



26.2M @ 12 G/T AU CONFIRMS BROAD HIGH-GRADE GOLD SYSTEM AT CABIN LAKE

HIGHLIGHTS

- First drillhole at Arrow (CL-26-001) confirms broad, well-developed high-grade gold mineralisation from shallow depths directly underlying overburden.
- **26.2m @ 12.0 g/t Au** from 14.88m within a broad mineralised interval, including higher grade zones:
 - **14.42m @ 12.30 g/t Au** from 15.85m (5 g/t cut-off)
Including: **3.50m @ 12.76 g/t Au** from 18.00m; and (8 g/t cut-off)
7.77m @ 14.65 g/t Au from 22.50m (8 g/t cut-off)
 - **9.54m @ 13.89 g/t Au** from 31.46m (5 g/t cut-off)
Including: **8.00m @ 15.50 g/t Au** from 32.00m (8 g/t cut-off)
- Mineralisation is defined over a broad interval, with the hole extending beyond the main mineralised zone into lower grade material at depth
- Multiple assays >10 g/t Au throughout with highest result of 34.6 g/t Au
- Further results from Arrow, Beaver and Andrew South drilling expected in coming weeks
- Integrated drilling and geophysics continues to define a **large-scale, structurally controlled sulphide-hosted gold system**

FIN Chairman, Bruce McFadzean, commented:

“These are exceptional results from the first hole of the program and confirm we are into a strong, continuous gold system at Arrow. The intersection of 26.2 metres at 12.0 grams gold per tonne from 14.88 metres is supported by coherent higher-grade zones, including 14.42 metres at 12.30 grams per tonne and 7.77 metres at 14.65 grams per tonne, highlighting the strength and consistency of mineralisation. The scale of the intersection and continuity of high-grade zones provides strong confidence in the underlying system. This is just the first hole of the current campaign, with further drilling focused on key targets at Andrew, Beaver and Andrew South, and additional results pending. We are well positioned to continue building momentum as we define the scale and continuity of the Cabin Lake system.”

FIN Resources Limited (ASX: FIN) (“FIN” or “the Company”) is pleased to report exceptional high-grade gold assay results from the first drillhole of its 2026 drilling program at *the Cabin Lake Gold Project*, Northwest Territories, Canada.

The results confirm a broad, continuous sulphide-hosted gold system from near-surface to end of hole, with multiple stacked high-grade zones and mineralisation.

Drilling Results – CL-26-001 (Arrow Prospect)

Drillhole CL-26-001 intersected a well-developed sulphide-bearing banded iron formation (BIF) with strong and continuous gold mineralisation from near-surface (see Figure 1).

The hole returned **26.2m @ 12.0 g/t Au** from 14.88m within a broad mineralised zone of **36.12m @ 8.96 g/t Au from 14.88m**, confirming a continuous mineralised system with multiple subparallel high-grade zones (see Table 1).

Gold mineralisation is strongly associated with increasing sulphide intensity and occurs within structurally controlled zones of BIF (see Figure 1). Gold grades are consistently distributed throughout the interval, with limited evidence of erratic high-grade spikes, supporting a coherent and non-nuggety sulphide-hosted system. The scale of the mineralised interval and internal grade continuity further supports the interpretation of a robust and laterally extensive gold system.



The overall mineralised sequence demonstrates:

- Apparent vertical and lateral continuity
- Multiple subparallel high-grade zones
- A robust mineralised system with significant thicknesses. True thickness to be determined from the structural logging data.
- Strong internal grade continuity supporting a coherent mineralised system

