First Goshen Assays Confirm Mineralised System

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First assays have been received from the drilling completed at Goshen in Q4 2025**
- **Shallow copper mineralisation confirmed in GSH-25-001 with intersections of:**
  - **7m at 0.47% copper incl. 1m at 1.3% copper + 8g/t silver from 85m**
  - **2m at 0.67% copper from 108m**
- **Assays pending from surrounding holes where further, thinner zones of visible mineralisation were intersected***
- **Results provide encouraging evidence that a mineralised system exists at Goshen, with final review of results to determine future exploration.**

FMR Resources Limited (ASX: FMR) ("**FMR**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide first results from recent drilling at its 100% owned Fairfield Copper Project in New Brunswick, Canada.

Managing Director, Mr Oliver Kiddie, commented:
"Assays from the first drillhole at Goshen have confirmed visual reporting of copper mineralisation below historic drilling. These initial results demonstrate we have intersected a mineralised polymetallic system, open in multiple directions. Additional geophysics will be investigated to expand the structural and geological models at Goshen, with the aim of identifying further mineralised target horizons across the project area."

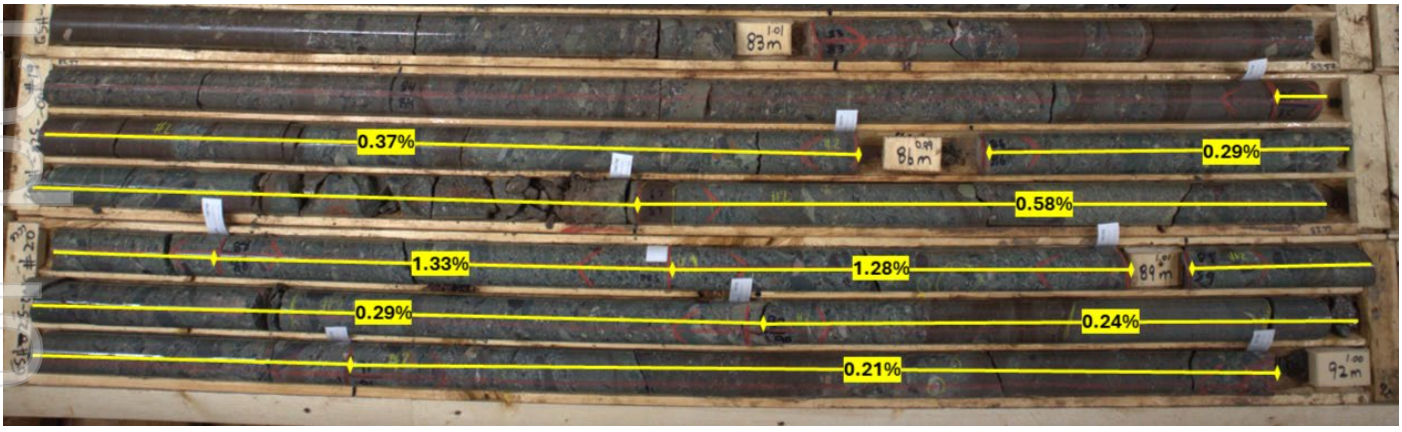

***Photo 1**. Drill core from GSH-25-001 between 83 to 92m, annotated with assay results.*

**Cautionary Statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates may also provide no information about impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

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Fairfield Project

Assay results have been received from GSH-25-001, the first hole of a 7 hole program drilled at Goshen in Q4 2025 (see Appendix 1 and ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2025). Visually identified mineralised zones were sampled based on visual logging (detailed in Appendix 1) with the aid of an XRF device.

