MULTIPLE SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE GOLD ZONES CONFIRMED AT CABIN LAKE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Two successive drillholes at the Arrow Prospect have now intersected broad, shallow sulphide-hosted gold mineralisation within the Bugow Iron Formation (BIF), significantly strengthening confidence in the continuity of the Cabin Lake gold system.
- Drillhole CL-26-002 has intersected further broad zones of well-developed sulphide mineralisation commencing immediately beneath shallow glacial cover.
- Assay results from CL-26-002 returned a broad high-grade gold intercept of:
    - 7.84m @ 18.2 g/t Au from 12.66m, including:
        - 1.34m @ 16.0 g/t Au from 12.66m
        - 5.50m @ 21.6 g/t Au from 15.0m
- Numerous individual assays exceeded 10 g/t Au in CL-26-002, including:
    - 50.8 g/t Au over 0.5m from 17.0m
    - 30.6 g/t Au over 0.5m from 18.0m
    - 25.0 g/t Au over 0.5m from 17.5m
- The first two Arrow drillholes have now collectively confirmed:
    - Broad, continuous sulphide-hosted gold mineralisation
    - Multiple subparallel high-grade zones within the BIF
    - Strong structural control on higher-grade mineralisation
    - Consistent association between sulphide abundance and elevated gold grades
- Integrated geophysical datasets, including surface IP, downhole IP ("DHIP") and ground magnetics, are now being compiled and interpreted alongside drilling results to refine targeting of higher-grade zones and extensions to the mineralised system.
- The recently completed geophysical program has significantly improved the Company's understanding of the structural and geophysical controls on mineralisation, with sulphide-rich zones expected to generate strong chargeability responses and magnetite destruction potentially defining highly prospective demagnetised BIF targets.
- Assay results from Arrow (CL-26-003), Beaver (CL-26-004 to CL-26-006) and Andrew South (CL-26-007 and CL-26-008) are anticipated in the coming weeks as laboratory processing progresses.
- The winter drilling and geophysics campaign has now concluded successfully, with all personnel safely demobilised from site. The Company will now focus on integrating drilling and geophysical datasets ahead of the planned summer exploration program.

FIN Chairman, Bruce McFadzean, commented:

"These latest results continue to demonstrate that Arrow is not an isolated high-grade occurrence, but part of a broader and repeatable sulphide-hosted gold system developing within the Bugow Iron Formation at Cabin Lake.

Importantly, the first two Arrow drillholes have now consistently intersected broad zones of shallow high-grade mineralisation, significantly strengthening our confidence in the continuity and scale potential of the system.

The drilling and geophysical programs completed during the winter campaign have also materially improved our understanding of the geological and structural controls on mineralisation. We believe this work has positioned the Company extremely well heading into the next phase of exploration and target generation.

We are now looking forward to receiving assay results from the third Arrow hole and those completed at Beaver and Andrew South, where drilling has also intersected encouraging sulphide mineralisation and alteration associated with the broader mineralised corridor at Cabin Lake."

FIN Resources Limited (ASX: FIN) ("FIN" or "the Company") is pleased to report further exceptional high-grade gold assay results from the second drillhole of its 2026 drilling program at the flagship Cabin Lake Gold Project in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The latest results from Arrow continue to demonstrate the presence of broad, shallow and continuous sulphide-hosted gold mineralisation within the Bugow Iron Formation ("BIF"), with mineralisation commencing immediately beneath shallow glacial cover.

Importantly, the first two drillholes completed at Arrow (CL-26-001[1] and CL-26-002) have now consistently intersected well-developed sulphide mineralisation associated with quartz veining, strong alteration and elevated gold grades, significantly strengthening confidence in the continuity and repeatability of the emerging gold system (see Figure 1).

The Company believes the consistency of mineralisation intersected across the first two Arrow drillholes, together with the recently completed IP and magnetic geophysical surveys, substantially strengthens the emerging geological model at Cabin Lake and provides increasing confidence in the potential scale and continuity of the mineralised system.

Drilling Results – Arrow Prospect

Drillholes CL-26-001, CL-26-002 and CL-26-003 were designed to test the shallow sulphide-bearing Bugow Iron Formation ("BIF") at the Arrow Prospect and assess the continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation identified in historical drilling as well as to provide structural information.

Results received from the first two holes confirm broad zones of high-grade sulphide-hosted gold mineralisation within the BIF.

Drillhole CL-26-002 returned:

- 7.84m @ 18.2 g/t Au from 12.66m, including:
    - 1.34m @ 16.0 g/t Au from 12.66m
    - 5.50m @ 21.6 g/t Au from 15.00m

The intercept includes numerous individual high-grade assays, including:

- 50.8 g/t Au over 0.5m from 17.0m
- 30.6 g/t Au over 0.5m from 18.0m
- 25.0 g/t Au over 0.5m from 17.5m
- 19.25 g/t Au over 1.0m from 16.0m
- 18.85 g/t Au over 0.5m from 13.0m

The results from CL-26-002 continue to support the interpretation of a broad sulphide-hosted gold system within the Bugow Iron Formation, with mineralisation associated with quartz veining, silica alteration and elevated sulphide abundance.

The mineralised intervals intersected in CL-26-002 occur within the same interpreted sulphide-rich BIF horizon intersected in previously reported drillhole CL-26-001[1], which returned 26.12m @ 12.0 g/t Au from 14.88m, further supporting the continuity of broad high-grade mineralisation at Arrow.

Table 1 summarises the significant higher-grade intercepts reported from Arrow to date.

