SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE GOLD CONFIRMED AND TEN NEW GROWTH TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT CABIN LAKE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Beaver and Andrew South drilling returned further shallow high-grade gold within wide mineralised envelopes in line with historical drilling:

Beaver: 3.0m at 5.16g/t gold from 42.0m within a broader 6.0m at 2.75g/t gold from 39.0m (CL-26-004)

Andrew South: 2.0m at 4.90g/t gold from 62.0m & 1.0m at 4.76g/t gold within a broader 7.0m at 1.46g/t gold from 78.0m (CL-26-007)

- Surface IP covering only 33% of the claim identifies **10 new priority growth targets**
- Ground magnetics highlight 5 **additional priority target areas**
- Integrated drilling and geophysics validated a repeatable targeting model capable of generating new discoveries and growth opportunities
- 2026 Summer campaign started with structural mapping crew on site
- Stage 1 acquisition milestone achieved following successful drilling results

FIN Chairman Bruce McFadzean commented:

"We are very pleased to have confirmed the high-grade nature of the Cabin Lake Project, with assay results received to date broadly consistent with expectations developed during our due diligence review of the historical data. The results from our 2026 drilling and geophysical programs have significantly advanced our understanding of the Cabin Lake Gold Project.

The great satisfaction comes from the substantial growth upside highlighted by geophysics, including eight previously unrecognised chargeability targets and four additional target areas along the Bugow Iron Formation. These results reinforce our original view that Cabin Lake has genuine district-scale potential with many more high-grade zones still to be discovered.

The combination of geophysics and structural information gives us a set of tools we can now routinely use to generate and refine new growth targets beyond the existing prospects within the Cabin Lake Project.

Our summer exploration campaign which started this week with structural mapping will build on this new knowledge and start refining and prioritising a number of those new growth targets.

We are looking forward to expanding geophysical coverage across the remainder of the project and refining these targets ahead of the summer drilling campaign."

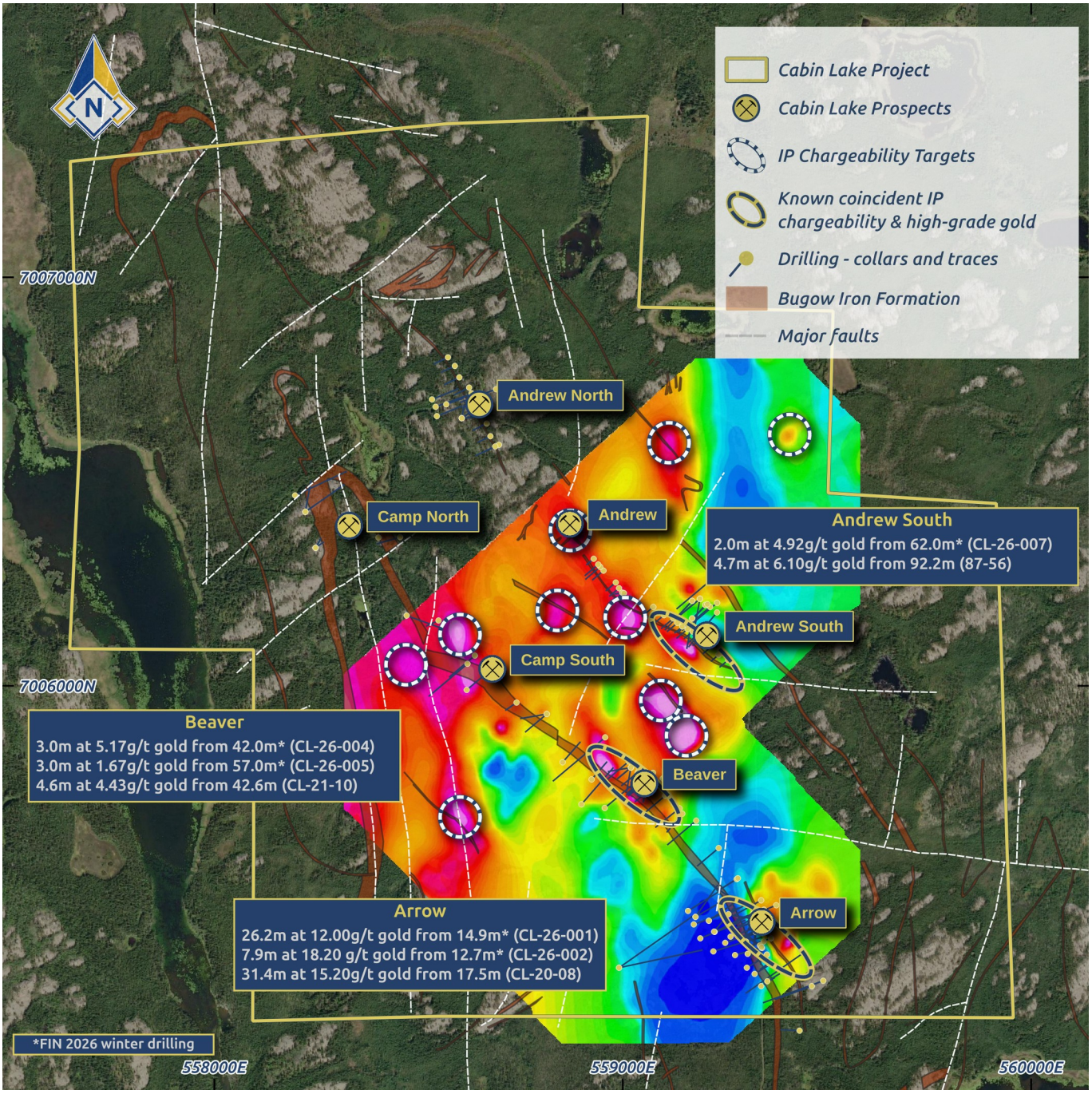

Figure 1. Induced Polarisation (IP) Chargeability Model Highlighting Known Gold Mineralisation and Priority Exploration Targets Across the Cabin Lake Project

IP chargeability inversion with overlying simplified interpreted geology, prospect locations and drilling.

High-grade gold mineralisation at Arrow, Beaver and Andrew South is spatially associated with elevated chargeability responses within the Bugow Iron Formation.

Surface IP coverage represents only a portion of the Cabin Lake Project area and has identified multiple untested chargeability anomalies considered priority exploration targets. Historical and 2026 drilling results are shown for reference. Chargeability targets outlined by dashed circles.