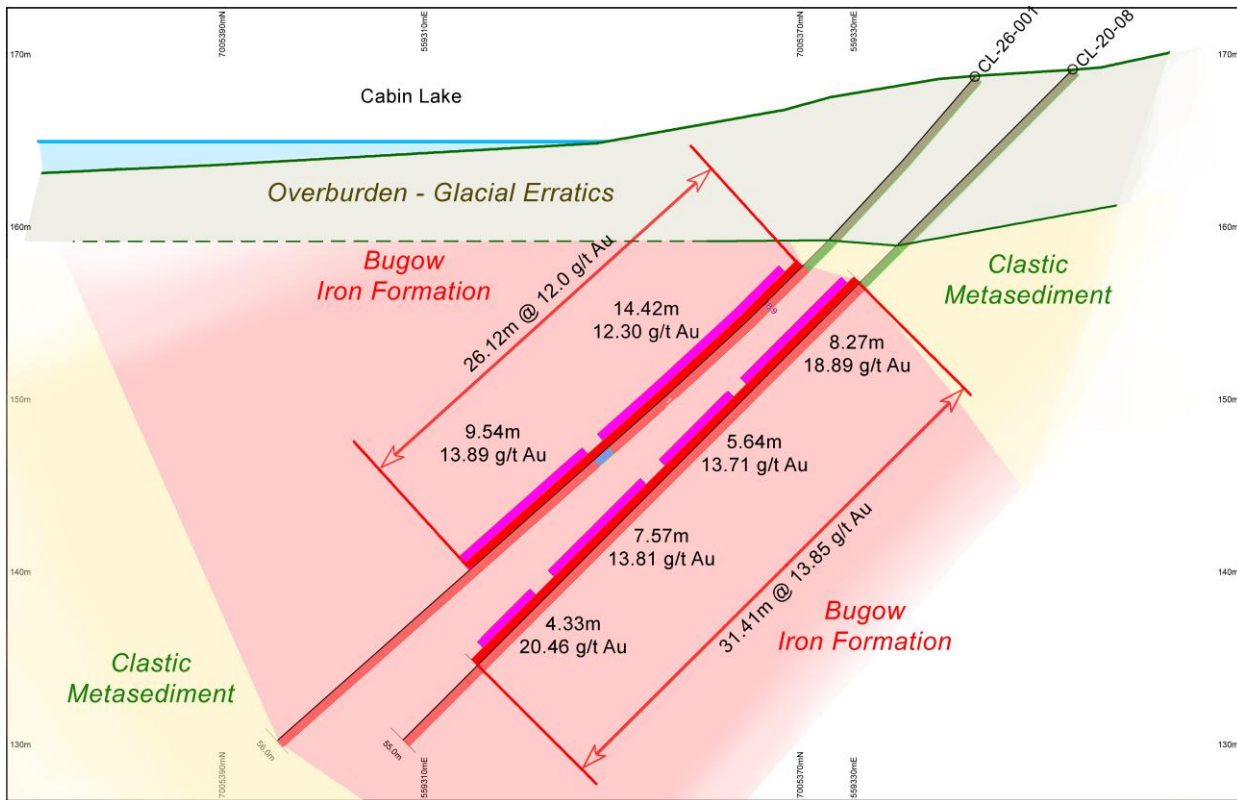
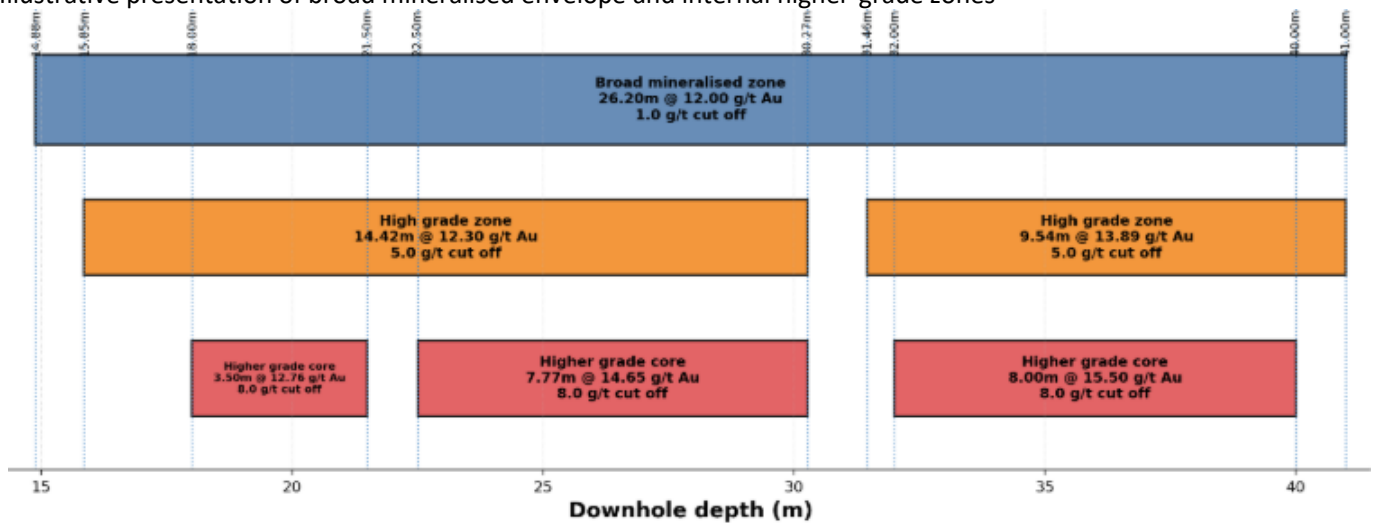


Figure 1. Section view of recently completed Arrow drillhole CL-26-001 and historical drillhole CL-20-08. Higher-grade zones are evident in both holes, indicating a subparallel orientation to lithology.

CL-26-01 Stacked Interval Summary

Illustrative presentation of broad mineralised envelope and internal higher-grade zones



Note: Intervals shown are downhole lengths. True widths are not yet known. Low cut-off grades are shown for visualisation of grade continuity only.

Figure 2: Stacked interval representation of CL-26-001 showing mineralised envelope and internal high-grade zones at increasing lower cut-off grades. The persistence of mineralisation at higher low cut-off grades demonstrates a robust and continuous sulphide-hosted gold system.