[1] *refer ASX announcement dated 28th April 2026: "26.2m at 12 g/t Au Confirms Broad High-Grade Gold System"*

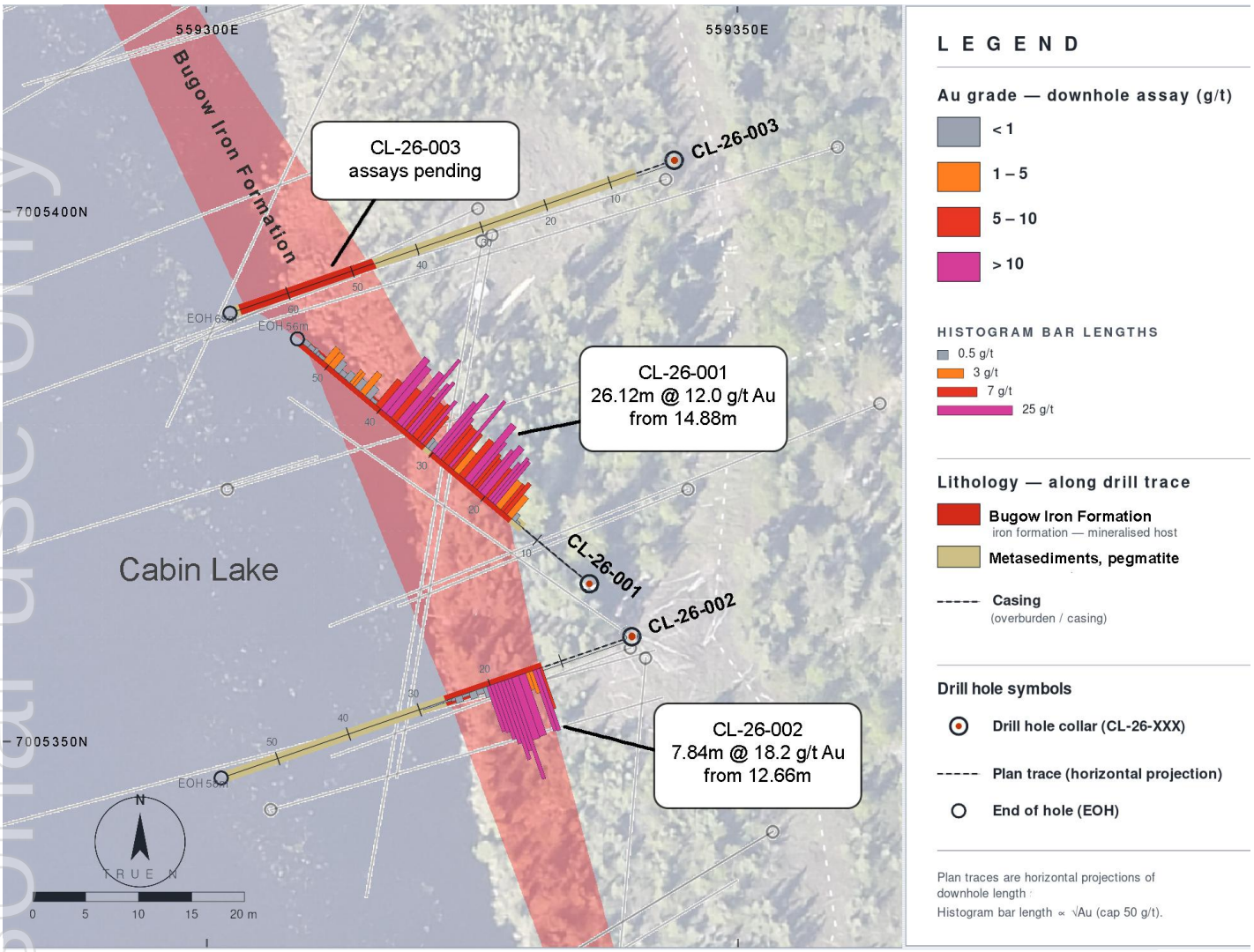

Figure 1. *Plan view of Arrow Holes showing broad, subparallel high-grade mineralised zones within the interpreted BIF.*