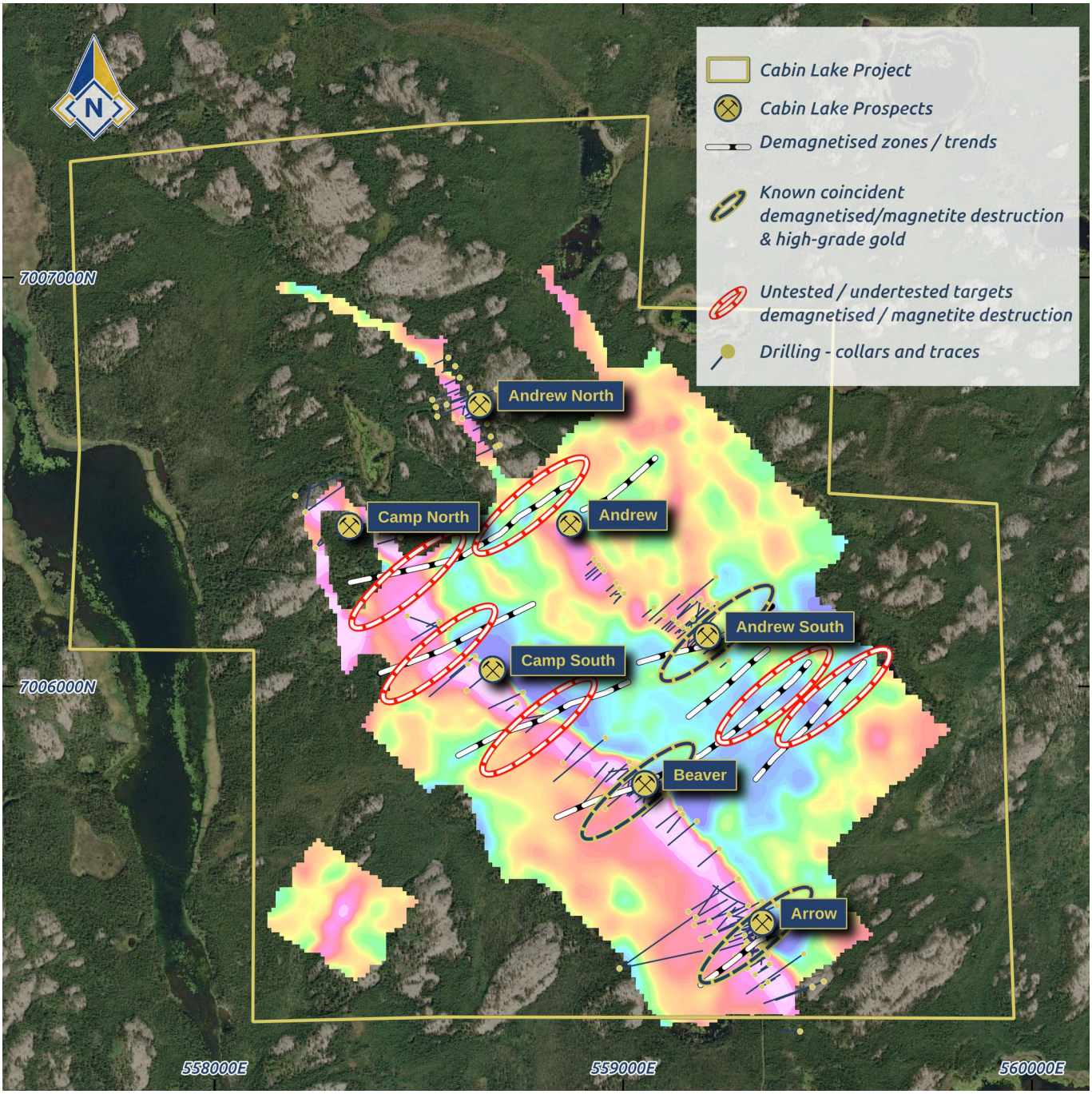

Figure 2. Interpretation of the 2026 winter ground magnetics survey. Arrow, Beaver and Andrew South display a pattern of demagnetisation/magnetite destruction related to mineralisation. The magnetics show a number of underexplored or unexplored zones of demagnetisation/magnetite destruction along strike from Arrow and Beaver at Camp and around Andrew along strike from Andrew South.

New Exploration Model Generates Multiple Growth Targets

FIN Resources Limited (ASX: FIN) ("FIN" or "the Company") is pleased to report the results of its integrated 2026 winter drilling and geophysical exploration program at the Cabin Lake Gold Project in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The winter exploration campaign mobilised geologists, geophysicists and a drilling crew between March and May 2026.

The program combined drilling, downhole induced polarisation ("DHIP"), surface IP surveys, ground magnetic surveys, petrography and petrophysical studies. Together, these datasets have significantly advanced the Company's

understanding of the controls on gold mineralisation at Cabin Lake and provided a robust framework for future exploration.

The 2026 program has validated a repeatable exploration model linking gold mineralisation to sulphide-rich zones, elevated chargeability responses and demagnetised portions of the Bugow Iron Formation ("BIF"). Importantly, this relationship has now been demonstrated across multiple prospect areas and provides the Company with a powerful framework for identifying additional gold mineralisation throughout the broader Cabin Lake corridor.

The Company now has a predictive geological and geophysical targeting model capable of identifying and prioritising potential new mineralised zones beyond currently defined areas of gold mineralisation.

Three-dimensional IP inversion modelling and detailed magnetic surveys have identified multiple high-priority drill targets associated with chargeability highs, structural intersections and demagnetised magnetic lows. Surface IP surveys covering approximately one-third of the project area have identified eight previously unrecognised chargeability anomalies, while ground magnetic surveys have highlighted four priority target areas that remain only partially tested or completely untested by drilling.

Several of these newly identified chargeability anomalies exhibit stronger chargeability responses than those associated with known mineralisation at Arrow and Beaver and are considered priority targets for future drill testing.

Drilling Confirms Gold Mineralisation Across Multiple Prospects

Arrow Prospect

Arrow Establishes the Exploration Model

Arrow remains the Company's most advanced prospect and the cornerstone of the emerging Cabin Lake exploration model. These previously reported results form the foundation of the Company's emerging exploration model.

The validation of high-grade gold mineralisation in CL-26-001 and CL-26-002 established Arrow as one of the highest-grade gold occurrences identified to date within the Cabin Lake Project. Previous drilling returned:

- 26.12m @ 12.0 g/t Au from 14.88m including 5.0m @ 59.8 g/t Au (CL-26-001)
- 7.84m @ 18.2 g/t Au from 12.66m including 4.0m @ 35.0 g/t Au (CL-26-002)

The 2026 winter program completed CL-26-003 to better understand the geometry and broader extent of the Arrow mineralised system. The hole returned:

- 15.5m @ 0.88 g/t Au from 45.5m including 6.0m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 52.0m

While lower grade than the previously reported intersections, CL-26-003 successfully demonstrated that the Arrow system is surrounded by a broader envelope of lower-grade mineralisation and provided additional support for the interpretation that gold mineralisation extends beyond the high-grade core identified in earlier drilling.