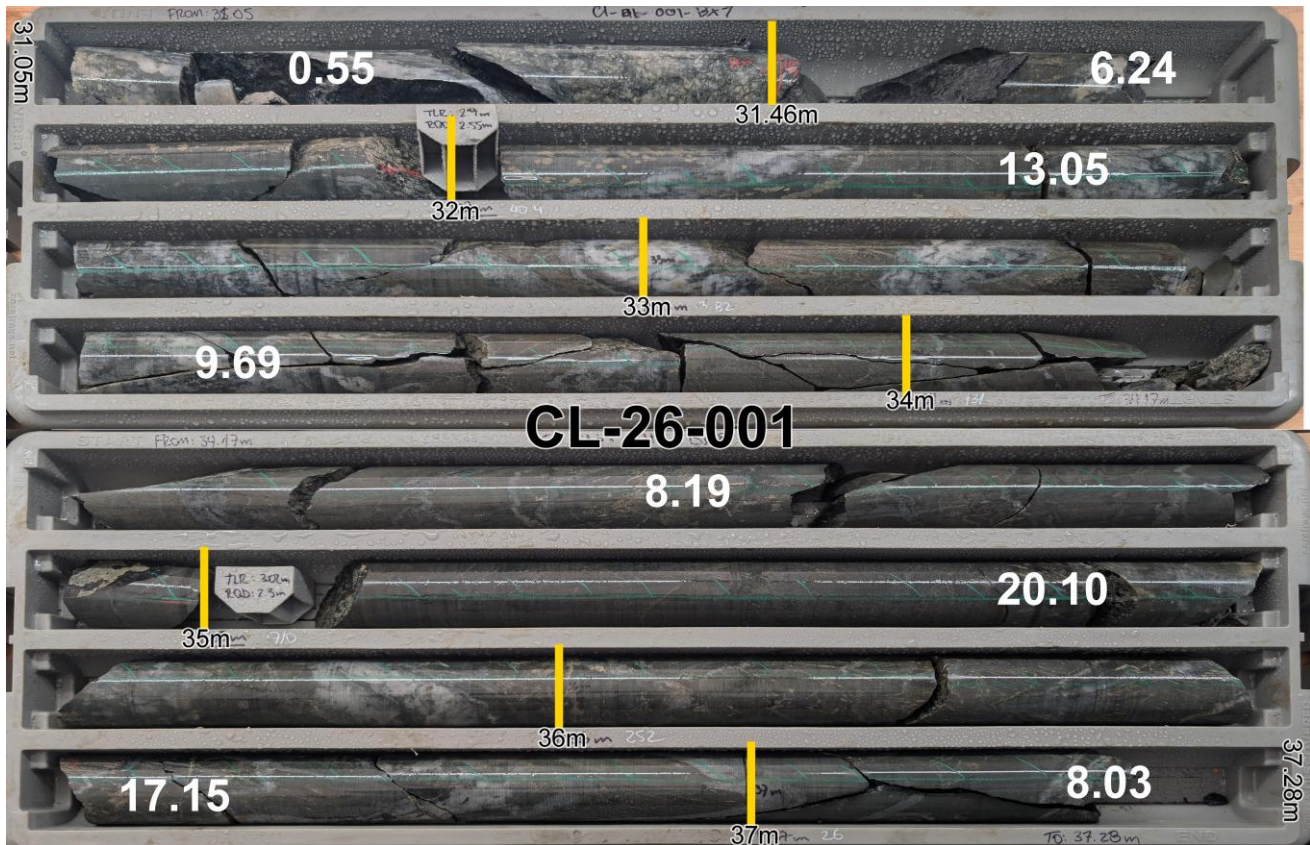


Figure 3: Representative core photographs from CL-26-001 showing sulphide mineralisation and high-grade intervals.

Table 1: Significant Intercepts at low cutoff grade of 5 g/t Au

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
CL-26-01	15.85	30.27	14.42	12.30
	31.46	41.00	9.54	13.89

Footnotes

- Depths and Intervals are reported as downhole lengths. True widths are not yet known.
- Analysis by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Grades >10 g/t Au re-assayed by Fire Assay, gravimetric finish
- A nominal lower cut-off grade of 5 g/t Au has been applied to define higher grade mineralised zones.
- No top cuts have been applied.

Exploration Progress Update

Beaver Prospect

Drilling at Beaver was completed for three holes (CL-26-004 to CL-26-006), with logging, sampling and interpretation underway.

Andrew South

CL-26-007 and CL-26-008 have just been completed to a depth of 163 metres, and 200 metres respectively, testing an alternative plunge orientation and potential stacked or offset mineralised lenses within the BIF sequence.