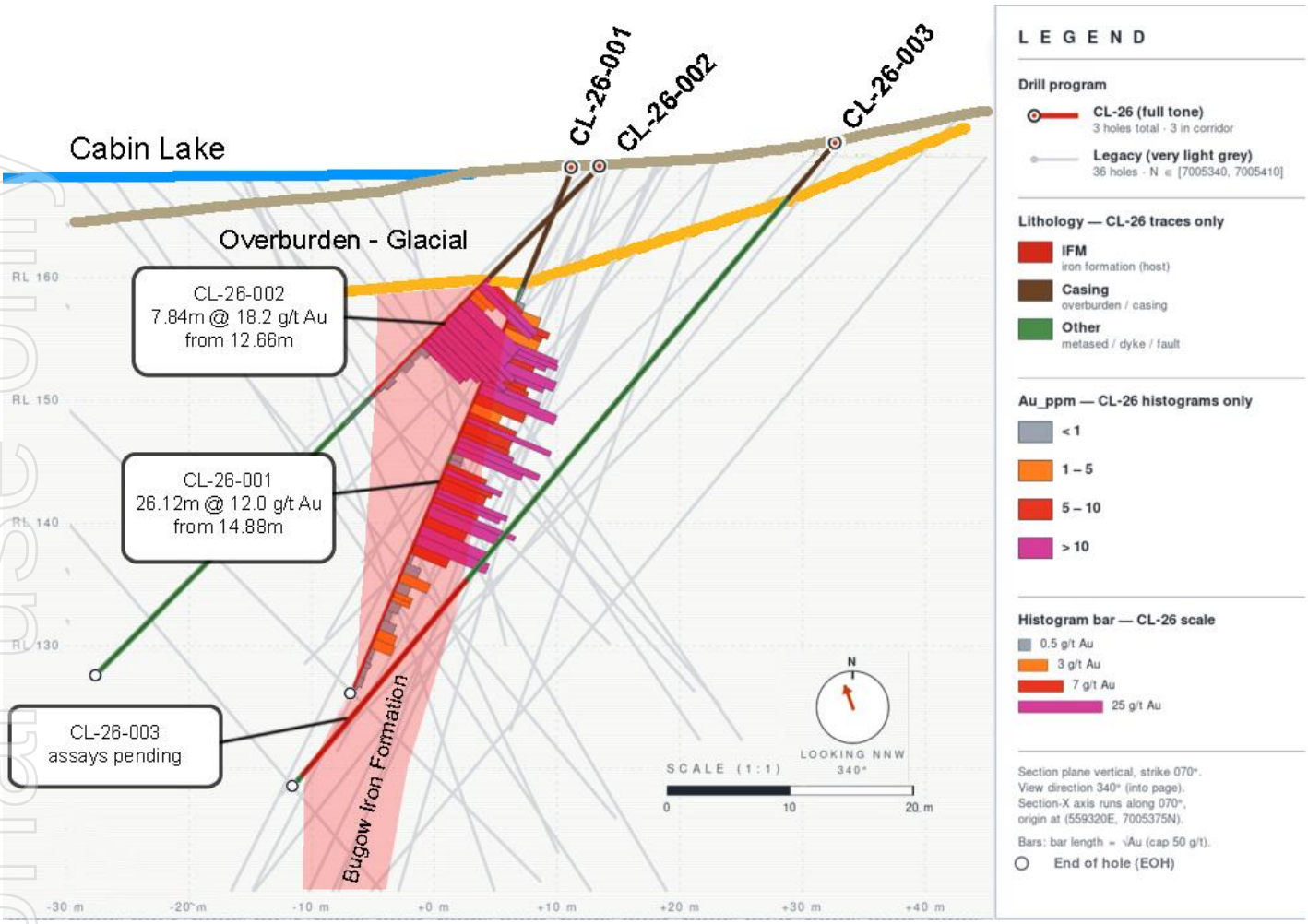

Figure 2. *Section view of recently completed Arrow drillholes CL-26-001, CL-26-002 and CL-26-003.*

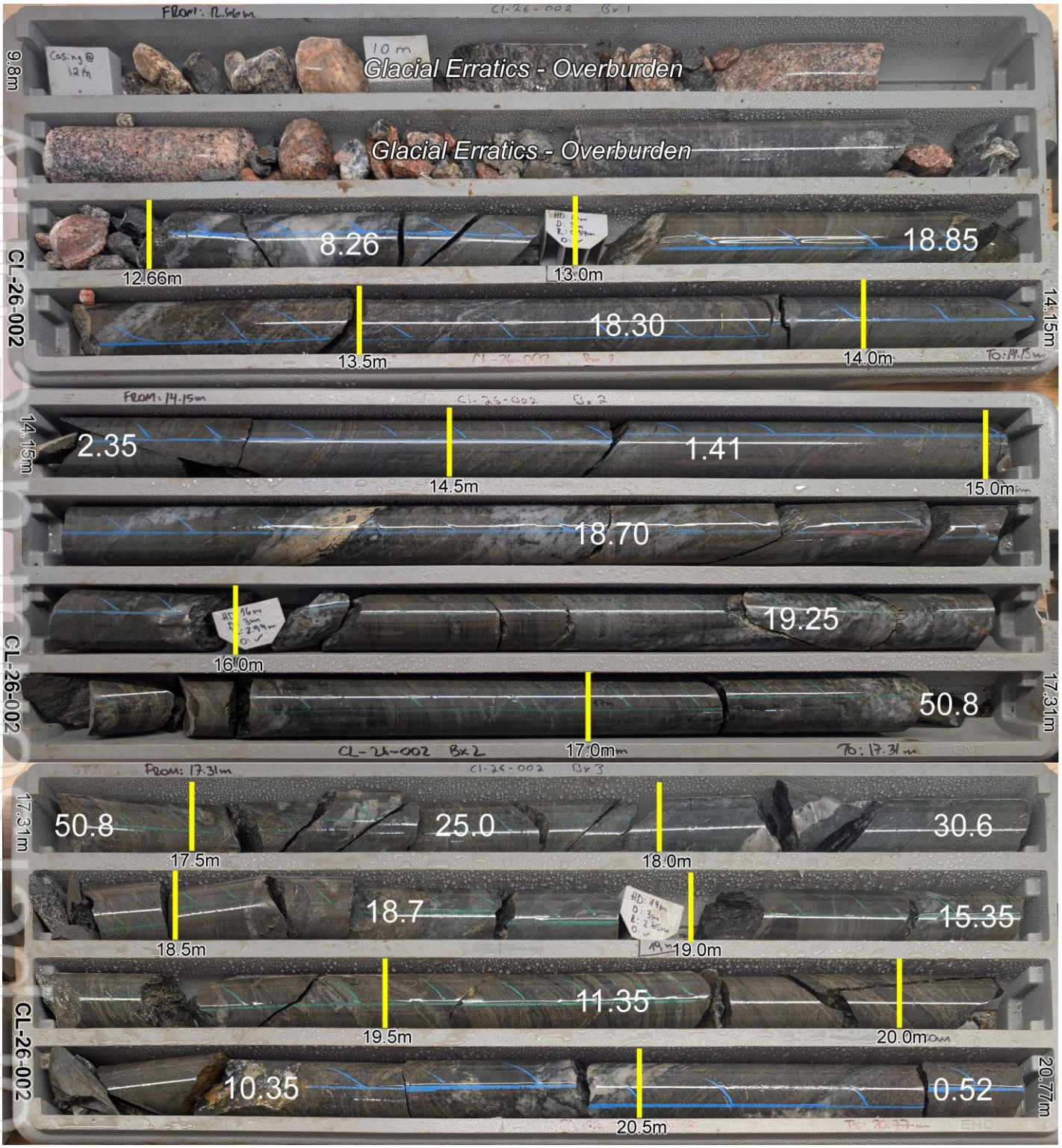

Figure 3. *Representative core photographs from CL-26-002 showing sulphide mineralisation and high-grade gold intervals.*

Table 1. Drillholes CL-26-001 and CL-26-002 – Significant and High Grade Intercepts