Importantly, downhole IP completed in CL-26-003 showed that the high-grade sulphide-rich mineralisation intersected in CL-26-001 and CL-26-002 is spatially associated with a strong off-hole chargeability response located immediately adjacent to the drillhole. This result provides a direct link between gold mineralisation and geophysical signatures and validates the use of IP as a targeting tool across the broader Cabin Lake Project.

Arrow therefore serves as the calibration point for the Company's exploration model, linking high-grade gold mineralisation, sulphide development, elevated chargeability responses and demagnetised portions of the Bugow Iron Formation. Similar geological and geophysical relationships are now being recognised elsewhere along the Cabin Lake corridor, providing increasing confidence that the model can be applied to identify and prioritise additional exploration targets.

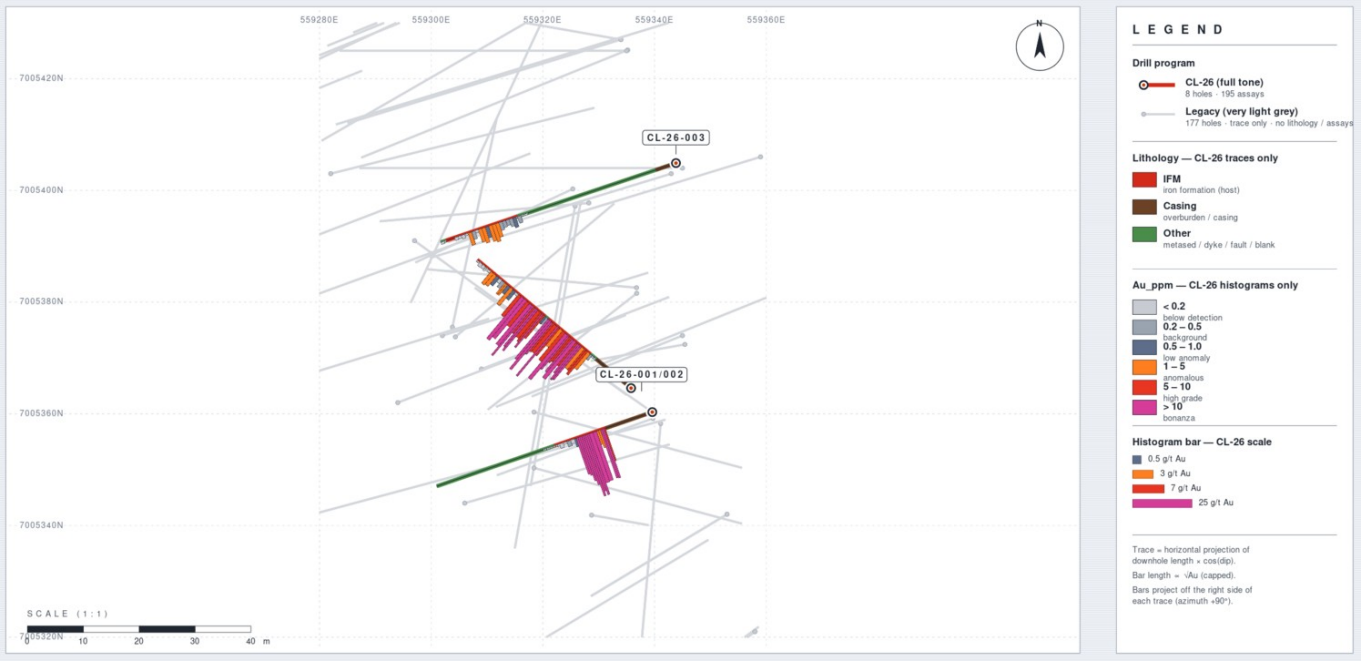

Figure 3. Arrow Prospect Plan View – *CL-26-001, CL-26-002 and CL-26-003, historical drillholes traces and the spatial distribution of gold mineralisation within the Bugow Iron Formation* Geological Calibration of the Cabin Lake Exploration Model

Gold mineralisation is concentrated within a structurally controlled corridor that hosts the high-grade intersections reported from CL-26-001 and CL-26-002. CL-26-003 successfully intersected the target horizon and provided important geological and geophysical calibration data for the Company's exploration model.

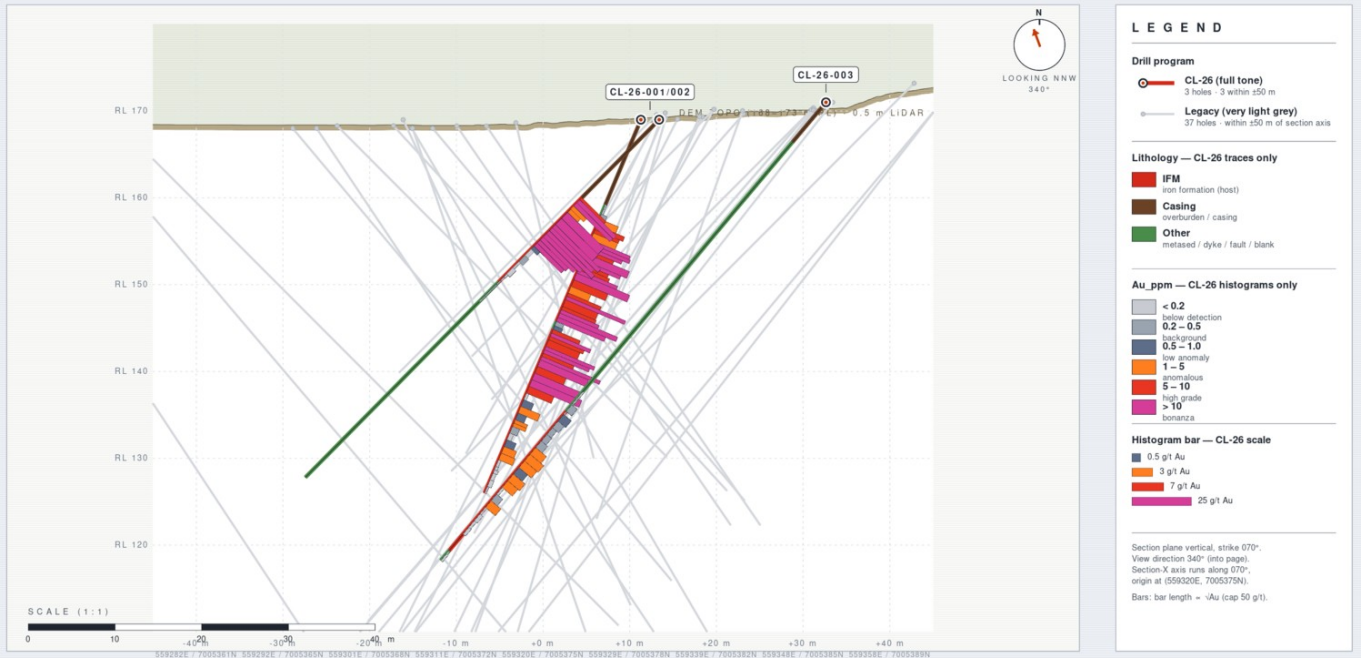

Figure 4. Arrow Prospect Cross Section – Relationship Between Gold Mineralisation, Structure and the Target Horizon

Cross section looking northwest through the Arrow Prospect showing CL-26-001, CL-26-002 and CL-26-003 within the Bugow Iron Formation. The section highlights the high-grade mineralisation intersected in CL-26-001 and CL-26-002 and the position of CL-26-003 adjacent to the interpreted mineralised corridor. Combined with downhole IP data, CL-26-003 provides important calibration for the Company's exploration model.