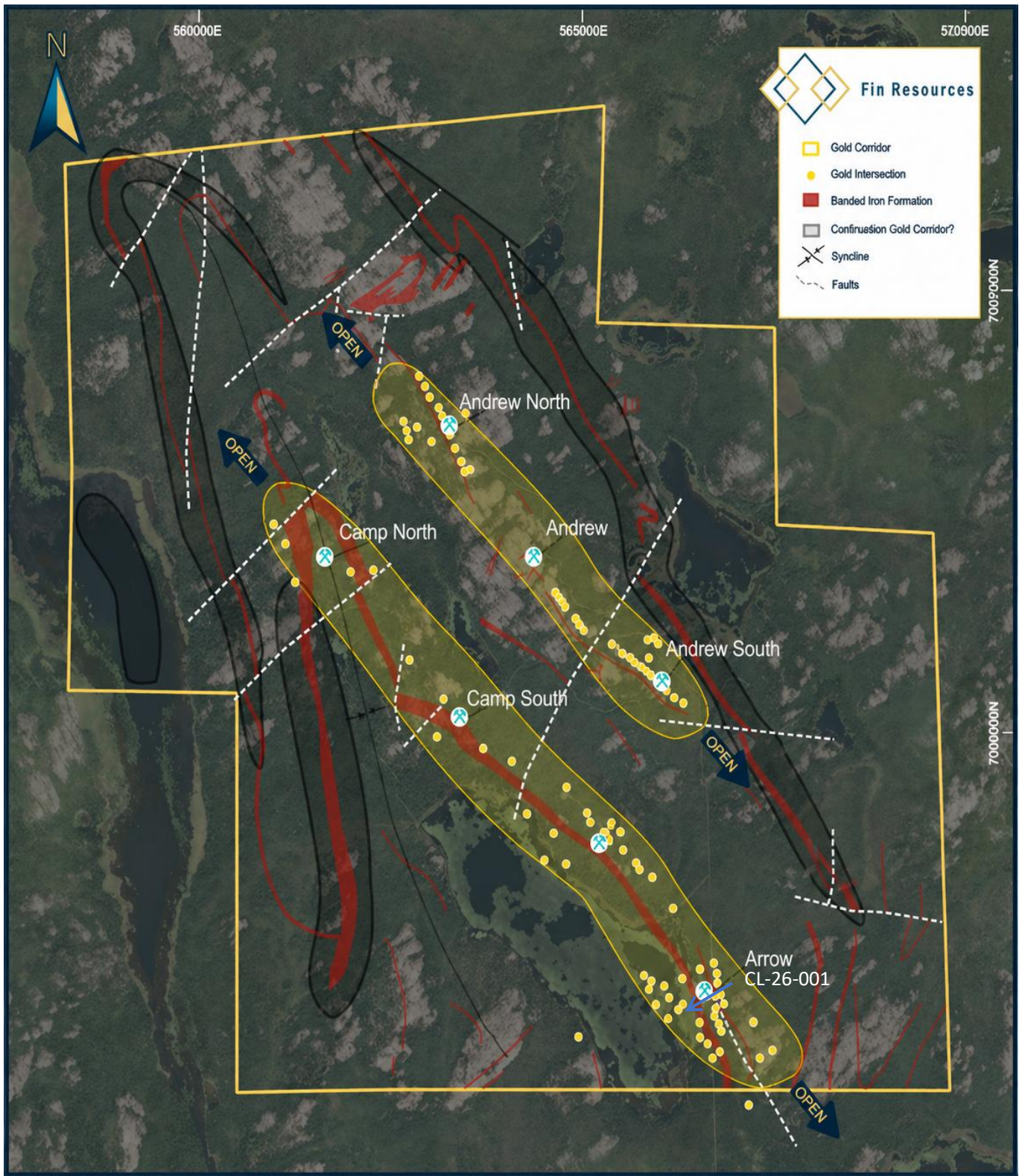


Figure 4: Plan map view of the Cabin Lake Gold Project showing Arrow, Beaver and Andrew prospects, and drillhole collar CL-26-001 .



Geophysics Program Update

The Company is progressing an integrated geophysical program, including:

- Downhole Induced Polarisation (DHIP)
- Surface IP surveys
- Ground Magnetism surveys

Grid-based geophysical work, surface dipole-dipole IP and ground magnetism continue to expand across the Andrew Lake area and broader project area, supporting targeting and interpretation.

Downhole IP surveying is being trialled during the program. Further work is underway to optimise deployment of downhole methods in future holes.

These datasets are being integrated with drilling and geological observations to:

- Identify sulphide-rich zones by chargeability responses
- Identify potential structures that may be spatially related to, and focussing mineralisation
- Map sulphide mineralised bodies
- Refine targeting for follow-up drilling

Results from these programs are expected to play a key role in vectoring towards higher-grade zones and extensions of the mineralised iron formation systems.