Hole ID	From [1]	To [1]	Length [1]	Gold Grade [2-5]
	m	m	m	g/t Au
CL-26-001[3]	14.88	41.00	26.12	12.0
including [5]	15.85	25.00	9.15	7.7
Including [5]	26.00	30.27	4.27	24.0
including [5]	31.46	41.00	9.54	13.9
CL-26-002[3]	12.66	20.50	7.84	18.2
including [5]	*12.66*	*14.00*	*1.34*	*16.0*
Including [5]	*15.00*	*20.50*	*5.50*	*21.6*

Notes:

1 *Depths and Intervals are reported as downhole lengths. True widths are not yet known.*
2 *Analysis by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Grades >10 g/t Au re-assayed by Fire Assay, gravimetric finish.*
3 *A cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au has been applied for reporting of significant intercepts with a max of 2m internal material <1/g/t*
4 *No top cuts have been applied.*
5 *A nominal cut-off grade of 5 g/t Au has been applied to define higher grade mineralised zones.*

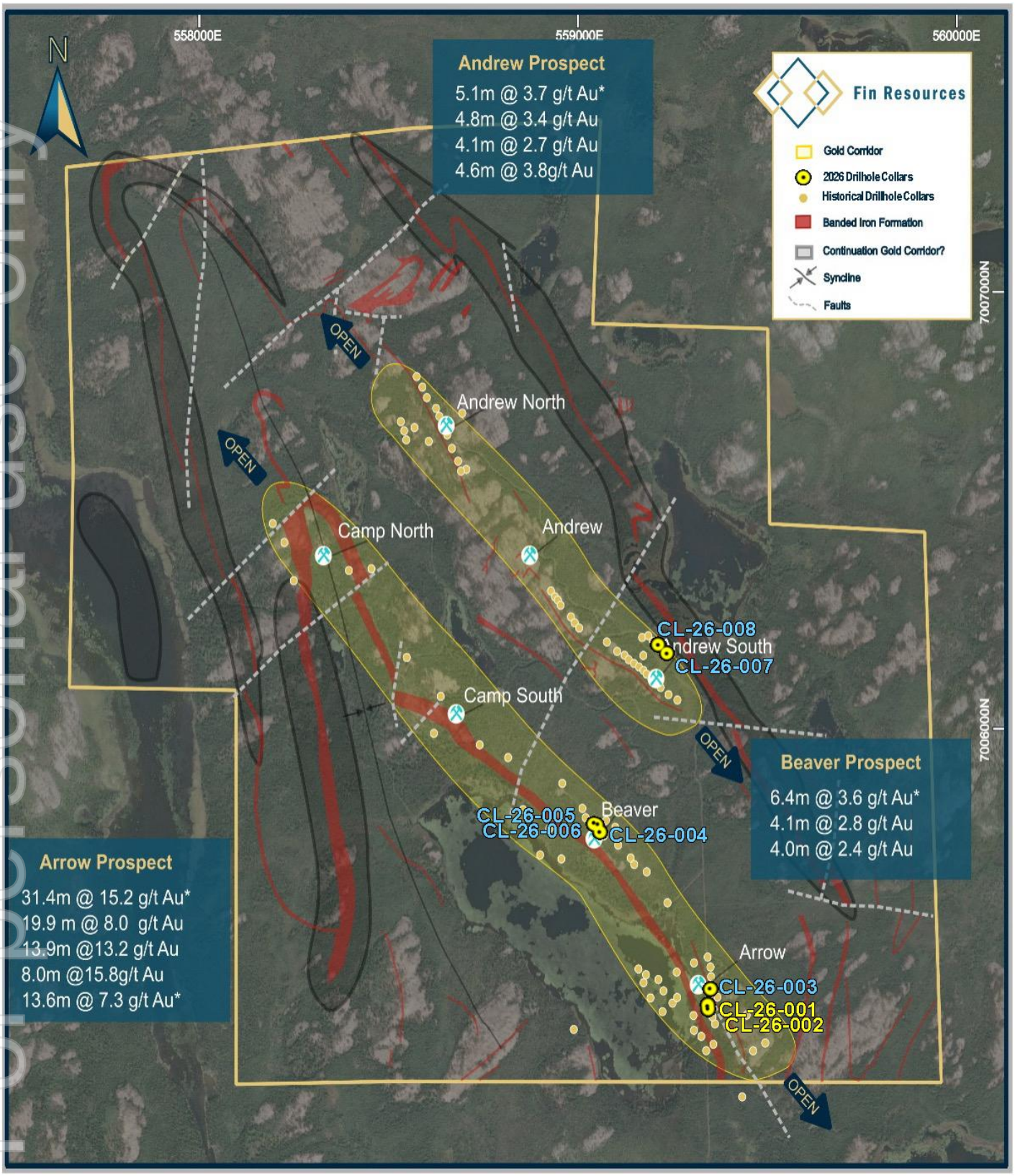

Figure 4. *Plan map view of the Cabin Lake Gold Project showing the locations of Arrow, Beaver and Andrew prospects, and drillhole collars CL-26-001 to CL-26-008 inclusive.*

EXPLORATION PROGRESS UPDATE

Beaver Prospect

Drillholes CL-26-004, CL-26-005 and CL-26-006 were completed at the Beaver Prospect to test interpreted sulphide-bearing BIF targets associated with coincident geological and geophysical anomalies, and to obtain additional structural information.

Results from drillholes CL-26-004 and CL-26-005 are pending, while samples from CL-26-006 have recently been submitted for sample preparation and assay.

Visual geological logging from Beaver identified broad sulphide mineralisation and alteration associated with the Bugow Iron Formation, with an anchor hole for hole CL-26-005 unexpectedly intersecting a previously unknown zone of sulphide mineralisation immediately below glacial overburden. Hole CL-26-006 was then drilled adjacent and parallel to the anchor hole, and which intersected a shallow zone of good sulphide mineralisation immediately beneath the glacial overburden. A review of this intercept is currently being assessed to determine its significance.

Andrew South

Drillholes CL-26-007 and CL-26-008 were completed at the Andrew South Prospect to test interpreted extensions of the mineralised BIF corridor identified from historical drilling, geophysics and surface geochemistry.