Significant intersections above 0.1% copper include:

- 7.0m at 0.47% copper + 2.0 g/t silver from 85m
  including 1.0m at 1.30% copper + 8.0 g/t silver from 88m
- 2.0m at 0.67% copper + 0.2g/t silver from 108m
- 2.0m at 0.19% copper + 0.9g/t silver from 189m

(see Appendix 1)

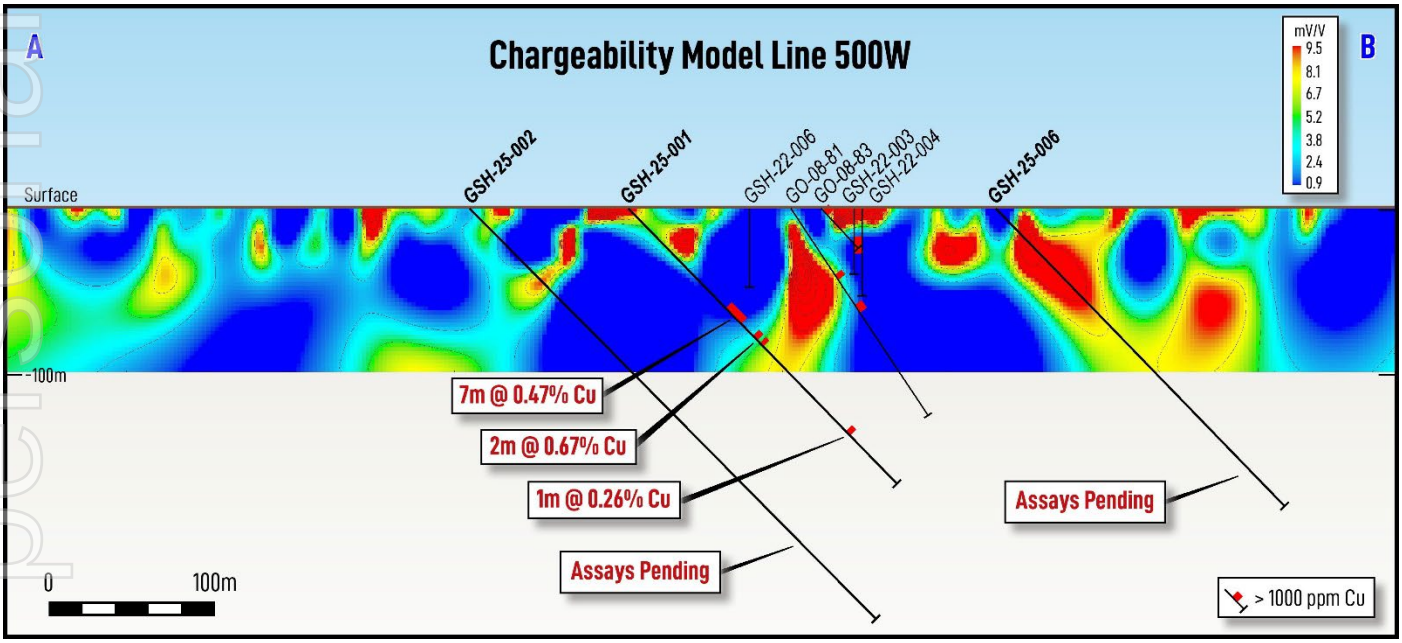

***Figure 1**. Cross section of line 500W (refer Figure 2) showing assays results from GSH-25-001 on chargeability model of GAIP data and historical drilling.*

Results from GSH-25-001 demonstrate that a mineralised system is present at Goshen, below historic drilling, hosted by an alternating sequence of reduced (grey bed) sediments and oxidised (red bed) sediments. Lithologies present include conglomerates, microconglomerates, sandstones, greywacke and mudstones. Mineralisation is hosted in the red beds, primarily as chalcocite as detailed in Appendix 1.

Mineralisation has not been closed off by drilling with samples from additional visually identified mineralised zones intersected currently being analysed. Results are expected later this Quarter. The intersections across these holes were not as thick nor as abundant in sulphides as that seen in GSH-25-001 but will assist to determine the likely orientation of the mineralised zone.