Interpretation

The results from CL-26-001 further support the Company's interpretation that:

- Gold mineralisation at Cabin Lake is sulphide-hosted within BIF
- Mineralisation is structurally controlled and laterally extensive
- High-grade zones are associated with increased sulphide abundance and structural complexity

This is consistent with the broader geological model defined through historical mapping, drilling and geophysical surveys, which indicates a hydrothermal sulphide replacement system typical of some Archaean orogenic gold systems found elsewhere in the Slave Province and around the world, including Australia.

Next Steps

- Receipt and interpretation of assay results from Arrow CL-26-002 to CL-26-003
- Receipt and interpretation of assay results from Beaver drillholes CL-26-004 to CL-26-006
- Receipt and interpretation of assay results from Andrew South drillholes CL-26-007 and CL-26-008.
- Integration of drilling with geophysics
- Refinement of targets for follow-up drilling

Authorised for release by the Board of FIN Resources Limited.

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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 2025 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 owns 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 is located within the Archean Slave Craton and hosts gold mineralisation within sulphide-bearing banded iron formation (BIF) of the Bugow Iron Formation, associated with pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± minor arsenopyrite and interpreted to be structurally controlled.

Historical drilling and recent re-sampling by FIN, together with recent drilling at the Arrow Prospect, confirm mineralisation across multiple prospects including Arrow, Beaver and Andrew, supporting the Company's geological model. Exploration is focused along a continuous ~15 kilometre strike extent of the Bugow Iron Formation, with the current program integrating drilling and geophysics to support interpretation of the mineralised system along strike and at depth.



The Project includes:

- **Near-surface, high-grade gold intercepts defining** priority exploration zones, including **31.4 m @ 15.2 g/t Au** from 17.5 m (CL-20-08)
- **Proven gold-hosting stratigraphy within the Bugow Iron Formation**, a similar lithology hosting gold mineralisation elsewhere in the Slave Province, such as the **3.3 Moz Lupin Gold Mine (>10 g/t Au)**
- Significant exploration upside, with eight high-priority, fully permitted drill targets along a **15 km mineralised corridor**
- **Located in a Tier-1 jurisdiction** approximately 105 km northwest of Yellowknife
- **Established engagement with the Tłı̨ch̨o Government**, including access agreements and on-ground support

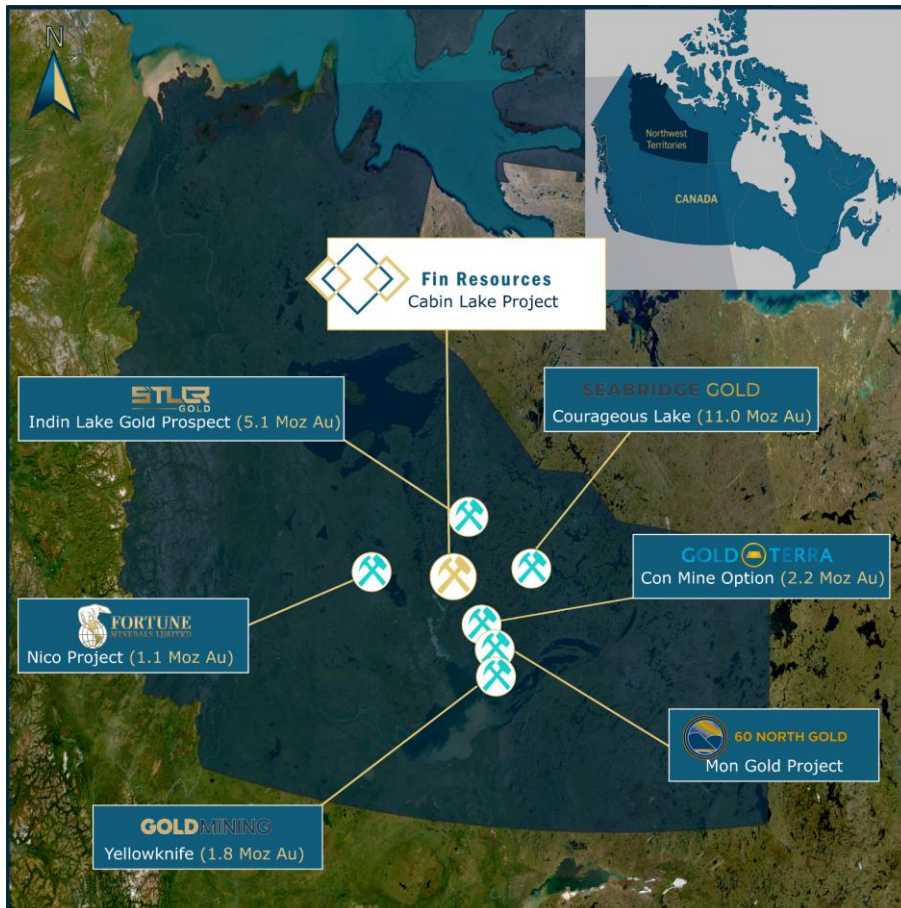


Figure 5. Location of Cabin Lake Gold Project in the Northwest Territories.