Core from both drillholes has been relocated to Yellowknife for cutting, sampling and dispatch. Samples from CL-26-007 and CL-26-008 are expected to be submitted for laboratory sample preparation and analysis early next week.

Visual logging from Andrew South identified several zones of sulphide-bearing BIF, validating previous drilling intercepts, and structural information from the drill core is anticipated to provide vectoring parameters for further drill targeting.

Geophysics Program Update

The Company has now completed its winter geophysics program at Cabin Lake, comprising:

- Downhole Induced Polarisation ("DHIP") surveys
- Surface dipole-dipole IP surveys
- High-resolution ground magnetic surveys

Data compilation, inversion modelling, post-processing and interpretation are now well advanced, with the datasets being integrated alongside drilling and geological observations from the recently completed Arrow, Beaver and Andrew South drill programs.

The integrated geophysical program is designed to:

- Identify sulphide-rich mineralised zones through elevated chargeability responses
- Delineate structural corridors potentially associated with higher-grade mineralisation
- Map the geometry and continuity of sulphide-bearing BIF units
- Identify demagnetised BIF zones associated with hydrothermal sulphide replacement
- Refine and prioritise follow-up drill targeting

Gold mineralisation at Cabin Lake is spatially associated with sulphide replacement and destruction of magnetite within the Bugow Iron Formation ("BIF"). The gold mineralisation identified to date appears to be spatially associated with high chargeability responses and adjacent magnetic lows. The current geophysical programs are designed to identify other areas along the extensive BIF horizon(s) with similar features, thus providing immediate greenfields drill targets for the summer season.

This process is expected to generate distinct geophysical signatures, including elevated chargeability responses associated with sulphide-rich zones and reduced magnetic susceptibility where magnetite has been destroyed or replaced by pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The Company believes these relationships are highly significant, as they provide an increasingly robust technical framework for integrating geological, drilling and geophysical datasets to vector towards higher-grade mineralisation.

Interpretation

Results from the first two Arrow drillholes further reinforce the Company's interpretation that:

- Gold mineralisation at Cabin Lake is sulphide-hosted within the Bugow Iron Formation ("BIF")
- Mineralisation is structurally controlled, with potential for repetition laterally and at depth
- Higher-grade zones are spatially associated with increased sulphide abundance, silica alteration and structural complexity
- Hydrothermal sulphide replacement of magnetite may generate demagnetised BIF targets associated with elevated chargeability responses

This interpretation is consistent with the Company's broader geological model, supported by historical drilling, mapping, petrography and geophysical datasets, which supports the interpretation of a structurally controlled hydrothermal sulphide replacement system developed within the BIF.

The Company believes the emerging relationship between sulphide-rich gold mineralisation, chargeability anomalies and demagnetised BIF units may provide an effective exploration vector for identifying additional high-grade mineralised zones along strike and at depth across the broader Cabin Lake corridor.

Next Steps

- Receipt, validation and interpretation of assay results from Arrow drillhole CL-26-003; Beaver drillholes CL-26-004 to CL-26-006 and Andrew South drillholes CL-26-007 and CL-26-008
- Integration of drilling results with the recently completed geophysical datasets
- Completion and interpretation of petrophysical testwork
- Generation and prioritisation of greenfields drill targets for the planned summer drilling program
- Refinement of structural and geological targeting models across the broader Cabin Lake corridor

Authorised for release by the Board of FIN Resources Limited.

For further information contact:
Bruce McFadzean - info@finresources.com.au

Forward looking statements

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

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by FIN and reviewed by Mr Gary Powell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Powell is a geological consultant to FIN Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Powell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

ABOUT FIN RESOURCES LIMITED

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

Historical drilling and recent re-sampling by FIN — combined with the latest drilling at the Arrow Prospect — confirm mineralisation across multiple prospects including Arrow, Beaver and Andrew, lending strong support to the Company's geological model. Exploration is focused along the known and interpreted positions of the Bugow Iron Formation, with the current program integrating drilling and geophysics to constrain the mineralised system along strike and at depth.

The Project includes:

- **Near-surface, high-grade gold intercepts defining** priority exploration zones, including **26.12m @ 12.0g/t AU** from 14.88m (CL-26-001**) and 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 Tłı̨chǫ Government**, including access agreements and on-ground support

