamond drill rig (Zinex U5 Drill), employing industry standard wireline techniques. Core size is HQ (Φ nominal 63.5mm). Core orientation obtained using a core orientation tool. Hole orientation is obtained using a north-seeking gyeroscopic tool and measuring orientation data at 5m downhole intervals. Drilling is designed to test the banded iron formation and associated sulphide mineralisation at varying orientations to better constrain structural controls and true widths.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Diamond Drilling Programs (pre-2025)** • Core was logged for every program. Only the drilling conducted by Rover Metals Corp during 2020-2022 recorded basic core recovery and RQD measurements. The 2020-2022 core recoveries were consistently high, and no material issues affecting data quality were identified. • Since half core samples were also taken, no sample bias is believed to exist **FIN Resources Ltd (2026 drilling program)** Core recovery for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) is recorded on a run-by-run basis and is considered to be good (>95%), with no material core loss observed. There is no known relationship between core recovery and mineralisation. Visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sulphide mineralisation is observed within competent banded iron formation, and no sampling bias related to core loss is considered likely.
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.*	**Diamond Drilling Programs (pre-2025)** • Core logging followed 'industry standard' practise. • For the 2020-2022 programs, whole-core photos were taken before sampling; wet photos with tags after cutting. • Logging appears to be quantitative and qualitative. • All core was logged. **FIN Resources Ltd (2026 drilling program)** • All drill core from the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) has been geologically logged in full. • Logging includes lithology, alteration, structure and sulphide mineralisation, and is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature. • Core is photographed as part of standard logging procedures. • Visual estimates of sulphide mineralisation (interpreted as predominantly pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite) have been recorded during logging; however, these observations are qualitative only and are not a substitute for laboratory assay results. A summary of visual estimations of sulphide content are included in Appendix A
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*	**Diamond Drilling Programs (pre-2025)** • 1946-1947 – Andrew Yellowknife Mining Company: No records of the sampling techniques employed have yet been located. No comment can be made on the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques for this era. • Post 1947, all diamond drill core intervals were pre-selected for sampling based on lithology, mineralisation and/or appropriate regular intervals, and were cut lengthways in half. Half core samples were collected at the predetermined intervals,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	bagged and dispatched to independent assay laboratories for analysis. • The techniques employed are considered industry standard and appropriate for the style of mineralisation, at the time of when those activities were undertaken. • Half core sampling is considered to be representative of the intervals being sampled, and representative of the in situ material collected • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled **Fin Resources Ltd (2025)** • Historical diamond drill core intervals were pre-selected for sampling based on lithology, mineralisation and/or appropriate regular intervals, and were cut lengthways in half. Half core or quarter core samples were collected at the predetermined intervals, bagged and dispatched to an independent assay laboratory for analysis. • The techniques employed are considered industry standard and appropriate for the style of mineralisation, at the time of when those activities were undertaken. • Half core and quarter core sampling is considered to be representative of the intervals being sampled, and representative of the in situ material collected • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled **FIN Resources Ltd (2026 drilling program)** • At the time of reporting, no drill core from the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) has been cut or sampled for assay. • Sampling will be undertaken following completion of geological logging, with intervals selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Core will be cut longitudinally using industry standard methods, with half-core samples collected for analysis. • Standard QAQC procedures, including the insertion of blanks and standards, will be implemented as part of the sampling program. Duplicates will be carried out on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		selected intervals on receipt on assay results. • Visual identification of sulphide mineralisation has been used to guide logging only and does not represent a quantitative measure of gold grade.
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. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Pre-2000 sampling and analytical technique descriptions are not well documented and the following are extracted from various relevant reports. **Diamond Drilling Programs (pre-2025)** • 1946-1947– Andrew Yellowknife Mines: Assaying was completed by Eco-Tech Labs of Yellowknife. Fifty-three samples were geochemically assayed (?Aqua Regia digest) for gold, with fire assays completed on anomalous samples (>1000 ppb Au). • 1985 – Cominco: ○ Analysis by Chemex Labs Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. ○ Samples were weighed, crushed, pulverised to -150 microns ○ Analysis for gold by Fire Assay with AAS finish. • 1986-1988 – Aber Resources: ○ Analysis by Loring Laboratories Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. ○ Samples weighed, crushed to -3.2mm, riffle split and pulverised to -105µm ○ Analysis for gold by Fire Assay with AAS finish. • 1987 – Freeport McMoran Gold company: ○ Analysis by Barringer Laboratories (NWT) Ltd., Yellowknife, NWT. ○ There is no record of the sample preparation or analysis techniques used to assay for gold. • 1990 – Aber Resources Ltd: ○ Analysis by Eco-Tech Labs of Yellowknife, NWT. Fifty-three samples were geochemically assayed for gold (?Aqua Regia digest, AAS finish), with Fire Assays completed on anomalous samples (>1000 ppb Au).