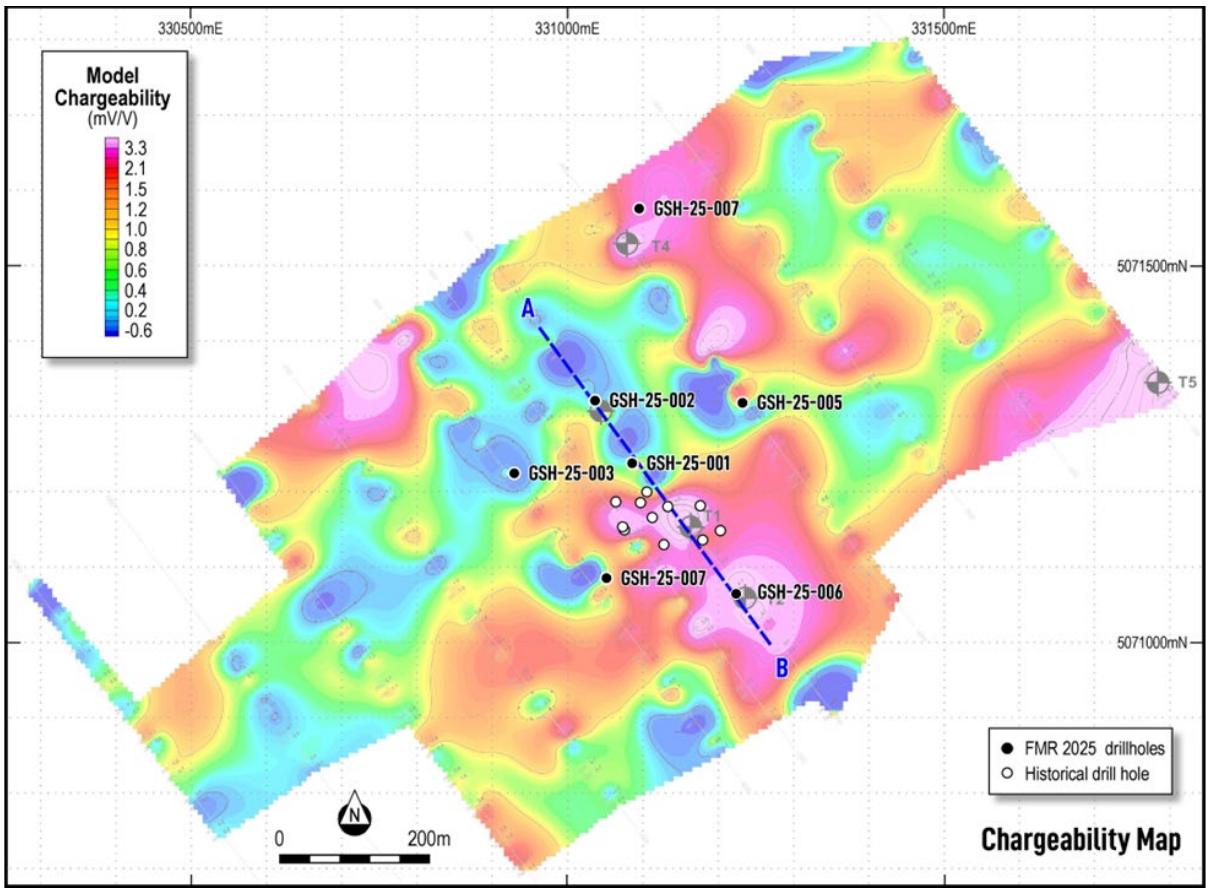

***Figure 2**. Location of drilling over gridded conductivity image (nominally surface response) from GAIP survey (see FMR ASX announcement dated 24 October 2025).*

Following the receipt of all assays from the 2025 drilling programme, results will be reviewed in conjunction with the other datasets acquired and compiled by FMR, including the recent Gradient-array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey (see ASX announcement dated 24 October 2025). The Company plans to use the response adjacent to GSH-25-001 to identify and assess other IP features defined in the study with similar responses, to target these features in future exploration.

High resolution gravity and magnetic data may also be used to better refine the structural and geological model for Goshen and enable the target horizon(s) to be traced across the project area, using the drilling data as a guide.