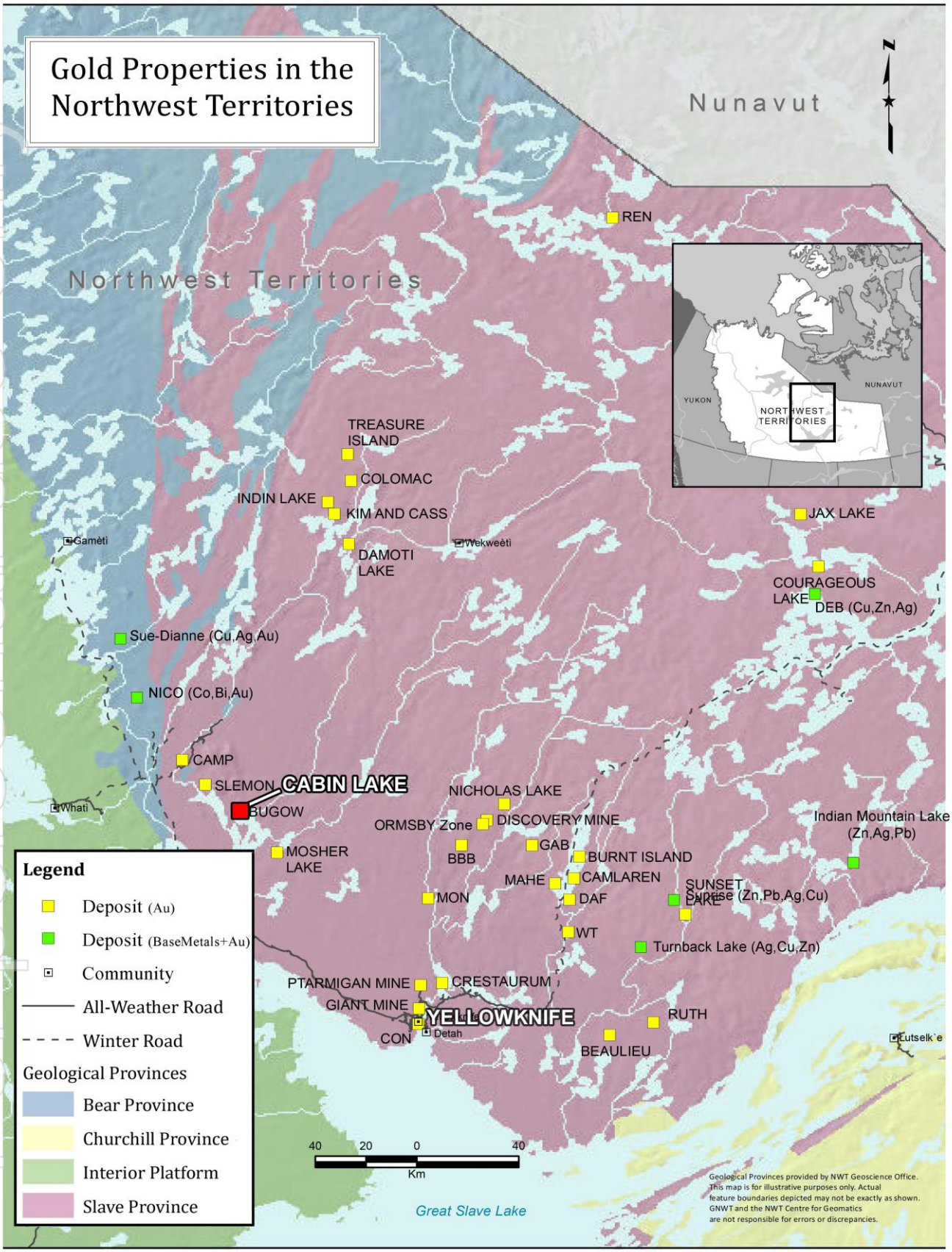

Figure 5. *Location of Cabin Lake Gold Project in the Northwest Territories. (Image sourced from: A Guide to the Mineral Deposits of the Northwest Territories, 2016. Published by the NWT Govt.)*

APPENDIX A

Table 2. Drillhole Collar Information (CL-26-002)

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
CL-26-001	559336	7005365	169	56	310°	-50°
CL-26-002	559340	7005360	169	58	251°	-45°

Notes:

1. *Collar coordinates were recorded using Juniper Geode DGPS and reported to Datum NAD83 UTM Zone 11N*
2. *Elevation (RL) is relative to mean sea level*
3. *Depth is metres downhole from surface*
4. *Azimuth is relative to True North*
5. *Dip is inclination from horizontal*

Table 3. Drillholes CL-26-001 and CL-26-002 – Complete Assay Report

Drillhole CL-26-001			
From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
13.45	14.18	0.73	0.02
14.18	14.88	0.70	0.28
14.88	15.85	0.97	3.05
15.85	16.50	0.65	6.57
16.50	17.00	0.50	5.11
17.00	18.00	1.00	4.98
18.00	18.50	0.50	13.30
18.50	19.00	0.50	14.25
19.00	19.50	0.50	10.05
19.50	20.00	0.50	6.30
20.00	21.00	1.00	16.50
21.00	21.50	0.50	12.45
21.50	22.00	0.50	6.46
22.00	22.50	0.50	7.65
22.50	23.00	0.50	13.15
23.00	24.00	1.00	23.70
24.00	25.00	1.00	9.78
25.00	26.00	1.00	3.31
26.00	26.50	0.50	9.13
26.50	27.00	0.50	32.60
27.00	28.00	1.00	8.89
28.00	28.50	0.50	9.43
28.50	29.00	0.50	12.00
29.00	29.65	0.65	28.00
29.65	30.27	0.62	19.00
30.27	30.90	0.63	0.46
30.90	31.46	0.56	0.55
31.46	32.00	0.54	6.24
32.00	32.50	0.50	13.05
32.50	33.00	0.50	9.69
33.00	34.00	1.00	8.19
34.00	34.50	0.50	20.10
34.50	35.00	0.50	17.15
35.00	35.50	0.50	8.03
35.50	36.00	0.50	34.60
36.00	37.00	1.00	19.55

Drillhole CL-26-002			
From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
12.66	13.00	0.34	8.26
13.00	13.50	0.50	18.85
13.50	14.00	0.50	18.30
14.00	14.50	0.50	2.35
14.50	15.00	0.50	1.41
15.00	16.00	1.00	18.70
16.00	17.00	1.00	19.25
17.00	17.50	0.50	50.80
17.50	18.00	0.50	25.00
18.00	18.50	0.50	30.60
18.50	19.00	0.50	18.70
19.00	19.50	0.50	15.35
19.50	20.00	0.50	11.35
20.00	20.50	0.50	10.35
20.50	21.00	0.50	0.52
21.00	22.00	1.00	0.12
22.00	23.00	1.00	0.23
23.00	24.00	1.00	0.03
24.00	25.00	1.00	0.16
25.00	25.50	0.50	0.04
25.50	26.00	0.50	0.02
26.00	26.68	0.68	0.01
26.68	27.60	0.92	0.01
27.60	28.52	0.92	0.01
28.52	29.45	0.93	0.01

Drillhole CL-26-001			
From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
37.00	38.00	1.00	6.84
38.00	39.00	1.00	17.30
39.00	40.00	1.00	20.80
40.00	41.00	1.00	5.12
41.00	42.00	1.00	0.05
42.00	43.00	1.00	0.85
43.00	44.00	1.00	3.11
44.00	45.00	1.00	0.60
45.00	45.50	0.50	1.30
45.50	46.00	0.50	1.33
46.00	47.00	1.00	0.43
47.00	48.00	1.00	0.13
48.00	49.00	1.00	0.73
49.00	50.00	1.00	1.32
50.00	51.00	1.00	1.60
51.00	52.00	1.00	0.05
52.00	52.50	0.50	0.06
52.50	53.00	0.50	0.14
53.00	54.00	1.00	0.09
54.00	55.00	1.00	0.12
55.00	56.00	1.00	0.02