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 2020-2024 – Rover Metals Corp: ○ 2020 & 2022: AGAT Laboratories, Mississauga, Ontario. (NWT (ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accredited). Samples weighed, crushed to 75% passing 2mm, 250g split, pulverize to 85% passing 75µm, 30g pulp split analysed for Au (Code 202-052 Fire Assay, ICP-OES finish) and 45 elements (Code 201-073 Aqua Regia Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish). ○ 2021 & 2024 Analysis by ALS Geochemistry, Yellowknife, NWT (ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accredited). Certified blanks and standards were inserted into the sampling regime at a ratio of approximately one in 20 samples prior to submission. Samples were weighed, crushed to 70% passing 2mm (Code CRU-21). 250g subsample riffle split, pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (Code PUL-21). 30g split then analysed for: (i) gold by Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption (AA) finish (Code Au-AA25). (ii) Some samples analysed for 51 elements by Aqua Regia digest with inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish (Code ME-M541) Duplicates and internal standards were also inserted by ALS as part of their internal QA/QC. **FIN Resources Ltd (2026 drilling program)** • No assay results are reported for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001). • Drill core from CL-26-001 has been logged but not yet sampled or submitted for laboratory analysis. • Sampling and assaying will be undertaken at accredited laboratories using industry standard fire assay techniques for gold, with appropriate QAQC protocols including

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		blanks and standards. • Visual identification of sulphide mineralisation does not provide any indication of gold grade or distribution and is not a substitute for laboratory assay results **Geophysics & Remote Sensing Surveys (pre-2025)** • 1984-1986 – Aber Resources: Ground Magnetics and VLF-EM surveys. • 1987 – Freeport McMoran: Airborne Electromagnetic and Ground Magnetic, VLF-EM and IP Surveys, and included: ○ 150 line-kms of VLF surveys ○ 83 line-kms of Total Field and Gradient magnetics survey ○ 26 line-kms of Max Min 1 HLEM (14080 Hz, 7040 Hz, and 3520 Hz, at 50 and 100 metre coil spacings) ○ 75 line-kms of Gradient Array IP surveys ○ 34 line-kms of dipole-dipole and pole-dipole IP surveys. • 2018-2021 – Rover Metals Corp: Magnetics, IP, VLF-EM, LiDAR ○ 102 line-km of UAV magnetics over the entire property. ○ 29 line-km of ground Induced Polarization (IP), ground magnetic & VLF-EM over select targets. ○ LiDAR Survey over the entire property.
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.*	• No assay data is reported for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001), and therefore no verification of assay data has been undertaken at this stage. • Geological logging of drill core, including visual identification of sulphide mineralisation, has been completed by qualified geologists and is subject to standard internal review procedures. • All primary geological data from the current program is recorded digitally and stored in the Company's database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Diamond drilling programs (per-2025)** • 1946-1947: Andrew Yellowknife Mines There are no coordinates given for the drillholes completed. There are historical geological maps showing their locations. • 1985-1988: Aber Resources, Freeport McMoran Gold Company Collar positions were recorded in local grid and converted to NAD83 UTM 11N. Drillhole collars are existing and will be surveyed by RTK GPS. Downhole surveys were recorded using the acid etch method (an old method of measuring a drillhole's inclination by lowering a sealed glass tube partially filled with dilute hydrofluoric acid. After allowing time for the acid to etch a horizontal line on the inside of the tube, the tube is retrieved and the angle of the etched line from the horizontal is measured, which indicates the drillhole's angle at that specific depth). Surveys were taken at various depth intervals, depending on end of hole depth: i.e. bottom of hole, 2 or 3 intermediate depth intervals, at 50m depth intervals, or none in the case of shallow holes. • 1990: Aber Resources Collar positions were recorded in local grid and converted to NAD83 UTM 11N. Drillhole collars are existing and will be surveyed by RTK GPS. Downhole surveys were recorded using a multi-shot camera. No other information is available as to the tool used. • 2020-2024: Rover Metals Corp 2020 collar positions were surveyed with a Juniper Geode differential GPS to sub-metre accuracy. 2021-2022 Collar positions were surveyed with a located using handheld GPS. Drillhole collars are existing and will be surveyed by RTK GPS. Downhole surveys were taken using Reflex Multi-Shot instruments at regular intervals. As a result of magnetic interference from the magnetite/pyrrhotite content of the formations, azimuth is not considered reliable. • Pre-2020 activities utilised local grids. Activities carried out from 2020 onwards

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		utilised the Canadian NAD83 UTM 11N grid system. Local grid coordinates have been converted to the NAD83 UTM 11N grid system, and entered into the database. • Topographic control is considered to be of high quality (sub-metre) through the DEM data obtained from the 2022 LiDAR survey. • Collar locations for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) have been recorded using handheld GPS and will be surveyed at the end of the drilling program using RTK GPS to improve positional accuracy. • Downhole surveys for the current program are being undertaken using standard industry north-seeking gyroscopic survey tools at regular intervals.