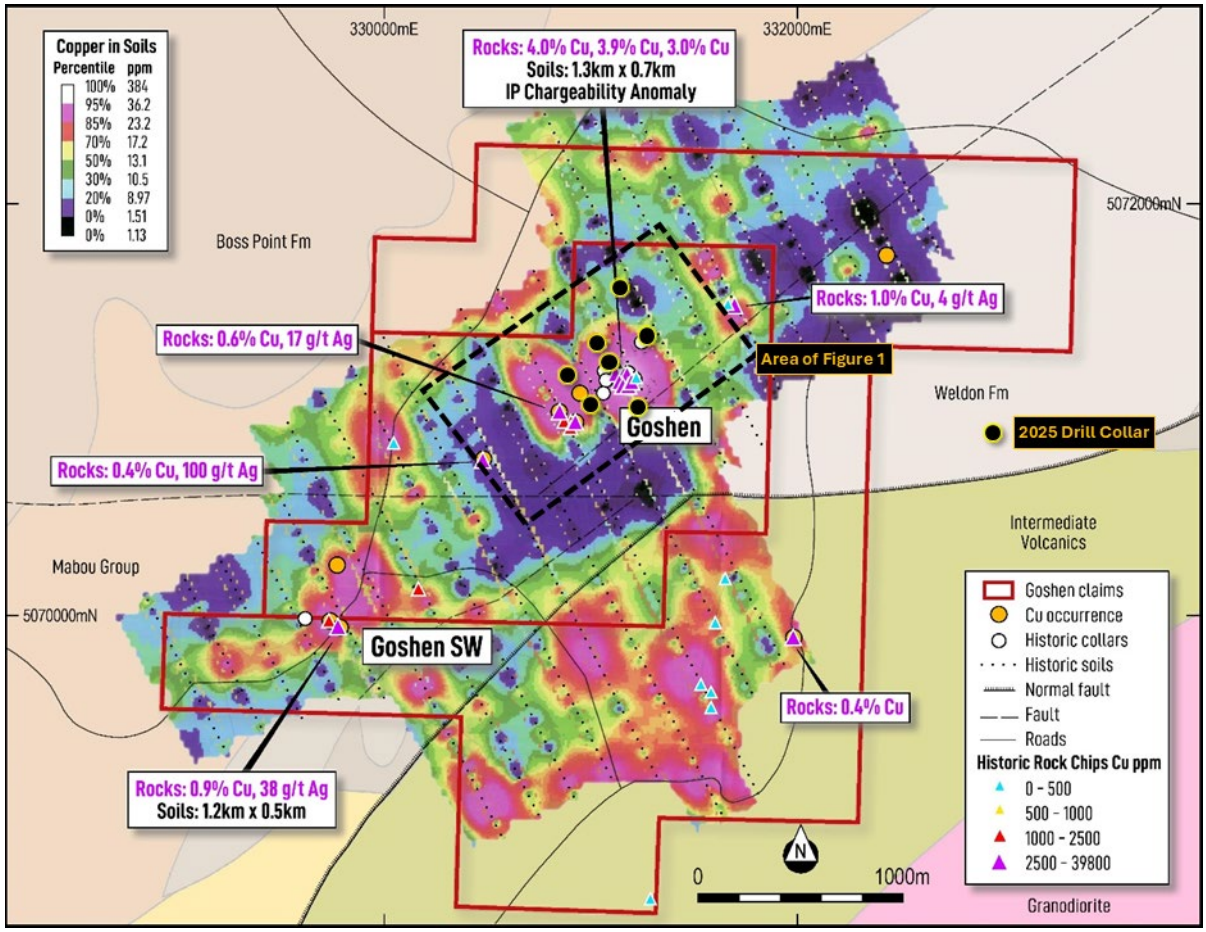

***Figure 3**. Location of drilling and Figure 2 over historic copper-in-soil results (gridded) and rock chip sampling (see FMR ASX announcement dated 13 March 2025).*

Government Incentive Funding

Exploration at Goshen is partly funded under the New Brunswick Junior Mining Assistance Program. This program provides funding of up to 50% of eligible costs, within defined limits, for mineral exploration carried out by junior explorers in New Brunswick. Funding of C$40,000 is available to FMR towards exploration activities at Goshen and Fairfield over 12 months. The Company is grateful to the New Brunswick provincial government for providing this incentive to continue exploring in New Brunswick.