Drillhole CL-26-002			
From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au

Notes:

1. *Gold assays by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Assays >10g/t Au repeated by fire assay with gravimetric finish.*
2. *Intervals reported as downhole lengths.*
3. *QAQC samples (standards, blanks) were inserted into the sampling regime. Results are within acceptable tolerances, and are not reported.*
4. *Colour coding of data: green ≥ 1 g/t Au; beige ≥ 5 g/t Au; magenta ≥ 8 g/t Au*

APPENDIX B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report

Exploration Results, Cabin Lake Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Diamond drilling at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has been undertaken by FIN Resources Ltd as part of the 2026 exploration program. Drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008: HQ diameter diamond core was recovered, orientated, geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed and sampled using industry standard procedures. Core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with one half submitted for assay and the remaining half retained for reference. Sampling was conducted on nominal 1.0 metre intervals, with adjustments made to honour geological boundaries, lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Sample intervals typically ranged from approximately 0.50 m to 1.00 m and are considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Samples were submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. (Yellowknife and Vancouver laboratories) for sample preparation and analysis. Gold was determined by 50g fire assay with AAS finish, with samples returning elevated gold values re-analysed using gravimetric finish. A comprehensive QAQC program was implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (standards) and blanks at regular intervals throughout the sample sequence. Geological logging and core observations for drillhole CL-26-001 has been previously reported. For the current announcement, assay results for CL-26-002 are reported, while drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 have been completed, with sampling and assay results pending and to be reported in due course. 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 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. FIN Resources Ltd has reviewed and re-logged selected historical drill core and, where

