

Green Bay Copper-Gold Project, Canada

FireFly's first drilling in new area hits high-grade VMS mineralisation

The exceptional results highlight potential for a repeat of the Green Bay Project's high grade large scale flagship Ming Mine

KEY POINTS

- FireFly's maiden drilling program at the historical Rambler Main Mine within Green Bay has returned high-grade gold-copper-zinc intersections
- Initial drilling targeted down-plunge extensions, with the first two drill holes returning exceptional intersections of:
 - 10.0m @ 6.4% CuEq¹ (5.7g/t Au, 1.3% Cu, 1.7% Zn & 20.9g/t Ag) in hole *FFR25-001* (~ true thickness)
 - 12.9m @ 4.3% CuEq (4.2g/t Au, 0.5% Cu, 1.5% Zn & 10.9g/t Ag) in hole *FFR25-002* (~ true thickness)
- These step-out holes have extended the known mineralisation more than 200m beyond the limit of historical mining and it remains open down plunge
- The results show Rambler Main shares many 'look-alike' features with the rich Ming Mine ~2km away, including the nature of the down-plunge extension from historical mining and the fact that the mineralisation remains open
- This mineralisation at Rambler Main is also part of the same camp-scale Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system that formed the Ming deposit with the mineralisation located on the same geological contact
- Given the strength of these results and the key similarities with Ming, there is clearly potential for Rambler Main to be an important source of Mineral Resource growth at Green Bay
- A similar surface drilling program has also been conducted at the nearby historical East Mine, with results expected soon
- The surface drill rig is now back at Rambler Main testing for further depth extensions of the gold-copper-zinc mineralisation reported in this announcement
- These programs are aimed at growing the overall Mineral Resource by unlocking the camp-scale potential at Green Bay

¹ Metal equivalent for drill results reported in this announcement have been calculated at a copper price of US\$8,750/t, gold price of US\$2,500/oz, silver price of US\$25/oz and zinc price of US\$2,500/t. Metallurgical recoveries have been set at 95% for copper, 85% for precious metals and 50% for zinc. Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula $CuEq(\%) = Cu(\%) + (Au(g/t) \times 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) \times 0.00822) + (Zn(\%) \times 0.15038)$. In the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be sold and recovered based on current market conditions, metallurgical test work, and historical performance achieved at the Green Bay project whilst in operation.

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- **Rambler Main was mined to 200m below surface between 1964 and 1967, with historical records indicating production of 440kt @ 1.3% copper, 4.7g/t gold and 2.2% zinc**
- **The Green Bay Mineral Resource Estimate stands at 24.4Mt at 1.9% CuEq Measured & Indicated Resource and 34.5Mt at 2.0% CuEq Inferred Resource;** see ASX announcement dated 29 October 2024
- **The Company remains well funded for its accelerated growth strategy with ~A\$68.5M in cash, receivables and liquid investments at 31 March 2025**

FireFly Managing Director Steve Parsons said: “To generate such outstanding results from our first two holes in this area shows we could have another Ming Mine on our hands.

“It is already clear that Rambler Main shares many key similarities with Ming, including being part of the same VMS system, and the mineralisation remains open down plunge.

“The results also support our view of the camp-scale potential at Green Bay and therefore the scope to keep growing the Mineral Resource through resource extensions and discoveries.”

FireFly Metals Ltd (ASX: FFM, TSX: FFM) (**Company** or **FireFly**) is pleased to announce high-grade gold and copper mineralisation from its surface drill program at the Green Bay Copper-Gold Project.

Surface exploration initially focused on the Rambler Main Mine, which is just one of several historical VMS deposits mined at Green Bay in the 1960s and 1970s. Located less than 2km from the flagship Ming Mine, the Rambler Main deposit was mined to only 200m below surface between 1964 and 1967 and remained open. Published estimates of historical production at Rambler Main Mine total 440kt @ 1.3% copper, 4.7g/t gold and 2.2% zinc.

The maiden FireFly surface drilling successfully targeted extensions of mineralisation beyond the extent of historical mining activities at Rambler Main mine. Thick intersections of Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (**VMS**) style mineralisation were encountered up to 200m down plunge of historic workings, and the mineralisation remains open. Results from the first two holes returned polymetallic intersections of:

- **10.0m @ 5.7g/t gold, 1.3 copper, 1.7% zinc and 20.9g/t silver (6.4% CuEq) (~ true thickness)**
- **12.9m @ 4.2g/t gold, 0.5% copper, 1.5% zinc and 10.9g/t silver (4.3% CuEq) (~ true thickness)**

Rambler Main Mine mineralisation is part of the same camp-scale geological system that formed the Ming deposit, with both zones of VMS mineralisation being located at the rhyolite-basalt contact. The mineralisation at Rambler Main Mine differs from Ming in that it is gold dominated, likely reflecting variations in temperature and fluid composition at the time of formation.

Limited down plunge drilling has been undertaken at Rambler Main Mine. The VMS lodes at Rambler Main exhibit the same moderate north-east dipping geometry as Ming. This style of mineralisation at Ming has a confirmed strike extent exceeding 2.5km. **Drilling is currently underway to further test the strike extent at Rambler Main Mine, which remains open.**

The results from Rambler Main Mine demonstrate the potential for future shallow Mineral Resource additions to complement the significant growth expected from the Ming Mine as the underground drilling continues. The current Green Bay Mineral Resource Estimate stands at 24.4Mt @ 1.9% CuEq in the Measured and Indicated Resource (M&I) categories and 34.5Mt @ 2.0% CuEq in the Inferred Resource category. The value of any Mineral Resource additions close to the Ming Mine is enhanced by the potential to share infrastructure, with economic studies into the upscaled restart of operations in progress and expected for completion later in 2025.

The surface exploration campaign is in full swing with assays pending for drilling completed recently at the nearby historical East Mine. The drill rig has now returned to the Rambler Main mine, with deeper step-out drilling underway to test for further extensions. Ground geophysical crews continue to further refine anomalies identified in the airborne VTEM survey previously completed by FireFly. Field season has commenced with geologists conducting additional mapping and surface sampling on the Company’s extensive 311km² of highly prospective exploration claims.

FireFly remains committed to accelerating its growth strategy. This comprises a combination of Mineral Resource growth, upgrading the current Mineral Resource and making new copper-gold discoveries. A total of six drill rigs are currently operating at Green Bay (five underground and one on surface). An additional underground rig is scheduled to arrive in the coming weeks. Mineral Resource updates and preliminary economic mining studies are expected to be delivered later in 2025.

The Company remains well funded to execute its growth strategy, with ~A\$68.5M in cash, receivables and liquid investments at 31 March 2025.