Beaver Prospect

Three drillholes were completed at Beaver during the 2026 winter campaign to evaluate the continuity of mineralisation and improve understanding of the broader hydrothermal system.

Drilling confirmed the presence of a sulphide-rich hydrothermal system hosted within the BIF and returned encouraging gold mineralisation across multiple drillholes. The results demonstrate that mineralisation at Beaver extends beyond isolated high-grade intercepts and is associated with a broader alteration system containing elevated sulphide development.

Key results included:

- 6.0m @ 2.75 g/t Au from 39m including 3.0m @ 5.17 g/t Au from 42m (CL-26-004)
- 3.0m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 57m (CL-26-005)

Importantly, downhole IP surveys completed at Beaver identified several off-hole chargeability responses interpreted to represent potential extensions of sulphide mineralisation beyond current drilling. These anomalies remain untested and provide priority follow-up drill targets within the broader Beaver corridor.

Figure 5. Beaver Prospect Plan View Showing 2026 and Historical Drillholes Traces Within the Mineralised Corridor

Gold mineralisation is associated with a sulphide-rich alteration corridor and remains open along the interpreted trend.

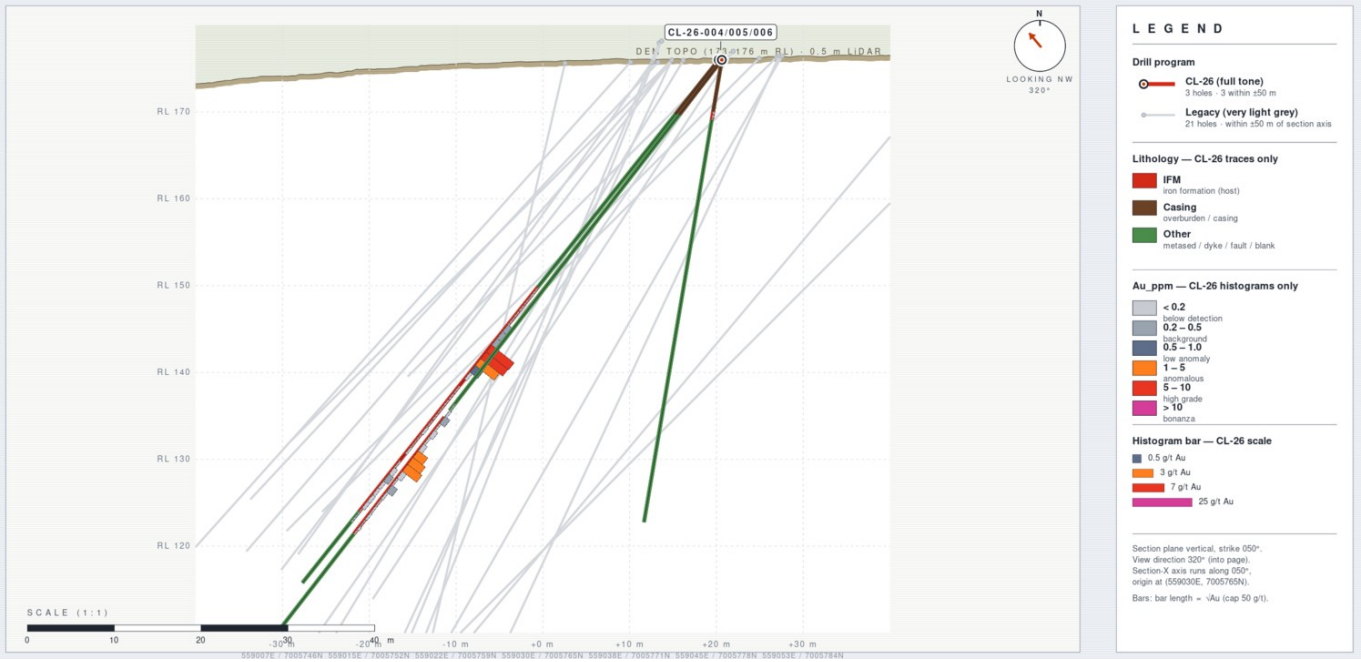

Figure 6. Beaver Prospect Cross Section Showing Gold Mineralisation in Holes CL-26-004 and CL-26-2005. *Cross section looking northwest through the Beaver Prospect showing 2026 and historical drilling within the Bugow Iron Formation. Drilling confirmed the continuity of gold mineralisation within a broader sulphide-rich alteration system and supports the interpretation of additional mineralised zones along the Beaver corridor.*

Andrew South Prospect

Two drillholes were completed at Andrew South to validate historical drilling and assess the continuity of mineralisation within and around the BIF.

Both drillholes successfully intersected gold mineralisation in positions consistent with the Company's geological interpretation and adjacent historical drilling. The results provide further confidence in the continuity of the mineralised system and confirm Andrew South as an important component of the broader Cabin Lake corridor.

Key results included:

- 2.0m @ 4.92 g/t Au from 62m including 1.0m @ 5.20 g/t Au (CL-26-007)
- 7.0m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 78m including 1.0m @ 4.76 g/t Au (CL-26-007)
- 5.0m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 88m (CL-26-008)

The results successfully validate historical drilling and support the interpretation of a broader mineralised corridor extending along the BIF. The prospect is also associated with demagnetised zones and chargeability anomalies similar to those recognised elsewhere across the project, providing further support for the Company's exploration model.

Figure 7. Andrew South Prospect Plan View - Validation of Historical Gold Mineralisation

Plan view of the Andrew South Prospect showing 2026 and historical drilling within the Bugow Iron Formation. The 2026 drilling successfully confirmed the position and continuity of mineralisation adjacent to historical gold intersections.

Figure 8. Andrew South Prospect Cross Section – Continuity of the Andrew South Mineralised Corridor

Cross section looking northwest through the Andrew South Prospect showing 2026 and historical drilling within the Bugow Iron Formation. Results support the interpretation of a continuous mineralised corridor associated with the broader Cabin Lake gold system.