Next Steps – Canadian Projects

- Await further assay results from remaining Goshen samples, expected to be received later in Q1 2026
- Assess future work programme based on results

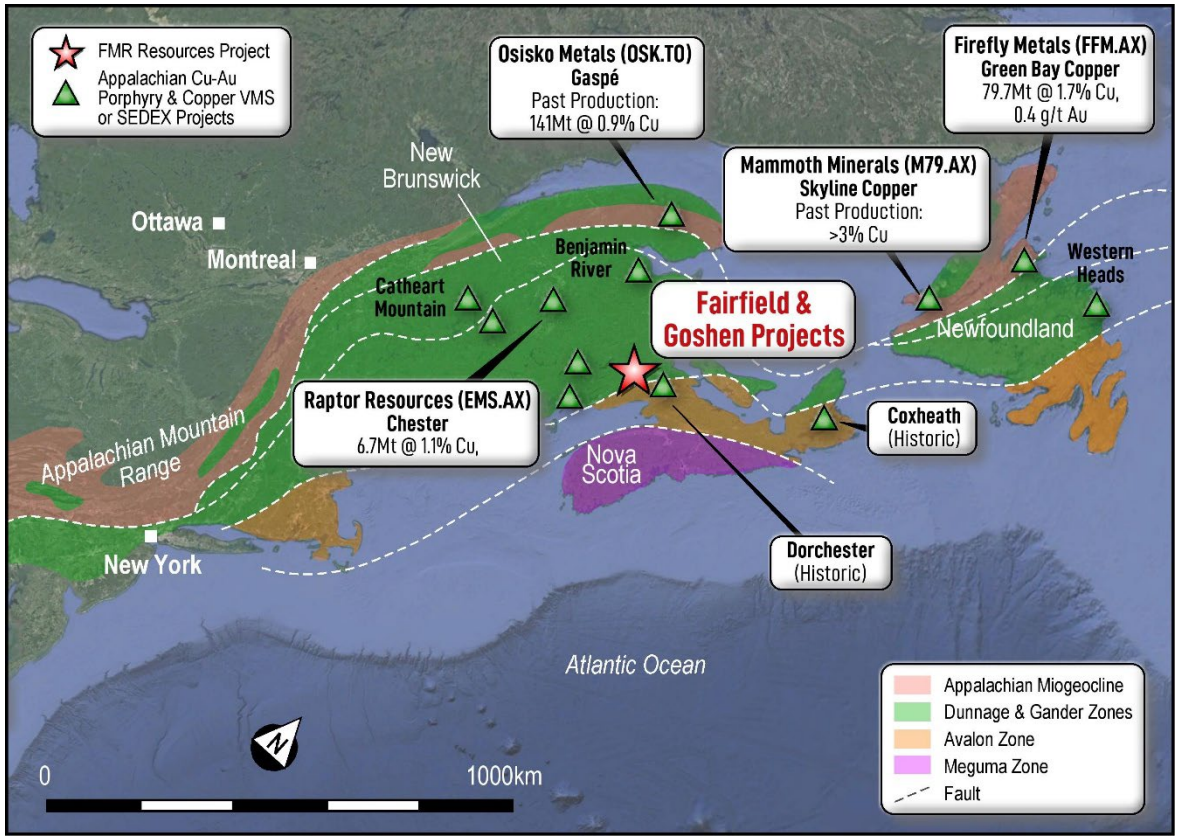

***Figure 4**. Location of Fairfield Project in comparison to regional deposits.*
See FMR ASX announcement dated 12 March 2024.