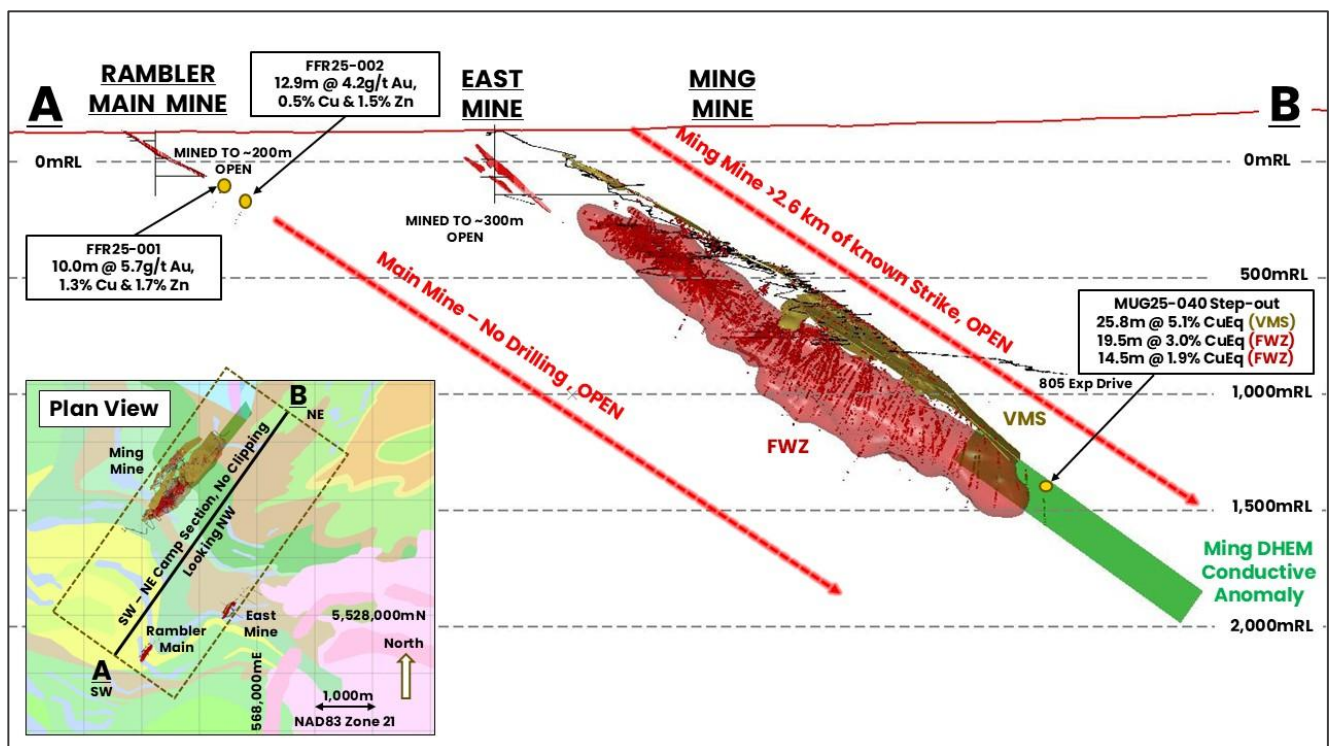


Figure 1: Regional long section highlighting the shallow depth of mining and drill testing of the Rambler Main and East Mines relative to the adjacent 50mt Ming Mine. The drilled strike of the Ming Mine now exceeds 2.6km while the Rambler Main is only 300m and is completely open down plunge. All regional deposits remain open. See ASX announcement dated 7 May 2025 for details of Ming Mine step-out drilling and conductive anomaly.
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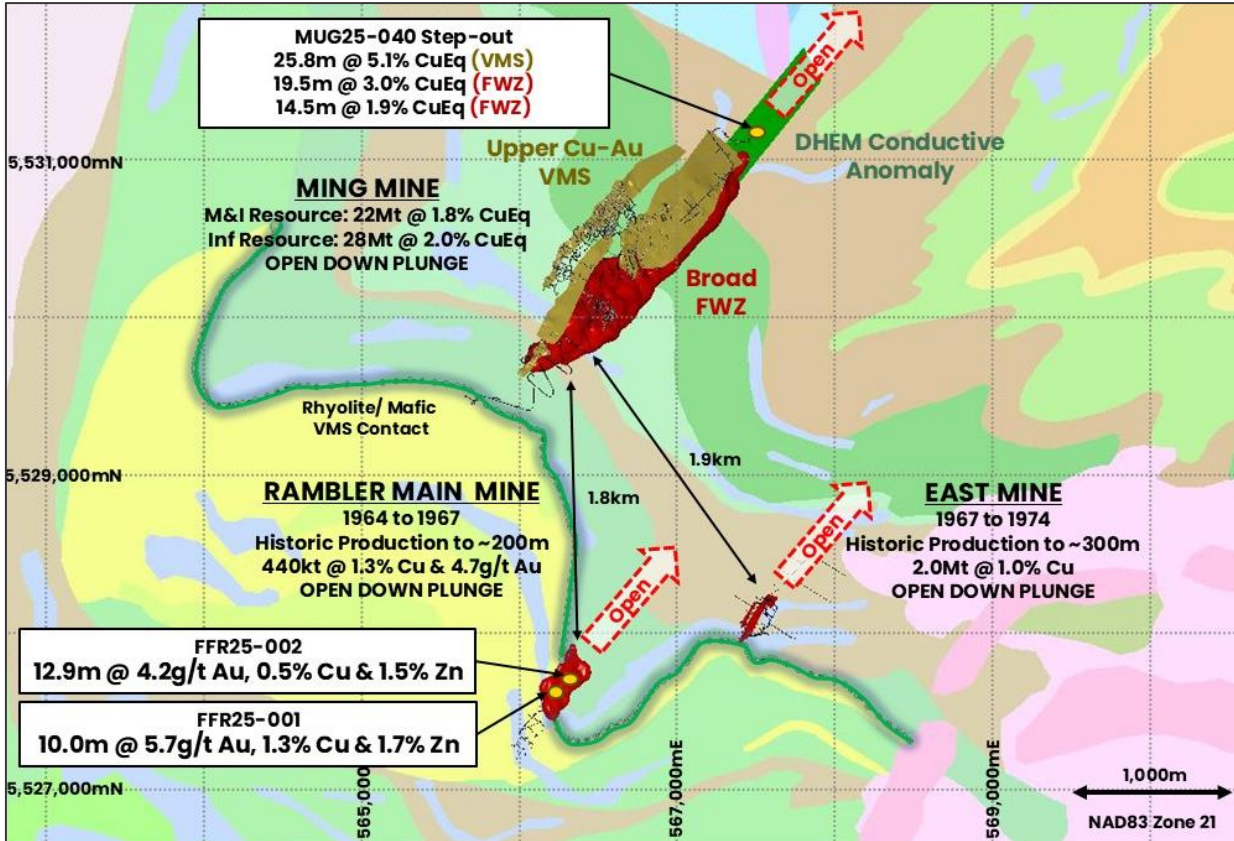


Figure 2: Plan view showing location of the FireFly drill results from Rambler Main Mine relative to the Ming Mine and East Mine. All three deposits dip moderately towards the north-east and with VMS mineralisation occurring at the folded contact between the rhyolite (yellow) and the mafic units (green). The latest Ming Mine extensional drill results and DHEM geophysical anomaly is also shown (see ASX announcement dated 7 May 2025 for further details).