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.*	• Data spacing is variable ranging from 15m where high grade mineralisation has been intersected (e.g. Arrow) to 200m for areas in between the various prospects • The 2022 program at the Arrow Zone was designed for early-stage targeting rather than grid resource definition • Data spacing and distribution is not yet sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Sample compositing has not been applied • The current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) represents early-stage exploration drilling and is not designed to establish geological or grade continuity. • No assay results are reported for the current drilling, and therefore no compositing or data aggregation 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 Bugow Iron Formation is folded, and mineralisation occurs in sulphidised iron formation as steeply dipping lenses. Drilling was oriented to intersect these structures as close to perpendicular as practicable. Future programs will employ oriented core to improve structural control. • Drilling for the current program (including drillhole CL-26-001) has been designed to test the mineralised system at varying orientations; however, due to the early-stage nature of the program and limited drilling completed to date, the true orientation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and geometry of mineralisation is not yet fully constrained. • All reported observations are based on downhole logging, and true widths of mineralisation are not yet known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Pre-2025** • Sample custody for pre-2020 samples was predominantly maintained at the site by company personnel. Contracted transportation companies are believed to have been used to transport from the site to the various laboratories. • For the 2020-2022 program, samples were bagged, sealed with cable ties, placed in rice bags with security tags, and kept under company supervision until delivery to ALS Geochemistry's laboratory, Yellowknife. Chain-of-custody procedures were maintained throughout. **Fin Resources Ltd (2025)** • Sample custody was maintained by its geological consultant group at Yellowknife. All handling including delivery to the laboratory was supervised by the Company's geological consultant group. **FIN Resources Ltd (2026 drilling program)** • At the time of reporting, no samples from the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) have been submitted for assay. Drill core is being securely stored and transported under the supervision of the Company's geological consultants. • Upon sampling, standard chain-of-custody procedures will be implemented, including secure bagging, sealing and supervised transport to an accredited laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• FIN has reviewed the extensive historical (pre-1991) and 2020-2024 datasets. For the 2020-2024 datasets, sampling techniques and QA/QC procedures and considered to be consistent with industry standards. An independent review will be undertaken prior to any Mineral Resource estimation. • No independent audit or review has been undertaken for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) at this stage. • The current program is being conducted under the supervision of experienced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological consultants, with data collection and logging procedures consistent with 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 property comprises one active mineral claim (CL-1, M10076) of approximately 400 ha within Tłı̨chǫ settlement lands near Russell Lake, ~105 km NW of Yellowknife. • There is 2.0% royalty payable to Silver Range Resources Ltd on precious metal production from the property. There is the ability to purchase 75% of the Royalty by cash payments based on certain milestones being achieved. • Access is by helicopter, float/ski aircraft or seasonal winter road. The claim anniversary date is 13 July 2026. An active Winter Access Road Agreement with the Tłı̨chǫ (Tlicho) Government provides secure ground access. • Tenure is in good standing with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical work at Cabin Lake included mapping, geophysics, trenching and more than 14,000 m of diamond drilling by previous operators since the first discovery of the mineralisation in 1938. • Previous operators include Andrew Yellowknife Mines (1946-1947), Cominco (1985), Freeport McMoran (1986-1987), Aber Resources (1987-1990) and Rover Metals Corp (2018-2025). All of these operators contributed greatly to the delineation and understanding of the nature of the mineralisation at Cabin Lake. • Description of historical work carried out by these companies are included in the above sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in sulphide-rich lenses within the Bugow Iron Formation of the Archean Yellowknife Supergroup. Mineralisation is structurally controlled and associated with pyrite+pyrrhotite ±arsenopyrite.

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 for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) are provided in the body of this announcement.
		• No assay results or intercepts are reported for drillhole CL-26-001, as sampling and laboratory analysis are pending.

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 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.*	• No assay results are reported for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001), and therefore no compositing or data aggregation has been applied.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Mineralised zones are steeply dipping; drilling to date is not sufficiently dense or oriented to establish true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• No assay intervals are reported for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001). • True widths will be determined through future oriented-core drilling.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps and sections illustrating drill-hole collars and representative cross-sections are included in the body of this announcement. All figures contain appropriate scales and coordinate references. • Representative core photographs and geological observations from drillhole CL-26-001 are also included in the body of this announcement to support visual identification of sulphide mineralisation.
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.*	• No assay results or intercepts are reported for the current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001). • All material results, including both significant and non-significant intercepts, are available in previously released announcements and underlying datasets.
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 project area has been covered by airborne magnetics, ground magnetics, and induced-polarisation surveys that define high-priority targets correlated with known mineralisation. • The current drilling program (including drillhole CL-26-001) has visually confirmed the presence of sulphide mineralisation within the banded iron formation, consistent with the Company's geological model. • No metallurgical testwork has been undertaken to date, and no deleterious elements are known beyond those typical of sulphide-rich BIF systems.
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*	• Most holes intersected the BIF sequence; historical drilling indicates that significant gold was not consistently encountered at depth, but mineralisation remains open along strike and down-plunge. Follow-up drilling is recommended at Beaver Zone and deeper targets. • Future work will include confirmatory and step-out drilling at Arrow, and initial drilling at Andrew, Beaver, Camp and West to test high-priority geophysical and geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	targets. The program will include re-sampling of available historical core, QA/QC-supported assaying at accredited laboratories, structural studies, and additional geophysical surveys to refine drill targeting. • Where appropriate diagrams have been included within the main body of this report to highlight areas of possible extensions and future drilling areas