APPENDIX A

Table 2: Drillhole Collar Information (CL-26-001)

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
CL-26-001	559336	7005365	56	310°	-50°

Notes:

1. Collar coordinates were recorded using Juniper Geode DGPS and reported to Datum NAD83 UTM Zone 11N
2. Depth is metres downhole from surface
3. Azimuth is relative to True North
4. Dip is inclination from horizontal

Table 3. Drillhole CL-26-001 – Complete Assay Report

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	g/t Au	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	g/t Au
13.45	14.18	0.73	0.02	32.50	33.00	0.50	9.69
14.18	14.88	0.70	0.28	33.00	34.00	1.00	8.19
14.88	15.85	0.97	3.05	34.00	34.50	0.50	20.10
15.85	16.50	0.65	6.57	34.50	35.00	0.50	17.15
16.50	17.00	0.50	5.11	35.00	35.50	0.50	8.03
17.00	18.00	1.00	4.98	35.50	36.00	0.50	34.60
18.00	18.50	0.50	13.30	36.00	37.00	1.00	19.55
18.50	19.00	0.50	14.25	37.00	38.00	1.00	6.84
19.00	19.50	0.50	10.05	38.00	39.00	1.00	17.30
19.50	20.00	0.50	6.30	39.00	40.00	1.00	20.80
20.00	21.00	1.00	16.50	40.00	41.00	1.00	5.12
21.00	21.50	0.50	12.45	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.05
21.50	22.00	0.50	6.46	42.00	43.00	1.00	0.85
22.00	22.50	0.50	7.65	43.00	44.00	1.00	3.11
22.50	23.00	0.50	13.15	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.60
23.00	24.00	1.00	23.70	45.00	45.50	0.50	1.30
24.00	25.00	1.00	9.78	45.50	46.00	0.50	1.33
25.00	26.00	1.00	3.31	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.43
26.00	26.50	0.50	9.13	47.00	48.00	1.00	0.13
26.50	27.00	0.50	32.60	48.00	49.00	1.00	0.73
27.00	28.00	1.00	8.89	49.00	50.00	1.00	1.32
28.00	28.50	0.50	9.43	50.00	51.00	1.00	1.60
28.50	29.00	0.50	12.00	51.00	52.00	1.00	0.05
29.00	29.65	0.65	28.00	52.00	52.50	0.50	0.06
29.65	30.27	0.62	19.00	52.50	53.00	0.50	0.14
30.27	30.90	0.63	0.46	53.00	54.00	1.00	0.09
30.90	31.46	0.56	0.55	54.00	55.00	1.00	0.12
31.46	32.00	0.54	6.24	55.00	56.00	1.00	0.02
32.00	32.50	0.50	13.05				

Notes

- Gold assays by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Assays >10g/t Au repeated by fire assay with gravimetric finish.
- Intervals reported as downhole lengths.
- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Sampling Techniques</p> <p>Diamond drilling at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has been undertaken by FIN Resources Ltd as part of the 2026 exploration program.</p> <p>For drillhole CL-26-001, HQ diameter diamond core was recovered, orientated, geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and sampled using industry standard procedures.</p> <p>Core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with one half submitted for assay and the remaining half retained for reference. Sample intervals were determined based on geological boundaries, lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation, and typically ranged from approximately 0.50 m to 1.00 m, which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Samples were submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. (Yellowknife and Vancouver laboratories) for analysis. Gold was determined by 50g fire assay with AAS finish, with samples returning elevated gold values re-analysed using gravimetric finish.</p> <p>A comprehensive QAQC program was implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (standards) and blanks at regular intervals throughout the sample sequence.</p> <p>Geological logging and core observations for drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-03 have been previously reported. For the current announcement, assay results for CL-26-001 are reported, while drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06 have been completed and logged, with sampling and assay results pending and to be reported in due course.</p> <p>In addition to the current program, historical diamond drilling has been undertaken at the Cabin Lake Gold Project by multiple operators between 1946 and 2022. Historical</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>drill core was logged and sampled using industry standard half-core techniques, with sample intervals typically ranging from approximately 0.30 m to 1.50 m.</p> <p>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 2025).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<p>Drilling Techniques</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Diamond drilling for the current 2026 program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, 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.</p> <p>Core orientation is obtained using a downhole core orientation tool, enabling structural measurements to be recorded during logging.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Geological logging and core observations for drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-03 have been previously reported. Drillhole CL-26-001 has now been sampled and assayed, with results presented in this announcement. Drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06 have been completed, with sampling and assay results pending and to be reported in due course.</p> <p>Drilling is designed to test the banded iron formation (BIF) and associated sulphide mineralisation at varying orientations to improve understanding of geological and structural controls. True widths of mineralisation have not yet been ascertained,</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>however the structural logging is expected to be used to determine true widths.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drill Sample Recovery</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, core recovery is recorded on a run-by-run basis. Core recovery is consistently high (typically >95%), with no significant core loss observed.</p> <p>There is no known relationship between core recovery and grade. Sulphide mineralisation is hosted within competent banded iron formation, and no material sampling bias related to core loss is considered likely.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Logging</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, all drill core has been orientated and logged in full. Logging includes lithology, alteration, structure, geotechnical parameters and sulphide mineralisation, and is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature.</p> <p>Core is systematically photographed as part of standard logging procedures.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of</i> 	<p>Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation</p> <p>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</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>appropriate for the style of mineralisation and representative of the material sampled.</p> <p>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 2025).</p> <p>For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, drill core is sampled following completion of geological and geotechnical logging, with sample intervals selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation.</p> <p>For drillhole CL-26-001, core has been cut, sampled and submitted for analysis. Core was cut longitudinally along the core axis, maintaining orientation marks, using industry standard diamond saw techniques, with half-core samples collected for assay.</p> <p>For drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06, core has been logged and is available for sampling, with sampling and assay results pending.</p> <p>Standard QAQC procedures have been implemented, including the insertion of standards (certified reference materials - CRM) and blanks at regular intervals throughout the sample sequence. CRM is inserted into the sampling regime at a ratio of 1:20 samples, blanks inserted at a ratio of 1:50 samples.</p> <p>Visual identification of sulphide mineralisation has been used to guide logging and sampling only and does not represent a quantitative measure of gold grade.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</p> <p>Assay results for drillhole CL-26-001 are reported in this announcement. Samples were analysed by ALS Canada Ltd. (Yellowknife and Vancouver laboratories), which are accredited laboratories. Gold was determined using 50g fire assay with AAS finish, with samples returning elevated gold values (>10g/t Au) re-analysed using gravimetric finish.</p> <p>A comprehensive QAQC program was implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (standards) and blanks at regular intervals throughout the sample sequence.</p> <p>A review of QAQC results indicate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blank samples returned low to below detection limit values, indicating no evidence of contamination