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Directors.

ABOUT FMR RESOURCES

FMR Resources Limited (ASX: FMR) is a diversified explorer with a focus on battery and critical minerals exploration and development. Our current Fairfield and Fintry projects are located in Canada, with a focus on copper and REE. Our Llahuin Project is located in Chile, prospective for copper, gold, and molybdenite. FMR Resources is committed to delivering value through strategic exploration and development of critical mineral assets, aiming to contribute to the global transition towards sustainable energy solutions.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Geophysical Results and Interpretations is based on information compiled by Mr Bill Oliver, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Oliver is a director and shareholder of FMR Resources Limited. Mr Oliver has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The scientific and technical information contained in this announcement has been reviewed and approved by Mark Richardson, P.Geo. (N.B), a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Compliance Statement

Certain information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from previously released ASX Announcements titled:
"New High-Grade Copper Project in New Brunswick" dated 13 March 2025
"IP Survey Completed and Drilling Underway at Goshen, Canada" dated 24 October 2025
"Drilling Completed at Goshen, Canada" dated 26 November 2025

These announcements are available to view on the Company's website at www.fmrresources.com.au or on the ASX website at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this report constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for products on inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements. The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this report will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

Appendix 1

Significant Intersections (>0.1% Cu)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
GSH-25-001	85	92	7	0.47	1.98
incl.	88	89	1	1.30	8.00
GSH-25-001	108	110	2	0.67	0.23
incl.	109	109.5	0.5	2.31	0.74
GSH-25-001	189	191	2	0.19	0.91
GSH-25-002	Pending				
GSH-25-003	Pending				
GSH-25-004	Pending				
GSH-25-005	Pending				
GSH-25-006	Pending				
GSH-25-007	Pending				

Drillhole Collar Data

Drillhole	Drill Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Depth
GSH-25-001	DD	331086	5071237	218	-45	138	233
GSH-25-002	DD	331036	5071321	211	-45	142	350
GSH-25-003	DD	330929	5071225	207	-44	145	200
GSH-25-004	DD	331051	5071084	222	-44	146	251
GSH-25-005	DD	331232	5071318	214	-44	144	251
GSH-25-006	DD	331232	5071066	232	-45	146	251
GSH-25-007	DD	331095	5071576	199	-44	163	245

Summary of Mineralisation Intersected

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Sulphide/ Mineralisation Mode	Sulphide/ Mineralisation Type	Sulphide % (visual estimate)
GSH-25-001	85.2	117.0	31.8	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1 – 5%
GSH-25-001	127.0	128.0	1.0	Chalcocite	Disseminated	3%
GSH-25-001	155.0	157.0	2.0	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1%

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval	Sulphide/ Mineralisation Mode	Sulphide/ Mineralisation Type	Sulphide % (visual estimate)
GSH-25-001	162.0	163.0	1.0	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1%
GSH-25-001	188.0	193.0	5.0	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1 – 3%
GSH-25-002	160.1	161.2	1.1	Chalcocite	Disseminated	3%
GSH-25-002	257.0	265.0	8.0	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1 – 2%
GSH-25-003	108.7	109.8	1.1	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1%
GSH-25-003	145.5	147	1.5	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1%
GSH-25-003	155.8	185.0	29.2	Pyrite	Disseminated	1%
GSH-25-004	32.2	38.8	6.6	Pyrite	Disseminated	1 – 2%
GSH-25-004	223.3	224.6	1.3	Pyrite	Disseminated , minor stringers	1 – 2%
GSH-25-005	110.1	113.6	3.5	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1%
GSH-25-005	165.3	173.9	8.6	Chalcocite	Disseminated	1 – 2%
GSH-25-006	109.1	130.6	21.5	Pyrite, Chalcocite	Disseminated	1 – 2%
GSH-25-007	59.0	59.4	0.4	Chalcocite	Disseminated	3%
GSH-25-007	84.4	87.7	3.3	Chalcocite, native copper	Disseminated	1 – 2%