Camp Emerges as a Priority Exploration Target

Although no drilling was completed at Camp during the winter program, the prospect has emerged as one of the most compelling exploration opportunities generated by the integration of drilling, IP and magnetic datasets.

Camp occupies a favourable structural position within the BIF corridor and exhibits coincident IP chargeability responses and demagnetised magnetic signatures comparable to those associated with known gold mineralisation elsewhere on the project. The prospect also lies within an area of structural complexity that may have acted as a focus for hydrothermal fluid flow and sulphide development.

With only limited historical drilling completed, Camp represents a largely untested target where multiple geological and geophysical indicators associated with gold mineralisation appear to converge. As a result, the Company considers Camp to be a priority target for future exploration and drill testing.

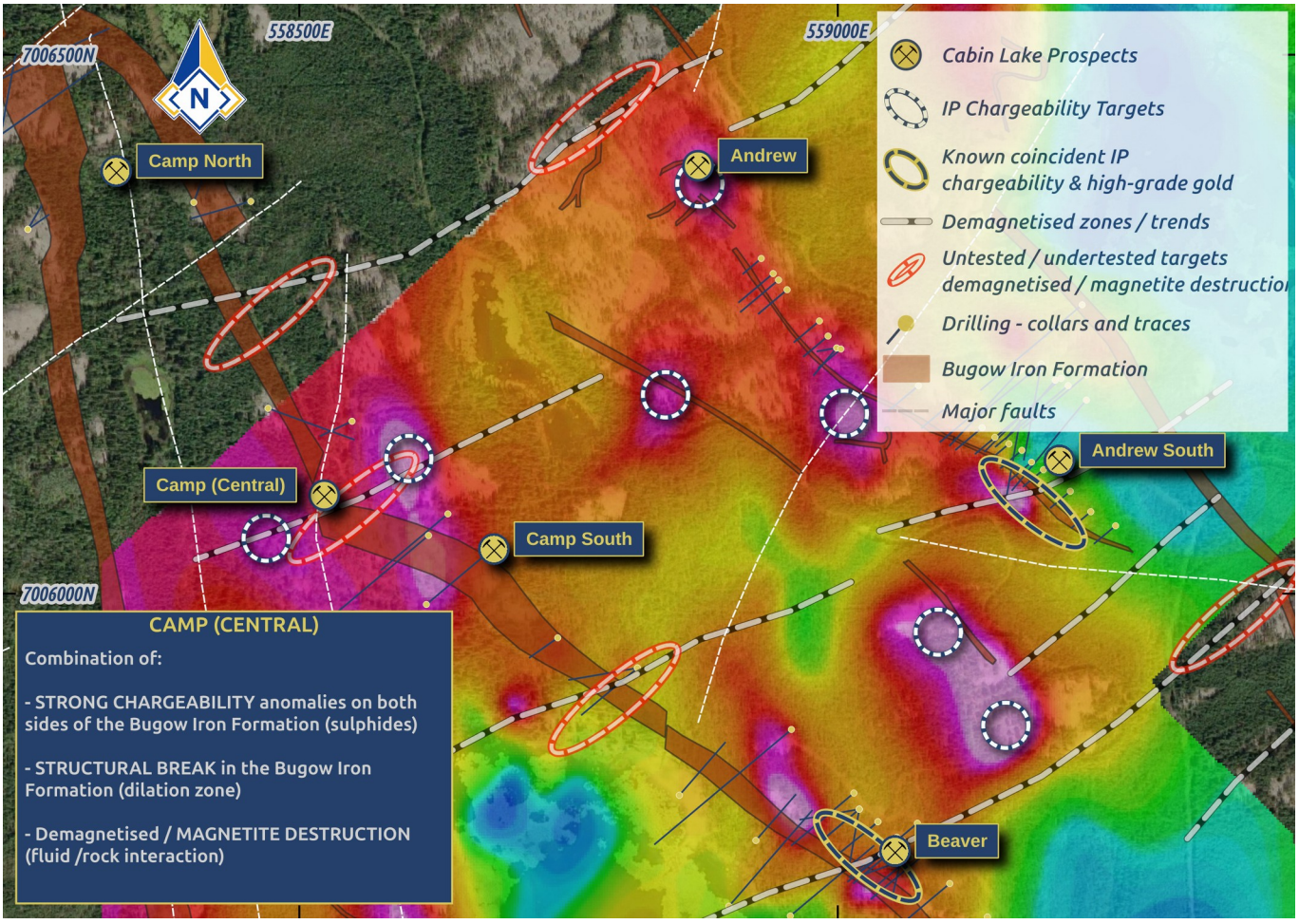

Figure 9. Camp Prospect: Priority Exploration Targets Identified from Integrated IP and Magnetic Surveys
Integrated interpretation of IP chargeability, magnetic and structural datasets at Camp. Multiple untested targets occur where elevated chargeability responses, demagnetised BIF zones and structural complexity coincide, highlighting the prospect as a priority area for future exploration.

Next Steps

The Company's 2026 summer exploration program is now underway and will focus on refining the emerging exploration model and advancing priority targets across the broader Cabin Lake corridor.

Planned activities include:

- Structural mapping and geological refinement.
- Expansion of IP and magnetic coverage across the remainder of the project area.
- Ranking and prioritisation of newly identified exploration targets.
- Follow-up drilling at priority targets identified within the Beaver, Andrew South and Camp corridors.
- Testing of priority chargeability and magnetic anomalies generated by the 2026 winter program.

The Company believes the identification of multiple new exploration targets, combined with validation of a repeatable geological and geophysical targeting model, substantially enhances the prospectivity of the Cabin Lake Gold Project and provides a clear pathway for future discoveries.

Successful Drilling Triggers Stage 1 Milestone

The Cabin Lake Project was purchased by the Company under a Sale and Purchase Agreement (**Agreement**) dated 27 October 2025 with Stockworks Gold Inc (**Seller**). Under the Agreement, the Company issued deferred consideration to the Seller through the issue of Performance Rights linked to key exploration and development milestones.

As a result of a successful drilling campaign, the Stage 1 Milestone of achieving a drill intercept of ≥20 metres at >2 g/t Au within two years of Completion was met. The Company advises that it will issue 13,148,789 fully paid ordinary shares to the Seller to satisfy this obligation.

Authorised for release by the Board of FIN Resources Limited.

For further information contact:
Bruce McFadzean - 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 relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 (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.

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 4 February 2026 titled "Cabin Lake Assays Upgraded Through Systematic Core Resampling" and is available on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ABOUT FIN RESOURCES LIMITED

FIN Resources Limited holds a 100% interest in the Cabin Lake Gold Project, located in Canada's Northwest Territories - a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction with a proven endowment of more than 14 million ounces of historical gold production. The Project sits within the Archean Slave Craton and hosts gold mineralisation in the sulphide-bearing Bugow Iron Formation, associated with pyrite + pyrrhotite ± minor arsenopyrite and interpreted to be structurally controlled.