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Standards returned results within acceptable tolerance limits of certified values, confirming analytical accuracyNo material issues have been identified that would impact the reliability of the assay data <p>For drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06, sampling and assay results are pending and will be reported in due course.</p> <p>Historical assay data has been generated by multiple operators using industry standard sample preparation and analytical techniques, including fire assay with AAS or ICP finishes. More recent programs (2020 to 2024) utilised accredited laboratories, including ALS and AGAT, with standard QAQC procedures such as the insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates.</p> <p>Visual identification of sulphide mineralisation does not provide any indication of gold grade or distribution and is not a substitute for laboratory assay results.</p> <p>No geophysical data has been used to estimate mineral resources. Geophysical datasets referenced in this announcement are used to support geological interpretation and drill targeting only.</p> <p>Geophysics And Remote Sensing</p> <p>The Cabin Lake Gold Project has been subject to multiple historical geophysical surveys, including ground magnetics, induced polarisation (IP), electromagnetic (EM), VLF-EM and airborne surveys.</p> <p>Historical IP and magnetic datasets have defined anomalies associated with the Bugow Iron Formation and areas of interpreted sulphide mineralisation, and form part of the basis for current exploration targeting.</p> <p>The current exploration program includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ground magnetic surveysSurface dipole-dipole IP surveysDownhole IP surveys <p>These techniques are used to detect and map variations in magnetic response and chargeability, which are typically associated with sulphide mineralisation.</p> <p>Historical geophysical data referenced in this announcement, including that shown in Figure 4, is derived from previous operators and has not been independently verified by the Company. This data is considered appropriate for qualitative geological targeting purposes only and should not be relied upon for resource estimation.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Geophysical data is used to support geological interpretation and drill targeting and has not been used to estimate mineral resources.</p> <p>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</p> <p>Assay data for drillhole CL-26-001 is reported in this announcement.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06, sampling and assay results are pending and will be reported in due course.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Location of Data Points</p> <p>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 a common NAD83 UTM Zone 11N grid and incorporated into the Company's database.</p> <p>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 LiDAR surveys.</p> <p>For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, collar locations have been located using handheld GPS (typically metre-level accuracy) and Juniper Geode DGPS (typically centimetre to sub-metre accuracy). Final collar positions will be surveyed using RTK GPS following completion of drilling to improve positional</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>accuracy.</p> <p>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 mineralisation.</p> <p>Downhole surveys for the current program are being conducted using north-seeking gyroscopic tools at regular intervals, providing accurate orientation data independent of magnetic interference.</p>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Data Spacing and Distribution</p> <p>Data spacing across the Cabin Lake Gold Project is variable, ranging from approximately 15 m in areas of known mineralisation (e.g. Arrow) to broader spacing of up to 200 m between prospect areas.</p> <p>Historical drilling, including the 2022 program at the Arrow Zone, was designed for early-stage exploration rather than systematic grid-based resource definition.</p> <p>The current drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, is also early-stage in nature and is not designed to establish geological or grade continuity for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation. Accordingly, data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to support Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation.</p> <p>Assay results are reported for drillhole CL-26-001 in this announcement. Additional sampling and assay results from drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06 are pending.</p> <p>No assumptions regarding data spacing or distribution have been made for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</p> <p>The Bugow Iron Formation is folded, with mineralisation occurring within sulphide-rich zones hosted in steeply dipping banded iron formation.</p> <p>Drilling has been oriented 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-26-06, holes are designed at varying orientations to obtain structural data, including lithological contacts, bedding and fault orientations, to improve understanding of geological and structural controls.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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. All observations are based on downhole logging, and true widths of mineralisation are not yet known.</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Sample Security</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, drill core is being securely stored, handled and transported under the supervision of the Company's geological consultants.</p> <p>For drillhole CL-26-001, samples were collected, bagged, sealed and transported to ALS Canada Ltd. for sample preparation and analysis, with results reported in this announcement. Sampling of drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06 is pending.</p> <p>Appropriate chain-of-custody procedures are maintained throughout sample handling, transport and submission to the laboratory.</p>