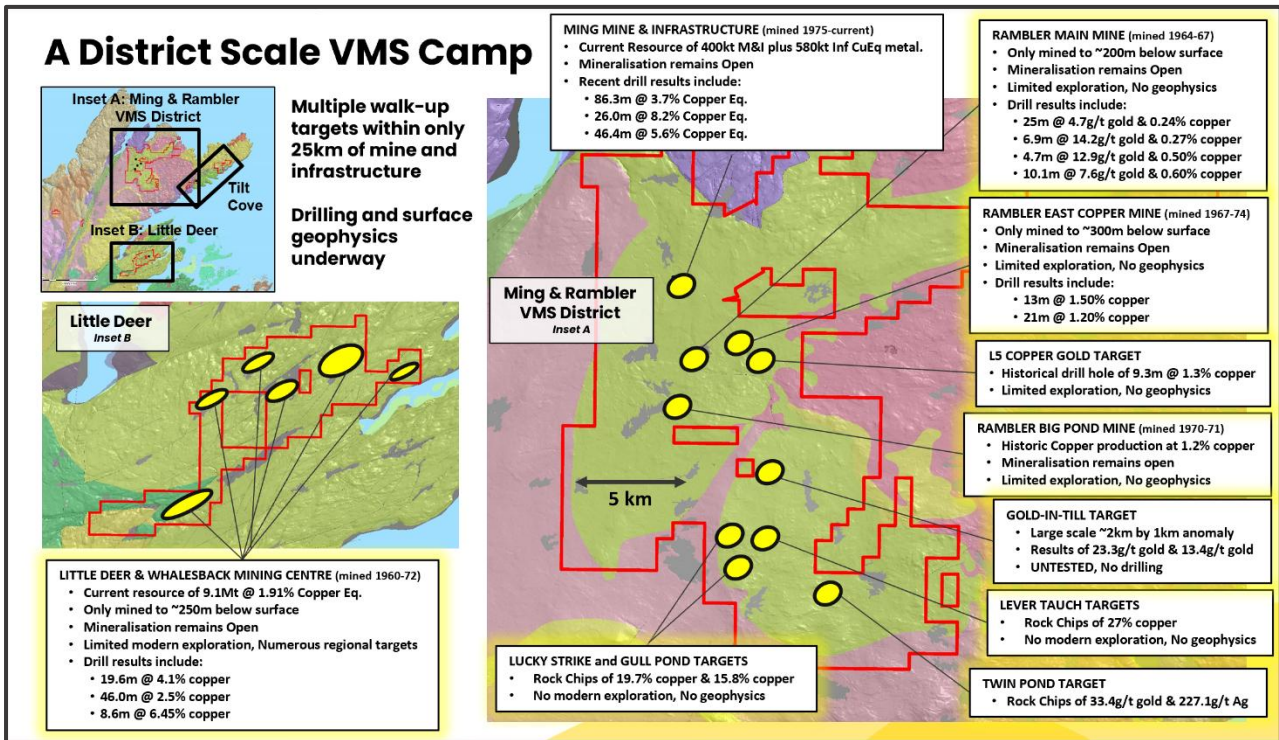


Figure 3: Camp-scale regional landholding held 100% by FireFly. Multiple high priority VMS targets will be systematically drill tested throughout 2025.

About the Drill Results

The drill results in this announcement are the first of the surface exploration assays returned for the 2025 campaign. The Company holds 311km² of highly prospective exploration claims that encompass eight previously producing mining operations and numerous regional drill-ready copper and gold targets.

Following comprehensive data compilation and a number of geophysical VTEM and gravity surveys, initial drilling was designed to test for extensions of mineralisation at the historical Rambler Main and East mines. These deposits are part of the same geological system that formed the Ming Mine, which has current Mineral Resource of 22Mt @ 1.8% CuEq in the higher confidence Measured and Indicated Resource (**M&I**) category in addition to 28Mt @ 2.0% CuEq of Inferred Mineral Resources.

Geological Description of the Rambler District Deposits

There are two distinct styles of mineralisation present in the greater Rambler district, consisting of a series of upper copper-gold rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (**VMS**) lenses underlain in places by a broad copper stringer zone, known as the Footwall Zone (**FWZ**).

The structurally influenced and modified VMS deposits are characterised by extensive copper and gold rich channels of massive sulphides deposited on the seafloor along extensive basin structures (VMS). The upper massive sulphides are consistently present at the contact between felsic volcanics (rhyolite) and mafic volcanics (basalt). As the fluids migrated along deep-tapping feeder structures toward the seafloor, copper dominant stringers were deposited as the footwall rhyolite was altered. This is expressed as footwall-style mineralisation at the Ming Mine. The sub-seafloor rocks immediately beneath the massive sulphides are characteristically silica-sericite altered and may contain disseminated sulphides. Post-depositional structural movement resulted in a pervasive moderately north dipping foliation. Primary sulphides were remobilised and often exhibit the same direction as the regional foliation.

Rambler Main Mine

The Rambler Main deposit consists of a seafloor massive sulphide horizon underlain by intensely silica-sericite altered footwall rocks. The alteration zone beneath the massive sulphide contains pervasive sulphides (pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite). It is the silica-sericite altered schists that commonly contains the highest concentrations of gold.

The Rambler Main deposit was mined to a depth of approximately 200m below surface between 1964 and 1967. Pilote et al (2017)² reported historical production at Rambler Main Mine of 440kt of ore mined at a grade of 1.3% copper, 4.7g/t gold, 2.2% zinc and 26.4g/t silver.

² Source: Pilote, J et al; Volcanic and Structural Reconstruction of the Deformed and Metamorphosed Ming Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposit, Canada: Implications for Ore Zone Geometry and Metal Distribution. *Economic Geology* 2017; 112(6) 1305-1332

The mine was accessed via a decommissioned shaft with sub-levels driven in the footwall towards the ore horizon.

Drill Results

Two drill holes were planned to test for continuity of the sulphide mineralisation down plunge of where the mining ceased in 1967. Drilling successfully demonstrated that the mineralisation continues for 200m beyond historical mining.