Field Logging Guide

Sulphide Mode	Percentage Range
Disseminated, Blebby, Vein	1-5%
Heavy Disseminated	5-20%
Matrix	20-40%
Net-Textured	20-40%
Semi-Massive	>40% to <80%
Massive	>80%

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Appendix 2

Supporting information for Exploration Results from the Fairfield-Goshen Copper Project as prescribed by the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core drilling using NQ sized core. • Core has been geologically logged with potentially mineralised zones sampled and sent for analysis. • Drillholes were targeted based on surface sampling, historical drilling and IP surveys which have been detailed in previous ASX Announcements.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling using NQ sized core
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries were measured on a run by run basis (3m) and recorded. Recoveries are >95% for the drilling programme. • No assays have been received but unlikely to be any sample bias due to good recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All holes have been geologically logged for 100% of their depth as well as being photographed wet and dry. • Logging is qualitative and quantitative and records lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralogy, grain size, structural and textural characteristics as well as percentage of veining, sulphide minerals and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged relevant intersections logged.*	subordinate lithologies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core was split in half using a saw with one half collected for assay. • Sample preparation is believed to be industry standard and representative of lithologies drilled. • QA/QC samples have been inserted on a regular basis. • Sample sizes are believed to be appropriate for the material sampled.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Samples were submitted to ALS Moncton and analysed using methods ME-MS61 (Four Acid 48 Element Package) for multi-element package.
		• This is considered a total analysis, with all the target minerals dissolved.
		• Overlimit results (>1% copper) were reanalysed using ICP-AES.
		• A Vanta portable handheld XRF analyser was used to guide to logging, selection of 5 ft sampling intervals, and confirmation of logged mineralisation
		• Field QC procedures for RC drilling involve the use of alternating standards and blank samples (insertion rate - standard 1:20, blank 1:20).
		• Induced Polarisation survey carried out using a combination receiver pole-dipole array with n=1-4 “a”=25 m and n=5-8 “a”=50m
		• Equipment utilised:
		  • Rx (2 sec) Scintrex IPR12
		  • Tx (2 sec): Walcer 10kW
		• Lines spaced 100m apart with 50m stations along each line
		• Data was reviewed in the field daily and supplied to Spinifex GPX for independent review and QA/QC.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been determined by the Project Geologist as well as the Competent Person. Both are consultants to the Company. • No twin holes have been drilled at this early exploration stage. • All data is collected on site and placed into a Company data sharing service. Data is verified by the site geologists, the Project Geologist and the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Competent Person as well as using software validation tools.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	• Drillholes were located by handheld GPS which has an accuracy of + / - 5m. • The grid being used is NAD83 Zone 20. • Publicly available topographic data is being used which is adequate for this early stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillholes were drilled on sections 150m and 200m apart with drill spacing 100 – 300m on section. Drilling did not aim for a regular spacing and instead tested discrete features in surface sampling and sub surface geophysics. • Drillhole spacing is not believed to be adequate for Mineral Resource estimation at this stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling and IP survey was completed perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the regional stratigraphy. It is assumed that mineralisation is parallel to stratigraphy but this will only be determined from assay results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable, no new sampling / assay results being released.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits/ reviews carried out.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Fairfield Project is 100% owned by FMR. • The security of tenure is considered good. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration is reported in the body of this announcement and in ASX Announcements released by FMR.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is targeting sediment-hosted copper mineralisation formed at the redox boundary of red bed and grey bed sediments as seen elsewhere in the Appalachian Belt and also around the globe. The most renowned sediment-hosted copper deposit in the word is the Central African Copper Belt which is the largest district of sediment-hosted copper deposits in the world.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intersections have been averaged based on sample length using a lower cut off of 0.1% Cu. No top cutting has been used. • No metal equivalent values have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intersections are down hole length, true width is not yet known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps have been included in the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All data is shown in the release.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All relevant exploration data has been reported in previous ASX Announcements released by FMR.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.