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Audits or Reviews</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No independent audit or review has been undertaken for the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, at the time of reporting.</p> <p>The current program is being conducted under the supervision of experienced</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological consultants, with data collection, logging and sampling 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Exploration Done by Other Parties</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Previous work has been undertaken by several operators, including Andrew Yellowknife Mines (1946 to 1947), Cominco (1985), Freeport McMoRan (1986 to 1987), Aber Resources (1987 to 1990) and Rover Metals Corp (2018 to 2025), and has contributed to the current</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		understanding of the geology and mineralisation at the project.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Geology</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drill Hole Information</p> <p>Drillhole collar details for the current drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, are provided in Appendix A of this announcement.</p> <p>Assay results and mineralised intercepts for drillhole CL-26-001 are reported in this announcement. A complete list of assays for CL-26-001 is provided in Appendix B of this announcement. Sampling and assay results for drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06 are pending and will be reported in due course.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<p>Data Aggregation Methods</p> <p>Assay results for drillhole CL-26-001 are reported in this announcement.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>Significant intercepts have been calculated using length-weighted averaging of individual sample results. A nominal lower cut-off grade of approximately 1 g/t Au has been applied to define mineralised intervals, with internal high-grade zones included.</p> <p>No top cuts have been applied to the assay data. Intervals are reported as downhole lengths, and true widths are not yet known.</p> <p>No assumptions regarding data aggregation have been made for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<p>Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths</p> <p>Mineralised zones are interpreted to be steeply dipping; however, drilling to date is not sufficiently dense or appropriately oriented to establish true widths.</p> <p>Assay intervals for drillhole CL-26-001 are reported in this announcement as downhole lengths. Due to the current level of drilling and limited structural control, true widths of mineralisation are not yet known.</p> <p>True widths will be better constrained through additional drilling and continued use of oriented core.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Diagrams</p> <p>Relevant maps and figures illustrating geophysical survey coverage, drillhole collar locations and geological context are included in the body of this announcement. All figures include appropriate scales and coordinate references.</p>
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Balanced Reporting</p> <p>Assay results and mineralised intercepts for drillhole CL-26-001 are reported in this announcement.</p> <p>Geological logging and core observations for drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-03 have been previously reported by the Company and are available in prior ASX announcements.</p> <p>Additional assay results for drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06 are pending and will be reported in due course.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>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.</i>	<p>Other Substantive Exploration Data</p> <p>The Cabin Lake Gold Project has been subject to extensive historical exploration, including airborne and ground magnetic surveys, induced polarisation (IP), electromagnetic (EM) and VLF-EM surveys. These datasets have assisted in defining exploration targets associated with the Bugow Iron Formation and interpreted sulphide mineralisation.</p> <p>The current drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-06, has confirmed the presence of sulphide mineralisation within banded iron formation, consistent with the Company's geological model. Sulphide mineralisation observed during logging is interpreted to comprise predominantly pyrite with minor pyrrhotite.</p> <p>Assay results for drillhole CL-26-001 are reported in this announcement. Additional assay results for drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06 are pending and will be reported in due course.</p> <p>Geophysical datasets are being integrated with drilling and geological observations to refine exploration targeting and improve understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation.</p> <p>No metallurgical test work, bulk density determinations or bulk sampling has been undertaken to date.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<p>Further Work</p> <p>Ongoing exploration at the Cabin Lake Gold Project will focus on completing the current drilling program, including assay results for drillholes CL-26-02 to CL-26-06.</p> <p>Geological logging, sampling and assay programs will continue across the remaining drillholes to further define the extent and continuity of sulphide-hosted gold mineralisation within the Bugow Iron Formation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Follow-up drilling is planned to test extensions of mineralisation and to better constrain the geometry and true widths of mineralised zones.</p> <p>Additional studies, including preliminary metallurgical test work and density</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		measurements, may be undertaken as the project advances.