FFR25-001 intersected a semi-massive sulphide horizon above an intensely silica-sericite-sulphide altered gold-bearing schist (Figure 4). The intersection graded:

- **10.0m @ 5.7g/t gold, 1.3% copper, 1.7% zinc and 20.9g/t silver**

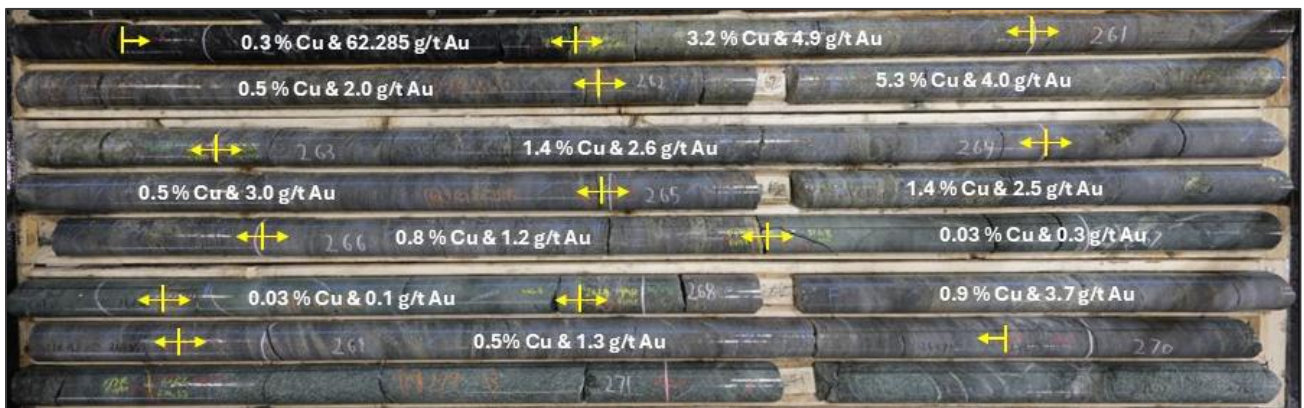


Figure 4: Core photograph of FFR25-001 showing the gold-bearing zone ~100m down plunge of historical workings at the Rambler Main Mine. Gold occurs within the alteration zone beneath the semi-massive sulphide horizon.

FFR25-002 intersected a semi-massive sulphide horizon above an intensely silica-sericite-sulphide altered gold-bearing schist (Figure 5). The intersection graded:

- **12.9m @ 4.2g/t gold, 0.5% copper, 1.5% zinc and 10.9g/t silver**

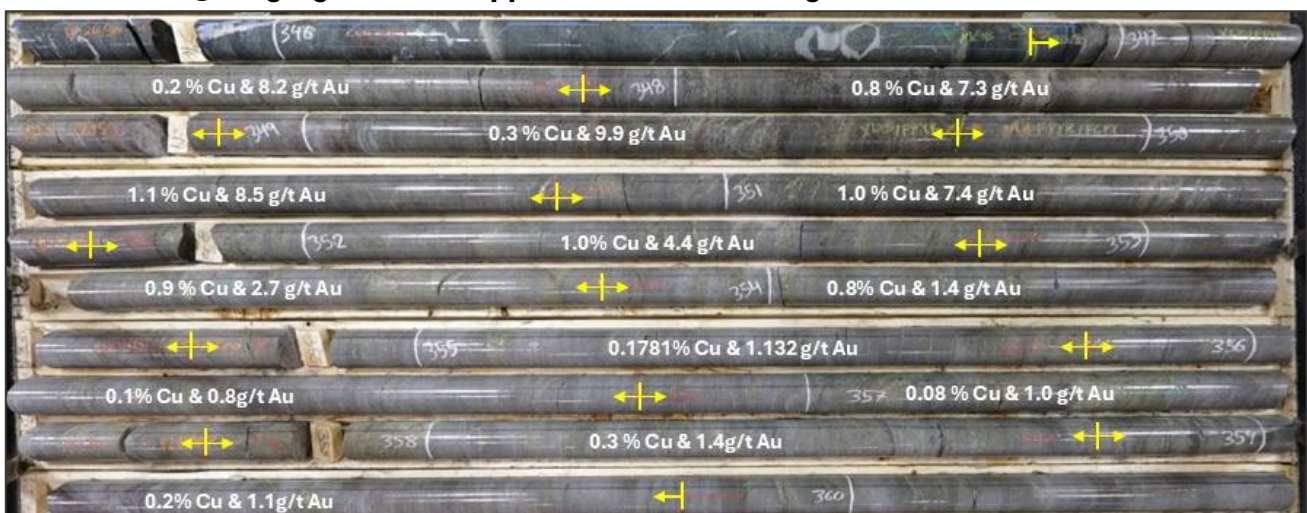


Figure 5: Core photograph of FFR25-002 showing the gold-bearing zone ~200m down plunge of historical workings at the Rambler Main Mine. Gold occurs within the intense silica-sericite altered zone in the footwall of the semi-massive sulphide horizon.

The location of drill positions and holes reported in this announcement are presented in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. Significant assay results are presented in **Appendix B** of this announcement.

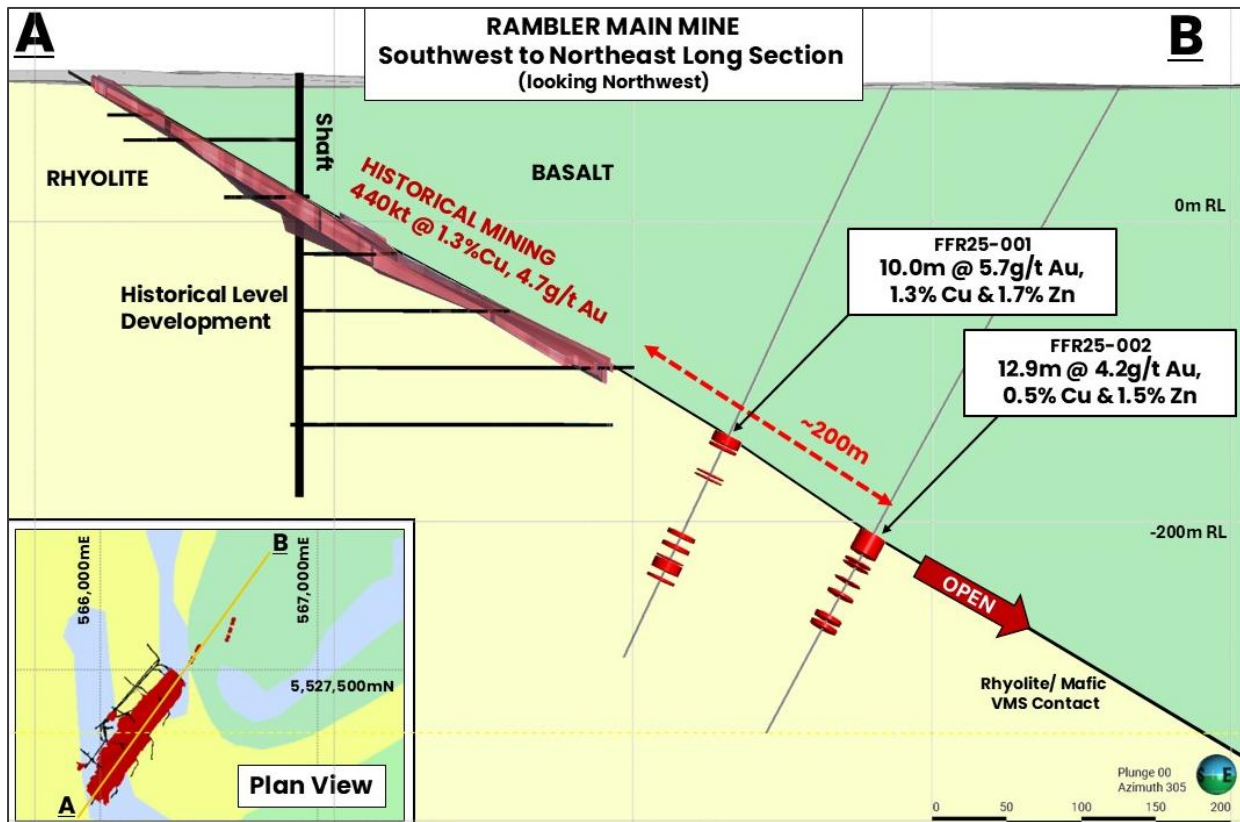


Figure 6: Long section through the historical Rambler Main Mine workings showing high grade VMS mineralisation that remains OPEN. SW to NE section looking NW. Mineralisation is located at the contact between the footwall rhyolite (yellow) and hanging wall basalts (green)