Historical drilling, recent re-sampling and the Company's 2026 drilling and geophysical programs have confirmed gold mineralisation across multiple prospects and established a repeatable exploration model linking gold mineralisation with sulphide development, elevated chargeability responses and demagnetised portions of the Bugow Iron Formation. The model has been validated at Arrow, Beaver and Andrew South and has generated multiple priority exploration targets across the Project.

Figure 10. Cabin Lake Gold Project Location in Canada's Northwest Territory – Situated Within a Multi-Million Ounce Gold Province

APPENDIX A

Table 1. Drillhole Collar Information

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)
CL-26-001	Arrow	559337	7005363	169.0	309.8	-50.2	56.0
CL-26-002	Arrow	559337	7005363	170.0	251.0	-45.3	58.0
CL-26-003	Arrow	559345	7005404	171.0	251.4	-49.9	67.5
CL-26-004	Beaver	559054	7005768	154.8	228.8	-51.5	77.0
CL-26-005	Beaver	559037	7005788	152.5	229.9	-52.2	83.0
CL-26-006	Beaver	559037	7005788	152.5	228.1	-54.0	55.0
CL-26-007	Andrew South	559231	7006179	160.1	221.3	-51.1	163.0
CL-26-008	Andrew South	559208	7006200	158.0	228.5	-60.8	200.8

Table 2. Summary of 2026 Winter Drilling Results

Hole ID	Prospect	Purpose	Key Result	Geological Interpretation	Exploration Significance
CL-26-001	Arrow	Discovery hole	26.12m @ 12.0 g/t Au from 14.88m	High-grade gold mineralisation hosted within the Bugow Iron Formation and associated with sulphide-rich alteration.	Established Arrow as the Company's flagship discovery and confirmed the high-grade potential of the Cabin Lake Project.
CL-26-002	Arrow	Follow-up hole	7.84m @ 18.2 g/t Au from 12.66m	Confirmed continuity of the interpreted mineralised system intersected in CL-26-001.	Validated repeatability and continuity of high-grade mineralisation.
CL-26-003	Arrow	Geophysical target and model calibration	15.5m @ 0.88 g/t Au from 45.5m including 6.0m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 52.0m	Successfully intersected the targeted BIF and sulphide-bearing alteration and provided important geological and geophysical calibration data.	Demonstrated that high-grade mineralisation is associated with chargeability anomalies and validated the exploration model.
CL-26-004	Beaver	Initial Beaver test	6.0m @ 2.75 g/t Au from 39m including 3.0m @ 5.17 g/t Au from 42m	High-grade feeder-style mineralisation associated with a sulphide-rich hydrothermal corridor.	Confirmed the presence of a significant mineralised hydrothermal system at Beaver.
CL-26-005	Beaver	Down-plunge test	3.0m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 57m	Confirmed continuity of the interpreted mineralised trend.	Demonstrated potential for expansion of the Beaver system.
CL-26-006	Beaver	Structural and geological test	No significant assays	Extended drill platform anchoring hole. Intersected sulphide-bearing BIF and provided important geological and structural information.	Improved understanding of the broader Beaver geology and stratigraphy, and assisted interpretation of the mineralised corridor.
CL-26-007	Andrew South	Historical validation	2.0m @ 4.92 g/t Au from 62m and 7.0m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 78m	Confirmed continuity of historical high-grade mineralisation.	Validated historical drilling and strengthened confidence in the Andrew South corridor.
CL-26-008	Andrew South	Step-out and validation	5.0m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 88m	Confirmed continuity of mineralisation adjacent to historical drilling.	Supports the interpretation of a broader mineralised corridor at Andrew South.

Table 3: Selected Gold Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
CL-26-001	14.88	41.00	26.12	12.00
CL-26-002	12.66	20.50	7.84	18.20
CL-26-003	52.00	58.00	6.00	1.57
CL-26-004	42.00	45.00	3.00	5.17
including	42.00	43.00	1.00	5.88
including	43.00	44.00	1.00	5.56
including	44.00	45.00	1.00	4.06
CL-26-005	57.00	60.00	3.00	1.67
including	57.00	58.00	1.00	2.28
CL-26-006	No Significant Assays			
CL-26-007	62.00	63.00	1.00	4.63
CL-26-007	63.00	64.00	1.00	5.20
CL-26-007	80.00	81.00	1.00	4.76
CL-26-007	84.00	85.00	1.00	2.39
CL-26-008	92.00	93.00	1.00	2.99

Notes:

1. *Gold assays by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Assays >10g/t Au repeated by fire assay with gravimetric finish.*
2. *Intervals reported as downhole lengths.*
3. *QAQC samples (standards, blanks) were inserted into the sampling regime. Results are within acceptable tolerances and are not reported.*