Forward Work Plan

Near-term drilling activities at the Green Bay Copper-Gold Project will continue to focus on three key areas:

- **Mineral Resource extension:** Test the down-plunge continuation of both the high-grade copper-gold VMS zones and the broad footwall copper stringer zone: ~35,000m of drilling
- **Infill drilling:** Create value through the conversion of Inferred areas of the Mineral Resource to Indicated for inclusion in future mining studies: ~35,000m of drilling; and
- **Discovery drilling:** Exploration for new zones of mineralisation from both surface and underground. The aim is to demonstrate the camp-scale potential of the district by developing a pipeline of future Mineral Resource growth projects to complement the Ming Mine: ~10,000m of drilling

The drilling reported in this announcement demonstrates potential for additional discoveries and Mineral Resource additions outside of the Ming deposit. The Company has built a portfolio of high-quality exploration claims that now cover an area of 311km².

FireFly has undertaken extensive generative work on the Green Bay project and this remains ongoing as new data is acquired. Initial work focused on compilation and digitalisation of historical data. Multiple geophysical surveys have been completed, with the largest being a lease wide

airborne VTEM survey. Numerous anomalies were identified by the airborne work, and close spaced ground EM surveys are continuing to further refine targets. The field season has commenced, and the geological team has commenced mapping and field sampling activities.

Surface exploration drilling will systematically test the multitude of regional targets throughout 2025, initially focused on the greater Rambler VMS district within 5km of the Ming Mine.

Rambler Main Mine (this announcement) and East Mine extensions (assays pending) are the first two targets to be tested. The drill rig will then test the Hillbog-Rambler #1 anomaly identified from historical records. The exploration focus will then shift to the southern Green Bay project areas, where rock chip samples of up to 27% copper have been recorded (see ASX announcement dated 22 August 2024).

FireFly will continue with its low-cost rapid Mineral Resource growth strategy, with the underground exploration drill drive continuing to be extended to allow effective drill testing down plunge as well as discovery drilling utilising Down Hole Electromagnetics (**DHEM**) for new parallel and repeat lodes at the Ming deposit. DHEM has identified an anomalous conductor that extends for 700m beyond the current drilling (see ASX announcement dated 7 May 2025).

Infill drilling continues to demonstrate continuous and consistent high-grade copper and gold mineralisation at the Ming Mine. The infill drilling will contribute to upgrading the Inferred Resource (34.5Mt @ 2.0% CuEq) to the higher quality M&I Resource category, which currently stands at 24.4Mt @ 1.9% CuEq (see ASX announcement dated 29 October 2024). The higher confidence M&I Resource will form the basis of future economic studies.

Due to the exceptional results achieved to date, the Company has decided to accelerate the drill program by contracting a sixth underground drill, which is currently en route to site.

Engineering studies continue to evaluate various scenarios for an up-scaled restart to operations, which will incorporate the expected 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate updates once finalised. With the huge success of the drilling programs to date, the Company does not want to limit the size of any future potential upscaled mining operation until it has completed the next phase of growth drilling.

The Company remains well funded to deliver its accelerated growth strategy with ~A\$68.5M in cash, receivables and liquid investments at the end of March 2025.

Milestone ¹	Q4 23	Q1 24	Q2 24	Q3 24	Q4 24	Q1 25	Q2 25	Q3 25	Q4 25
2024 – 2025 PROGRAM									
Green Bay Project Acquisition <i>15 Oct 2023</i>	✓								
UG Drill Drive Phase 1 750m (completed)		↔	↔						
UG Drill Drive Phase 2 ~750m (commenced)				↔	↔	↔			
UG Resource Drilling x5 rigs 130,000m underway		↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Resource Updates				●				↔	↔
Geophysical targeting			↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Discovery near mine drilling New and geophysical targets			↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Regional targeting Geophysics, mapping, drilling			↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Upscaled Production & Engineering Studies								↔	↔

Figure 7: Key 2024-2025 milestones for the Green Bay Copper-Gold Project. 1. Please note that timelines are indicative and may be subject to change.

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ABOUT FIREFLY METALS

FireFly Metals Ltd (ASX, TSX: FFM) is an emerging copper-gold company focused on advancing the high-grade Green Bay Copper-Gold Project in Newfoundland, Canada. The **Green Bay Copper-Gold Project** currently hosts a Mineral Resource prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code 2012**) and Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (**NI 43-101**) of **24.4Mt of Measured and Indicated Resources at 1.9% for 460Kt CuEq and 34.5Mt of Inferred Resources at 2% for 690Kt CuEq**. The Company has a clear strategy to rapidly grow the copper-gold Mineral Resource to demonstrate a globally significant copper-gold asset. FireFly has commenced a 130,000m diamond drilling program.

FireFly holds a 70% interest in the high-grade **Pickle Crow Gold Project** in Ontario. The current Inferred Resource stands at **11.9Mt at 7.2g/t for 2.8Moz gold**, with exceptional discovery potential on the 500km² tenement holding.

The Company also holds a 90% interest in the **Limestone Well Vanadium-Titanium Project** in Western Australia.

For further information regarding FireFly Metals Ltd please visit the ASX platform (ASX:FFM) or the Company's website www.fireflymetals.com.au or SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS**Mineral Resources Estimate – Green Bay Project**

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Green Bay Project referred to in this announcement and set out at Appendix A was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 29 October 2024, titled "Resource increases 42% to 1.2Mt of contained metal at 2% Copper Eq" and is also set out in the Technical Reports for the Ming Copper Gold Mine and Little Deer Copper Project available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Metal equivalents for the Mineral Resource Estimate mineralisation have been calculated at a copper price of US\$8,750/t, gold price of US\$2,500/oz and silver price of US\$25/oz. Individual Mineral Resource grades for the metals are set out at **Appendix A** of this announcement. Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula $CuEq(\%) = Cu(\%) + (Au(g/t) \times 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) \times 0.00822)$.

Metallurgical factors have been applied to the metal equivalent calculation. Copper recovery used was 95%. Historical production at the Ming Mine has a documented copper recovery of ~96%. Precious metal metallurgical recovery was assumed at 85% on the basis of historical recoveries

achieved at the Ming Mine in addition to historical metallurgical test work to increase precious metal recoveries.

In the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculations have a reasonable potential to be sold and recovered based on current market conditions, metallurgical test work, and historical performance achieved at the Green Bay project whilst in operation.

Mineral Resources Estimate – Pickle Crow Project

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Project referred to in this announcement was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 4 May 2023, titled "High-Grade Inferred Gold Resource Grows to 2.8Moz at 7.2g/t".

Metal equivalents for exploration results

Metal equivalents for the exploration results have been calculated at a copper price of US\$8,750/t, gold price of US\$2,500/oz, silver price of US\$25/oz and zinc price of US\$2,500/t. Individual grades for the metals are set out at **Appendix B** of this announcement.

Metallurgical factors have been applied to the metal equivalent calculation. Copper recovery used was 95%. Historical production at the Ming Mine has a documented copper recovery of ~96%. Precious metal metallurgical recovery was assumed at 85% based on historical recoveries achieved at the Ming Mine in addition to historical metallurgical test work to increase recoveries. Zinc recovery is applied at 50% based on historical processing and potential upgrades to the mineral processing facility.

In the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be sold and recovered based on current market conditions, metallurgical test work, and the Company's operational experience.

Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula $CuEq(\%) = Cu(\%) + (Au(g/t) \times 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) \times 0.00822) + (Zn(\%) \times 0.15038)$.

Exploration results

Previously reported exploration results at the Green Bay Project referred to in this announcement were first reported in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 in the Company's ASX announcements dated 31 August 2023, 11 December 2023, 16 January 2024, 4 March 2024, 21 March 2024, 29 April 2024, 19 June 2024, 3 September 2024, 16 September 2024, 3 October 2024, 10 December 2024, 12 February 2025 and 25 March 2025.

Original announcements

FireFly confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and that, in the case of Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimates in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' and Qualified Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

COMPETENT PERSON AND QUALIFIED PERSON STATEMENTS

The information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Darren Cooke, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cooke is a full-time employee of FireFly Metals Ltd and holds securities in FireFly Metals Ltd. Mr Cooke has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cooke consents to the inclusion in this announcement the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All technical and scientific information in this announcement has been reviewed and approved by Group Chief Geologist, Mr Juan Gutierrez BSc, Geology (Masters), Geostatistics (Postgraduate Diploma), who is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gutierrez is a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 and a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections, including statements regarding FireFly's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programs. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as "may", "might", "could", "would", "will", "expect", "intend", "believe", "forecast", "milestone", "objective", "predict", "plan", "scheduled", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, such forward looking statements and projections are estimates only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company, which may include changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations, economic, social and political conditions, and changes to applicable regulation.

The forward-looking statements and projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. For example, there can be no assurance that FireFly will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that FireFly's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic, or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of FireFly's mineral properties. The performance of FireFly may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside of the control of the Company, its directors, officers, employees and contractors. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of any forward-looking statements or projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements or projections based on new information, future events or circumstances or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable laws.

APPENDIX A

Green Bay Copper-Gold Project Mineral Resources

Ming Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate

	TONNES	COPPER		GOLD		SILVER		CuEq
	(Mt)	Grade (%)	Metal ('000 t)	Grade (g/t)	Metal ('000 oz)	Grade (g/t)	Metal ('000 oz)	Grade (%)
Measured	4.7	1.7	80	0.3	40	2.3	340	1.9
Indicated	16.8	1.6	270	0.3	150	2.4	1,300	1.8
TOTAL M&I	21.5	1.6	340	0.3	190	2.4	1,600	1.8
Inferred	28.4	1.7	480	0.4	340	3.3	3,000	2.0

Little Deer Mineral Resource Estimate

	TONNES	COPPER		GOLD		SILVER		CuEq
	(Mt)	Grade (%)	Metal ('000 t)	Grade (g/t)	Metal ('000 oz)	Grade (g/t)	Metal ('000 oz)	Grade (%)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	2.9	2.1	62	0.1	9	3.4	320	2.3
TOTAL M&I	2.9	2.1	62	0.1	9	3.4	320	2.3
Inferred	6.2	1.8	110	0.1	10	2.2	430	1.8

GREEN BAY TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

	TONNES	COPPER		GOLD		SILVER		CuEq
	(Mt)	Grade (%)	Metal ('000 t)	Grade (g/t)	Metal ('000 oz)	Grade (g/t)	Metal ('000 oz)	Grade (%)
Measured	4.7	1.7	80	0.3	45	2.3	340	1.9
Indicated	19.7	1.7	330	0.2	154	2.6	1,600	1.9
TOTAL M&I	24.4	1.7	400	0.3	199	2.5	2,000	1.9
Inferred	34.6	1.7	600	0.3	348	3.1	3,400	2.0

1. Mineral Resource Estimates for the Green Bay Copper-Gold Project, incorporating the Ming Deposit and Little Deer Complex, are reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and NI 43-101.
2. Mineral Resources have been reported at a 1.0% copper cut-off grade.
3. Metal equivalents for the Mineral Resource Estimate have been calculated at a copper price of US\$8,750/t, gold price of US\$2,500/oz and silver price of US\$25/oz. Metallurgical recoveries have been set at 95% for copper and 85% for both gold and silver. Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula: $CuEq(\%) = Cu(\%) + (Au(g/t) \times 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) \times 0.00822)$.
4. Totals may vary due to rounding.

APPENDIX B – Significant Intersection Table

Collar co-ordinates and orientation are listed in the UTM NAD83 Zone 21 grid. Significant intersections reported are those above a 0.5% copper cut-off or 0.5g/t gold, and contain a maximum of 6 metres of internal waste. Please refer to the compliance statements for further details on parameters used in the copper equivalent calculation. All results are approximate true thickness.

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Drilled Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %
										Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %	
FFR25_001	566,277	5,527,653	127	260	-64.4	424	259.9	269.9	10.0	1.30	5.7	20.9	1.74	6.42
							290.0	292.0	2.0	1.09	0.5	1.6	0.06	1.53
FFR25_002	66,357	5,527,783	126	196.1	-59.3	499	346.9	359.8	12.9	0.52	4.2	10.9	1.46	4.30