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 has been undertaken by FIN Resources Ltd as part of the 2026 exploration program. Drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008: HQ diameter diamond core was recovered, orientated, geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and sampled using industry standard procedures. Core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with one half submitted for assay and the remaining half retained for reference. Sampling was conducted on nominal 1.0 metre intervals, with adjustments made to honour geological boundaries, lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Sample intervals typically ranged from approximately 0.50 m to 1.00 m and are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Core recovery was recorded during logging. Samples were submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. (Yellowknife and Vancouver laboratories) for sample preparation and analysis. Gold was determined by 50g fire assay with AAS finish, with samples returning elevated gold values re-analysed using gravimetric finish. A comprehensive QAQC program was implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (standards) and blanks at regular intervals throughout the sample sequence. QAQC results were reviewed by FIN Resources Ltd and indicate acceptable analytical accuracy and precision. Geological logging and core observations for drillhole CL-26-001 and CL-26-002 has been previously reported. This announcement comprises assay data for recently completed holes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008. Historical diamond drilling has been undertaken at the Cabin Lake Gold Project by multiple operators between 1946 and 2022. Historical drill core was logged and sampled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using industry standard half-core techniques, with sample intervals typically ranging from approximately 0.30 m to 1.50 m. FIN Resources Ltd has reviewed and re-logged selected historical drill core and, where appropriate, undertaken re-sampling using industry standard half-core and quarter-core techniques. These results have been previously reported (refer ASX announcement dated 4 February 2026). Visual identification of sulphide mineralisation (interpreted as predominantly pyrite with minor pyrrhotite) has been recorded during logging. These observations are qualitative in nature and are not a substitute for laboratory assay results.
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).*	Historical diamond drilling at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has been undertaken by multiple operators between 1946 and 2022 using conventional and wireline diamond drilling methods. Core sizes have typically ranged from BQ to HQ, and drilling in earlier programs was generally not oriented. Diamond drilling for the current 2026 program, (CL-26-001 to CL-26-008), has been undertaken using a modern diamond drill rig employing industry standard wireline techniques. Core size is HQ (nominal 63.5 mm diameter), which is appropriate for geological logging, structural interpretation and sampling. All drillholes were drilled using wireline HQ equipment and recovered diamond core. Core orientation is obtained using a downhole core orientation tool, enabling structural measurements to be recorded during logging. Downhole survey data is collected using a north-seeking gyroscopic survey tool at regular intervals to provide accurate measurements of 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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Historical drilling programs at the Cabin Lake Gold Project recorded core recovery as part of standard logging practices, with more detailed recovery and RQD measurements available from the 2020 to 2022 drilling campaigns. Core recovery from these programs was generally reported as high, with no material issues identified that would impact data quality. For the current 2026 drilling program (CL-26-001 to CL-26-008), core recovery is recorded on a run-by-run basis. Core recovery is consistently high (typically >95%), with no significant core loss observed. There is no observed relationship between core recovery and grade. Sulphide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation is hosted within relatively competent iron formation, and no material 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.*	Historical drill core from the Cabin Lake Gold Project has been logged using industry standard geological logging practices at the time. Logging included lithology, alteration and mineralisation, and was both qualitative and, where appropriate, semi-quantitative in nature. Core photography was undertaken in later programs, including the 2020 to 2022 drilling campaigns. For the current 2026 drilling program (drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008), all drill core has been orientated and logged in full. The entire length of each drillhole was geologically and geotechnically logged. Logging includes lithology, alteration, structure, geotechnical parameters and sulphide mineralisation, and is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature. All drill core is systematically photographed as part of standard logging procedures.
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.*	Historical diamond drill core sampling at the Cabin Lake Gold Project was undertaken using industry standard methods at the time, with sample intervals selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Core was typically cut longitudinally, with half-core samples collected for analysis. These techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and representative of the material sampled. FIN Resources Ltd has re-sampled selected historical drill core using industry standard half-core and quarter-core sampling techniques, with samples submitted to independent laboratories for analysis (refer ASX announcement dated 4 February 2026). For the current 2026 drilling program (drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008), drill core is sampled following completion of geological and geotechnical logging, with sample intervals selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Core was cut longitudinally along the core axis, maintaining orientation marks, using industry standard diamond saw techniques, with half-core samples collected at pre-determined intervals for assay. Sample intervals typically ranged from approximately 0.50 m to 1.00 m and were adjusted where necessary to honour geological boundaries. Certified reference materials (standards) and blank samples were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals as part of the Company's QAQC procedures. The sample preparation and sub-sampling techniques employed are considered appropriate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for the style of mineralisation and sufficient to ensure representative sampling of the material 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. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Historical assay data was generated by multiple operators using industry standard sample preparation and analytical techniques, including fire assay with AAS and ICP finishes. More recent drilling programs utilised accredited commercial laboratories and incorporated routine QAQC procedures, including the use of standards, blanks and duplicate samples. Assay results for drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 are reported in this announcement. Samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Canada Ltd. (Yellowknife and Vancouver laboratories), which are accredited laboratories. Samples are fine crushed to 70% passing -2mm (ALS Code: CRU-31), then split to obtain 2kg of material and pulverised to 85% passing -75 micron (ALS Code: PUL-37). Gold was determined by 50g fire assay technique with AAS finish (ALS Code: Au-AA24), with samples returning elevated gold values (>10g/t Au) re-analysed using gravimetric finish (ALS Code: Au-GRA22). A comprehensive QAQC program was implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (standards) at a ratio of 1:20, and blanks at a ratio of 1:25 throughout the sample sequence. QAQC samples were submitted blind to the laboratory and monitored by FIN Resources Ltd as part of routine quality control procedures. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation and the technique is considered to be total. A review of QAQC results indicate that: • All blank samples returned below detection limit values (<0.005 ppm), indicating no evidence of cross contamination. • CRMs (Standards) returned results within acceptable tolerance limits of certified values, confirming analytical accuracy. • No material bias was identified in the analytical dataset and acceptable levels of analytical accuracy and precision were established. No material issues have been identified that would impact the reliability of the assay data, and acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Assay data for drillhole CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 are reported in this announcement. Sampling and assay data have been reviewed by Company personnel and are subject to standard internal validation procedures, including checks on sample intervals, assay results and QAQC performance. Geological and geotechnical logging of drill core, including visual identification of sulphide mineralisation, has been completed by qualified and suitably experienced geologists and is subject to internal review. Significant intersections reported in this announcement have been reviewed and verified by the Competent Person. All primary geological and assay data from the current program is recorded digitally and stored in the Company's database, with appropriate validation and verification procedures applied. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Historical drillhole collar locations at the Cabin Lake Gold Project have been recorded using a combination of local grid systems and, in more recent programs, NAD83 UTM Zone 11N coordinates. Where required, historical coordinates have been converted to the NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 11N grid and incorporated into the Company's database. Collar locations from more recent drilling programs (2020 to 2024) were surveyed using GPS methods with sub-metre to metre-level accuracy. Topographic control across the project is supported by high-resolution digital elevation data derived from a LiDAR survey of the whole claim area. For the recently completed 2026 winter drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, collar locations have been located laterally using handheld GPS (typically ± 5 metre accuracy) and Juniper Geode DGPS (typically centimetre to sub-metre accuracy). All coordinates reported in this announcement are referenced to NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Final collar positions and elevations will be surveyed using RTK GPS following completion of drilling to improve positional accuracy. Historical downhole surveys were undertaken using a range of methods, including multi-shot instruments, with variable reliability in azimuth due to magnetic interference associated with magnetite and sulphide (pyrrhotite) mineralisation. Downhole surveys for the current program are being conducted using north-seeking gyroscopic tools at regular intervals, providing accurate orientation data independent of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		magnetic interference.
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 across the Cabin Lake Gold Project is variable, ranging from approximately less than 15 m in areas of known mineralisation (e.g. Arrow) to broader spacing of up to 200 m between prospect areas. Historical drilling, including the 2022 program at the Arrow Zone, was designed for early-stage exploration rather than systematic grid-based resource definition. The current drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, is early-stage in nature and was designed to establish geological or grade continuity and gather structural information for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation. The data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. No sample compositing has been applied. Reported drill intercepts represent length-weighted averages of individual assay results over composited intervals
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, with mineralisation occurring within sulphide-rich zones of the steeply dipping iron formation. Drilling has been oriented, whenever possible, to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures as close to perpendicular as practicable. For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, holes were designed at varying orientations to obtain structural data, including lithological contacts, bedding and fault orientations, to improve understanding of geological and structural controls. Due to the early-stage nature of the program and the limited drilling completed to date, the true orientation and geometry of mineralisation are not yet fully constrained. Reported intercepts are downhole lengths and true widths cannot currently be determined with confidence. No material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the orientation of drilling completed to date. The drilling orientations are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the objectives of the exploration program.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historical sample custody at the Cabin Lake Gold Project was managed by previous operators using standard industry practices at the time, including secure handling and transport to accredited laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For more recent programs (2020 to 2022), samples were bagged, sealed and transported under supervision, with chain-of-custody procedures maintained through to laboratory submission. For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, drill core is being securely stored, handled and transported under the supervision of the Company's geological consultants. For drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008, samples were collected, bagged, sealed and transported to ALS Canada Ltd, for sample preparation and analysis. Appropriate chain-of-custody procedures are maintained throughout core transport from site to Yellowknife, sample handling, local transport and submission to the laboratory. No material breaches of sample security were identified.
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. Data from more recent programs (2020 to 2024) is considered to have been collected using industry standard sampling and QAQC procedures. No independent audit of the current 2026 drilling program has been completed at the time of reporting. The current program has been subject to ongoing internal review and validation by Company personnel and geological consultants. The current program is being conducted under the supervision of experienced geological consultants, with data collection, logging and sampling procedures consistent with industry standard practices. No material issues have been identified during internal reviews that would impact the reliability of the reported exploration results.