APPENDIX C – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Table 1

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"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This deposit is sampled by diamond drilling (DD) drilling completed by FireFly and by previous operators. FireFly drilling to date consists of 2 diamond drill holes for 923m. DD sample intervals are based on geological observations. All the core is sampled in 1m intervals with some smaller samples down to minimum core length of 0.3m to accommodate geological and mineralisation contacts. Half NQ diamond drill core was submitted for analysis. DD sampling by previous operators assumed to be to industry standard at that time. <p>The following is a summary of the core sampling procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample collection, core logging, and specific gravity determinations were completed by FireFly under the supervision of a professionally qualified registered geologist. NQ core was marked for splitting during logging and is sawn using a diamond core saw with a mounted jig to assure the core is cut lengthwise into equal halves. Half of the cut core is placed in clean individual plastic bags with the appropriate sample tag. QA/QC samples are inserted into the sample stream at prescribed intervals. The samples are then placed in rice bags for shipment to the offsite laboratory’s facility. The remaining half of the core is retained and incorporated into FireFly’s secure core library located on the property. FireFly drill analysis was completed at ISO-certified Eastern Analytical laboratories. The samples are dried, crushed, and pulverised. Samples are crushed to approximately -10 mesh and split using a riffle splitter to approximately 300 g. A ring mill is used to pulverize the sample split to 98% passing - 150 mesh. Sample pulps and rejects are picked up at Eastern by FireFly staff and returned directly to the Project site. Sample rejects are securely stored at the FireFly site.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic diamond drilling was predominately NQ (47.8 mm diameter) with some BQ(36mm) where grade control programs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FireFly diamond drilling exclusively NQ (47.8 mm diameter) size with core oriented by REFLEX ACT III core orientation tool.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All care is taken to ensure the full recovery of the core, yet certain drilling conditions, such as broken ground, can impede 100% recovery. • Core photographs of the mineralised zones (Figures 4 & 5 of this announcement) and drilling logs indicate total sample recovery. No core loss is noted. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Drilling conditions have been noted to be competent in historical reports. FireFly core recovery averages >95%.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The following steps are completed during the core logging procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample security and chain of custody start with the removal of core from the core tube and boxing of drill core at the drill site. • The boxed core remains under the custody of the drill contractor until it is transported from the drill to the secure onsite core facility. • Core boxes are opened and inspected to ensure correct boxing and labelling of the core by the drill contractor. • The core is meter marked, cleaned and oriented with the orientation line drawn using the marks from REFLEX ACT III core orientation tool. • The drill core is geologically logged, photographed, and then marked and tagged for sampling and splitting. • Core logging describes variations in lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. • Data associated with core logging and related assay results and other downhole information including orientation surveys are recorded in the Acquire database system. • Measured parameters include structural orientation with respect to core axis, lost core as a percentage of recovered length, and fracture density which are determined by the intensity and thickness of mineralisation at specific intervals. • Each core sample is assigned a tag with a unique identifying number. Sample lengths are typically one metre but can be smaller depending on zone mineralogy and boundaries. • Sample core that is not mineralised is marked in 1.0 metre lengths. • Wing samples are marked at 0.5 metres and sampled at the extremities of mineralised intervals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>to ensure anomalous grades do not continue into the surrounding wall rock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the core is logged. FireFly drilling is NQ. NQ diameter the core was sawn in half following a sample cutting line determined by geologists during logging and submitted for analysis on nominal 1m intervals or defined by geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist. Samples are dried at approximately 60°C , crushed and pulverised. Samples are crushed in a Rhino jaw crusher to approximately 80% -10mesh, and split using a riffle splitter to approximately 250-300g. The remainder of the sample is bagged, labelled and stored as coarse reject. A ring mill is used to pulverise the sample split to 95% passing - 150 mesh. Sample pulps are picked up at Eastern Analytical by FireFly staff and returned directly to the Project site. All core sampled in the prospective intervals when required wing samples are marked from 0.5 metres up to 5m and sampled at the extremities of mineralised intervals to ensure anomalous grades do not continue into the surrounding wall rock. No purpose lab audit has been completed. FireFly personnel have visited the Eastern analytical facilities on several occasions and observed that lab practices and equipment overall cleanliness meet industry standards. Field duplicates were completed using ¼ core and inserted into the sample series at a rate of 2% of samples. Analysis results were acceptable considering the style of mineralisation being heterogeneous with stockwork stringers of chalcopyrite.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All FireFly results reported in this announcement were analysed by Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL. 34 elements were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP). A 200mg subsample is totally dissolved in four acids and analysed by ICP-OES. Ore grade elements, Cu, Zn, Pb, Fe and Ag are dissolved via 3 acid digestion and analysed by atomic adsorption (AA). Gold assays were determined by fire assay with atomic adsorption finish. As part of the QA/QC program duplicate, blank and Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples are inserted alternately. Blanks are inserted one every 50 samples. CRMs are inserted every 20

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>samples. Field duplicates are taken approximately one every 40 samples. Blanks and CRMs are also randomly inserted in zones of suspected high grades. The minimum insertion rate for CRMs is 5%, which FireFly adheres to. Historical data collected by Rambler was also subject to a similar rigorous QA/QC regime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRMs (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicates. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample assay results continue to be evaluated through control charts, log sheets, sample logbook and signed assay certificates to determine the nature of any anomalies or failures and failures were re-assayed at the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FireFly routinely sends sample pulps for independent umpire lab check to SGS laboratory in Burnaby. Results correlate very well with Eastern Analytical results. There are no purpose twinned holes in the dataset but a comparison of the results of different drilling generations showed that results were comparable. FireFly logging data, assay certificates and other relevant information are stored in an Acquire database and on a site server.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars were surveyed by the FireFly mine survey crew upon completion of the drill program. The set-ups for the surface drill collars were marked by the FireFly crew utilising a high-precision differential GPS, and the drilling contractor was expected to set up properly on the line. A FireFly geologist checked the surface drill set-up during the drilling program to ensure accuracy. Downhole surveys are completed using a Reflex Sprint IQ gyro multi-shot instrument to provide azimuth and dip reading down the hole. The Reflex Sprint IQ gyro instrument is calibrated at least once a year to ensure accuracy of results. Collar coordinates are recorded in UTM grid (NAD83 Zone 21). Topographic control is from Digital Elevation Contours (DEM) 2019 and site surveyed DGPS pickups.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spacing for the exploration data reported in this announcement is variable. The holes are ~100m apart on the same strike as the expected mineralised lodes. The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity. These holes step-out from known ore that was historically mined between 1964 and 1967. The data may be incorporated into future Mineral Resource updates. Appropriate Mineral Resource classifications and drill spacings will be applied at that time. Core is sampled to geology contacts; sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface drill hole orientation for FireFly holes reported in this announcement was sub-perpendicular to the mineralisation. Mineralised intersections are approximate true width. Contacts appear near perpendicular to the core axis indicating the holes approximate true thickness
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was placed in wooden core boxes close to the drill rig by the drilling contractor. The core was collected daily by the drilling contractor and delivered to the secure core logging facility on the Ming Mine site. Access to the core logging facility is limited to FireFly employees or designates.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular reviews of DD sampling techniques are completed by Senior Geologists and Resource Geologists and conclude that sampling techniques are satisfactory and industry standard. All recent FireFly sample data has been extensively QAQC reviewed internally and externally. No audits have been conducted at Rambler Main Mine as these are the first 2 holes drilled into the prospect by the Company.

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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FireFly owns a mineral land assembly consisting of one map-staked mineral license (023175M) and two mining leases (141L and 188L) totalling 955.4 ha and registered in the name of FireFly Metals Canada Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of FireFly Metals Limited. All of these mineral lands are contiguous and, in some cases, overlapping and are located in the area of the former Ming and Ming West mines. In early 2015 the mineral license 023175M replaced the original license 014692M by claim reduction as requested by Rambler. All lands are in good standing with the Provincial Government, and FireFly is up to date with respect to lease payments (for leases) and required exploration expenditure (for licenses). FireFly holds all the permits required to operate the Ming Mine at its historic production rate.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rambler area early history: Auriferous sulphides and copper were found in the area in 1905 by Enos England. The Rambler Main mine sulphide zone was found in 1935 about 600ft north of the Enos England discovery. In 1940, the Newfoundland government drilled 18 diamond drill holes totalling 5,000ft. An airborne electromagnetic survey was flown from 1955 to 1956. The Ming Mine was discovered in 1970 by a helicopter borne AEM system. A large low grade stringer type copper deposit was later discovered in the footwall 300ft to 500ft below the Ming mineralisation during mining operations and delineated by 36 diamond drill holes. Mining ceased at the Ming Mine in 1982 because of low copper prices. In 1988, the property was awarded to the Rambler Joint Venture Group (a Consortium of Teck Exploration, Petromet Resources Ltd, and Newfoundland Exploration Company Ltd). Exploration consisted of ground geophysics and soil geochemistry, resulting in discovery of the Ming West deposit. 48 diamond drill holes (25,534ft) were completed. Altius Minerals Corporation: Under the terms of an option to purchase agreement with Ming Minerals, Altius conducted exploration on the Rambler property in 2001, 2003, and 2004. In 2001, a litho-geochemical program was initiated to chemically

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>fingerprint rocks of the hanging wall and footwall to the sulphide deposits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rambler Metals and Mining PLC: Rambler Metals and Mining is a UK-based company listed on London's Alternate Investment Market (AIM). Rambler held a 100% interest in the Ming property and between 2005 and 2023 and conducted a multi-phase diamond drilling program consisting of surface drilling, directional drilling, and underground delineation drilling. A total of 220,704m from 1,365 diamond drill holes were completed by Rambler. Between 2012 and 2022 the Ming Mine produced 3Mt at 1.86% Cu and 0.71% Au for total of 55Kt of copper and 68Koz of gold. The Ming Mine was placed on care and maintenance in February 2023. In October 2023, AuTECO Minerals Ltd (now FireFly Metals Ltd) acquired the project from the administrator. In March 2024, FireFly reached commercial terms to acquire the claims that incorporate Rambler Main mine from Gold Hunter Resources Inc.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Bay project is a Noranda-type Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) hosted by Cambrian-Ordovician metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Pacquet Harbour Group. The style of mineralisation, alteration, host rock, and tectonism most closely resembles other VMS deposits throughout the world. The deposit consists of several individual massive sulphide lens and their underlying stockwork zones. It is thought that the stockwork zone represents the near surface channel ways of a submarine hydrothermal system and the massive sulphide lens represents the accumulation of sulphides precipitated from the hydrothermal solutions, on the seafloor, above and around the discharge vent. The Ming, East and Rambler Main deposits are polymetallic (Cu, Au, Ag ± Zn) massive sulphides that occur along the flank of a felsic dome. The Ming deposits have undergone strong deformation and upper greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. The massive sulphide bodies are now thin and elongate down the plunge of the regional lineation (30-35°NE). Typical aspect ratios of length down-plunge to width exceed 10:1, and the bodies exhibit mild boudinage along the plunge. The foot wall stock work comprises mainly of quartz-sericite-chlorite schist, which hosts disseminated and stringer pyrite and chalcopyrite with minor sphalerite, galena, and pyrrhotite with locally significant gold contents that could represent a discordant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<p>stockwork stringer feeder zone. The mineralisation is crosscut by younger mafic dykes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Appendix B in this announcement
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5% copper or 0.5g/t gold. A maximum of 6m of internal waste was allowed. • For samples of varying lengths, a length-weighted average is applied for the reported intersection. The formula is $(\sum(\text{Cu grade \%} \times \text{sample length}) / \text{Total Interval Width})$. The weighted average of the intersection must exceed the cut-off grades stated above. Minimum sampling interval of 0.5m is enforced. Geological contacts are enforced in sampling and frequently provide boundaries for intersections due to grade associated with varying lithotypes. Maximum internal dilution of 6m below the cut-off grade is incorporated into the reported intersections, stopping smearing of narrow high grades over broad distances. Consideration is also given to potential minimum mining widths as part of the test for prospects of eventual economic extraction. • An example of the calculation is from hole MUG24_060, from 191.7m: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample 1: Length – 0.5m; Grade – 1.8% Cu Sample 2: Length – 0.75m; Grade – 0.08% Cu Sample 3 Length – 1.05m; Grade – 2.02% Cu Sample 4: Length – 1.05m; Grade – 2.42% Cu Sum of Lengths / Intersection width – 3.35m Intersection grade is:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		$\frac{((0.5 \times 1.8) + (0.75 \times 0.08) + (1.05 \times 2.02) + (1.05 \times 2.42))}{3.35} = 1.68\%$ <p>The competent person determined to include of the 0.75m @ 0.08% Cu in the intersection because in a mining scenario, it is unlikely that this internal dilution could be separated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal equivalents for the drilling at the Green Bay Project have been calculated at a copper price of US\$8,750/t, gold price of US\$2,500/oz, silver price of US\$25/oz and zinc price of \$2,500/t. Individual grades for the metals are set out at Appendix B of this announcement. • The following metallurgical recovery factors have been applied to the calculation of metal equivalents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copper: 95% - Gold/Silver: 85% - Zinc: 50% • Recovery factors applied are based on historical processing of Ming ore at Nugget Pond and future processing plant configurations based on historical metallurgical test work. • It is the Company's view that all elements in the copper equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. • Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula $CuEq(\%) = Cu(\%) + (Au(g/t) \times 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) \times 0.00822) + (Zn(\%) \times 0.15038)$
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intersections reported in the body of this announcement are down hole, however they approximate the true thickness of mineralisation. • Only down hole lengths are reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and sections are included in the body of this announcement as deemed appropriate by the competent person. • Plan view of drill holes reported in this announcement is presented following this table.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant assays (above a 0.5% copper or 0.5g/t gold cut-off and containing a maximum of 6m of internal waste) received from the current drill program have been reported in Appendix B.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plans are included in the body of this announcement. Historical data and descriptions of the material mined from Rambler Main Mine have been used to inform geological knowledge A number of historical drillholes have been completed, however limited information is available for validation (e.g, stored core, original logs etc.) See Table 1 Section 1 for further details
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FireFly will be conducting drill testing of additional mineralisation as well as step-out drilling of existing lodes down plunge. More information is presented in the body of this report. DHEM is planned to be completed on the holes announced in coming weeks. Diagrams in the main body of this announcement show areas of possible Mineral Resource extension on existing lodes. The Company is mining an exploration drive to enable effective drill testing of down plunge extensions.

Plan view of drilling in this announcement