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. The Project is held by FIN Resources Ltd through its wholly owned subsidiary and is subject to the terms of the acquisition agreement with Stockworks Gold Inc. 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. The Company maintains ongoing engagement with the Tłı̨chǫ Government and other relevant stakeholders in relation to exploration activities within the project area.
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 (name changed to Stockworks Gold Inc.) (2018 to 2025), and has contributed to the current understanding of the geology and mineralisation at the project. Historical exploration successfully identified multiple gold occurrences associated with the Bugow Iron Formation and established the geological framework that has been further refined by FIN Resources Ltd through drilling, geological reinterpretation, geophysical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surveys and petrophysical studies completed during 2026.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation at the Cabin Lake Gold Project is interpreted to be hosted within sulphide-rich zones in the Bugow Iron Formation of the Archaean Yellowknife Supergroup. Mineralisation is structurally controlled and associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor arsenopyrite. The Bugow Iron Formation is a magnetite-rich formation that has seen locally replacement of magnetite by sulphides. Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with sulphide replacement of magnetite and is interpreted to be associated with zones of elevated chargeability and magnetic destruction. The style of mineralisation is consistent with structurally controlled Archean lode-gold systems developed within favourable iron formation host rocks.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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-26-001 to CL-26-008), are provided in Appendix A of this announcement. Assay results and mineralised intercepts for drillhole CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 are reported in this announcement. Selected significant gold intercepts for drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 are presented in Appendix A. Complete assay data is held by the Company and is not considered material to the understanding of the reported exploration results. All information material to the understanding of the reported exploration results, including collar coordinates, collar elevations, hole orientations, hole depths and reported intercepts, has been included in Appendix A.
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*	Assay results for drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 are reported in this announcement. Significant and composited intercepts have been calculated using length-weighted averaging of individual sample results. Composite intervals were generated using a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au, with higher-grade internal zones reported separately where appropriate. Low- cut-off grades have been applied to define mineralised intervals, with individual higher-grade results reported separately, where

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	necessary, to demonstrate internal grade continuity. The parameters for reporting are included in the Notes attached to each table. Higher grade composited intercepts are reported at low cut-off grades of 5.0 g/t Au and 8.0 g/t Au. No top cuts have been applied to the assay data, since there does not appear to be any significant nugget effect, and the highest assay reported to date is 50 g/t Au. Intervals are reported as downhole lengths, and true widths are not yet known due to the current level of drilling and structural understanding. No assumptions regarding metal equivalent values have been made for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation. All assays reported are for gold only.
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; however, drilling to date is not sufficiently dense or appropriately oriented to establish true widths. Assay intervals for drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 are reported in this announcement as downhole lengths. At the current stage of exploration, the relationship between reported intercept lengths and true widths has not been established with sufficient confidence and true widths are therefore unknown. True widths will be better constrained through additional drilling and continued use of oriented core.
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.*	Relevant maps and figures illustrating drillhole collar locations and geological context are included in the body of this announcement. All figures include appropriate scales and coordinate references and are considered sufficient to support an understanding of the reported exploration results.
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 assay results and mineralised intercepts for drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 are reported in this announcement, with a complete list of analysis results attached as Appendix A. Both significant and lower-grade mineralised intervals have been reported where considered material to the understanding of the exploration results, and the Company considers the reporting to be balanced and representative of the drilling completed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	The Cabin Lake Gold Project has been subject to extensive historical exploration, including airborne and ground magnetic surveys, induced polarisation (IP), electromagnetic (EM) and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	VLF-EM surveys. These datasets have assisted in defining exploration targets associated with the Bugow Iron Formation and interpreted sulphide mineralisation. The recently completed drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, has confirmed the presence of sulphide mineralisation within the Bugow Iron Formation, consistent with the Company's geological model. Sulphide mineralisation observed during logging is interpreted to comprise predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite, with less common arsenopyrite. The 2026 exploration program also included downhole induced polarisation (DHIP), surface IP surveys, detailed ground magnetic surveys, petrographic studies and petrophysical measurements. These datasets have established a strong association between gold mineralisation, sulphide development, elevated chargeability responses and demagnetised portions of the Bugow Iron Formation, forming the basis of the Company's exploration model. Surface IP surveys covering approximately one-third of the project area identified eight previously unrecognised chargeability anomalies, while ground magnetic surveys identified four priority target areas associated with magnetic destruction within the Bugow Iron Formation. Negligible groundwater has been reported during the drilling program. Rudimentary bulk density determinations have been collected in the field. Geotechnical information including RQD and Structural alpha/beta data has also been recorded from all of the drill core recovered during the program. Previous multi-element analysis of selected historical drill core has not returned any significant potential deleterious or contaminating substances. No metallurgical test work 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.*	Ongoing exploration at the Cabin Lake Gold Project will focus on compilation of the recently completed diamond drilling program and geophysics surveys. The geophysical datasets, including magnetic and induced polarisation surveys, will be integrated with drilling results to refine exploration targeting and improve understanding of structural controls on mineralisation. Planned exploration activities include structural mapping, expansion of IP and magnetic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		survey coverage across the broader project area, prioritisation of newly identified geophysical targets and follow-up drilling to test extensions of known mineralisation and newly identified chargeability and magnetic anomalies. Additional drilling will be designed to improve understanding of the geometry, continuity and true widths of mineralised zones and to evaluate the exploration potential of priority targets identified during the 2026 program. Additional studies, including preliminary metallurgical test work, may be undertaken as the project advances.