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appropriate, undertaken re-sampling using industry standard half-core and quarter-core techniques. These results have been previously reported (refer ASX announcement dated 4 February 2026). Visual identification of sulphide mineralisation (interpreted as predominantly pyrite with minor pyrrhotite) has been recorded during logging. These observations are qualitative in nature and are not a substitute for laboratory assay results.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Historical diamond drilling at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has been undertaken by multiple operators between 1946 and 2022 using conventional and wireline diamond drilling methods. Core sizes have typically ranged from BQ to HQ, and drilling in earlier programs was generally not oriented. Diamond drilling for the current 2026 program, including drillhole CL-26-002, 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. Core orientation is obtained using a downhole core orientation tool, enabling structural measurements to be recorded during logging. Downhole survey data is collected using a north-seeking gyroscopic survey tool at regular intervals to provide accurate measurements of hole deviation, dip and azimuth.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Historical drilling programs at the Cabin Lake Gold Project recorded core recovery as part of standard logging practices, with more detailed recovery and RQD measurements available from the 2020 to 2022 drilling campaigns. Core recovery from these programs was generally reported as high, with no material issues identified that would impact data quality. For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-002, core recovery is recorded on a run-by-run basis. Core recovery is consistently high (typically >95%), with no significant core loss observed. There is no known relationship between core recovery and grade. Sulphide mineralisation is hosted within relatively competent iron formation, and no material sampling bias related to core loss is considered likely.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and mineralisation, and was both qualitative and, where appropriate, semi-quantitative in nature. Core photography was undertaken in later programs, including the 2020 to 2022 drilling campaigns. For the current 2026 drilling program, (i.e. drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008), 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. All drill core is systematically photographed as part of standard logging procedures.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Historical diamond drill core sampling at the Cabin Lake Gold Project was undertaken using industry standard methods at the time, with sample intervals selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Core was typically cut longitudinally, with half-core samples collected for analysis. These techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and representative of the material sampled. FIN Resources Ltd has re-sampled selected historical drill core using industry standard half-core and quarter-core sampling techniques, with samples submitted to independent laboratories for analysis (refer ASX announcement dated 4 February 2026). For the current 2026 drilling program, (i.e. drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008), drill core is sampled following completion of geological and geotechnical logging, with sample intervals selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation. Core was cut longitudinally along the core axis, maintaining orientation marks, using industry standard diamond saw techniques, with half-core samples collected at pre-determined intervals for assay. Sample intervals selected are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material and appropriate for the purposes of Mineral Resource Estimation.
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*	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. Assay results for drillhole CL-26-002 is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 prepared and analysed by ALS Canada Ltd. (Yellowknife and Vancouver laboratories), which are accredited laboratories. Samples are fine crushed to 70% passing -2mm (ALS Code: CRU-31), then split to obtain 2kg of material and pulverised to 85% passing -75 micron (ALS Code: PUL-37). Gold was determined by 50g fire assay technique with AAS finish (ALS Code: Au-AA24), with samples returning elevated gold values (>10g/t Au) re-analysed using gravimetric finish (ALS Code: Au-GRA22). A comprehensive QAQC program was implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (standards) at a ratio of 1:20, and blanks at a ratio of 1:25 throughout the sample sequence. The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation and the technique is considered to be total. A review of QAQC results indicate that: All blank samples returned below detection limit values (<0.005 ppm), indicating no evidence of cross contamination CRMs (Standards) returned results within acceptable tolerance limits of certified values, confirming analytical accuracy. No material issues have been identified that would impact the reliability of the assay data, and acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. For drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008, sampling and assay results are pending and will be reported in due course.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Assay data for drillhole CL-26-002 is reported in this announcement. Sampling and assay data have been reviewed by Company personnel and are subject to standard internal validation procedures, including checks on sample intervals, assay results and QAQC performance. Geological and geotechnical logging of drill core, including visual identification of sulphide mineralisation, has been completed by qualified and suitably experienced geologists and is subject to internal review. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		procedures applied. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Historical drillhole collar locations at the Cabin Lake Gold Project have been recorded using a combination of local grid systems and, in more recent programs, NAD83 UTM Zone 11N coordinates. Where required, historical coordinates have been converted to the NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 11N grid and incorporated into the Company's database. Collar locations from more recent drilling programs (2020 to 2024) were surveyed using GPS methods with sub-metre to metre-level accuracy. Topographic control across the project is supported by high-resolution digital elevation data derived from a LiDAR survey of the whole claim area. For the recently completed 2026 winter drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, collar locations have been located laterally using handheld GPS (typically ± 5metre accuracy) and Juniper Geode DGPS (typically centimetre to sub-metre accuracy). Final collar positions and elevations will be surveyed using RTK GPS following completion of drilling to improve positional accuracy. Historical downhole surveys were undertaken using a range of methods, including multi-shot instruments, with variable reliability in azimuth due to magnetic interference associated with magnetite and sulphide (pyrrhotite) mineralisation. Downhole surveys for the current program are being conducted using north-seeking gyroscopic tools at regular intervals, providing accurate orientation data independent of magnetic interference.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Data spacing across the Cabin Lake Gold Project is variable, ranging from approximately less than 15 m in areas of known mineralisation (e.g. Arrow) to broader spacing of up to 200 m between prospect areas. Historical drilling, including the 2022 program at the Arrow Zone, was designed for early-stage exploration rather than systematic grid-based resource definition. The current drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, is early-stage in nature and was designed to establish geological or grade continuity and gather structural information for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation. Current data spacing and distribution however may not necessarily be sufficient to support Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. No sample compositing has been applied. Reported drill intercepts represent length-weighted averages of individual assay results over composited intervals, with all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		individual assay results for CL-26-002 included in Appendix B of this announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The Bugow Iron Formation is folded, with mineralisation occurring within sulphide-rich zones of the steeply dipping iron formation. Drilling has been oriented, whenever possible, to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures as close to perpendicular as practicable. For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, holes were designed at varying orientations to obtain structural data, including lithological contacts, bedding and fault orientations, to improve understanding of geological and structural controls. Due to the early-stage nature of the program and the limited drilling completed to date, the true orientation and geometry of mineralisation are not yet fully constrained. All observations are based on downhole logging, and true widths of mineralisation are not yet fully known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historical sample custody at the Cabin Lake Gold Project was managed by previous operators using standard industry practices at the time, including secure handling and transport to accredited laboratories. For more recent programs (2020 to 2022), samples were bagged, sealed and transported under supervision, with chain-of-custody procedures maintained through to laboratory submission. For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, drill core is being securely stored, handled and transported under the supervision of the Company's geological consultants. For drillhole CL-26-002, samples were collected, bagged, sealed and transported to ALS Canada Ltd, for sample preparation and analysis. Appropriate chain-of-custody procedures are maintained throughout core transport from site to Yellowknife, sample handling, local transport and submission to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	FIN has reviewed available historical exploration datasets, including drilling and sampling data from previous operators. Data from more recent programs (2020 to 2024) is considered to have been collected using industry standard sampling and QAQC procedures. No independent audit or review has been undertaken for the current 2026 drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		program, including drillhole CL-26-002, at the time of reporting. The current program is being conducted under the supervision of experienced geological consultants, with data collection, logging and sampling procedures consistent with industry standard practices.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Cabin Lake Gold Project comprises one active mineral claim (CL-1, M10076) covering approximately 400 hectares within Tłı̨chǫ settlement lands, located approximately 105 km northwest of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. A 2.0% royalty is payable to Silver Range Resources Ltd on precious metal production from the property, with provisions to purchase a portion of the royalty subject to certain milestone payments. Access to the project is via helicopter, float or ski-equipped aircraft, or seasonal winter road. An active Winter Access Road Agreement with the Tłı̨chǫ Government provides ground access to the project area during winter. The tenure is in good standing and, to the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no known material impediments to exploration activities or to the granting of relevant operating permits.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has included geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching and more than 14,000 metres of diamond drilling since the discovery of mineralisation in 1938. Previous work has been undertaken by several operators, including Andrew Yellowknife Mines (1946 to 1947), Cominco (1985), Freeport McMoRan (1986 to 1987), Aber Resources (1987 to 1990) and Rover Metals Corp (2018 to 2025), and has contributed to the current understanding of the geology and mineralisation at the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation at the Cabin Lake Gold Project is interpreted to be hosted within

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		Drillhole collar details, including easting, northing, elevation, hole depth, azimuth and dip, for the recently completed drilling program (i.e. drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008), are provided in Appendix A of this announcement.
		Assay results and mineralised intercepts for drillhole CL-26-002 are reported in this announcement. A complete list of assays for CL-26-002 is provided in Appendix A of this announcement. Sampling and assay results for drillholes CL-26-003 to CL-26-008 are pending and will be reported in due course.

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.*	Assay results for drillhole CL-26-002 are reported in this announcement. Significant and composited intercepts have been calculated using length-weighted averaging of individual sample results. Low- cut-off grades have been applied to define mineralised intervals, with individual higher-grade results reported separately, where necessary, to demonstrate internal grade continuity. The parameters for reporting are included in the Notes attached to each table. Higher grade composited intercepts are reported at low cut-off grades of 5.0 g/t Au and 8.0 g/t Au. No top cuts have been applied to the assay data, since there does not appear to be any significant nugget effect, and the highest assay reported to date is 50 g/t Au. Intervals are reported as downhole lengths, and true widths are not yet known due to the current level of drilling and structural understanding. No assumptions regarding metal equivalent values have been made for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation. All assays reported are for gold only.

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').*	Mineralised zones are interpreted to be steeply dipping; however, drilling to date is not sufficiently dense or appropriately oriented to establish true widths. Assay intervals for drillhole CL-26-002 are reported in this announcement as downhole lengths. Due to the current level of drilling and limited structural control, all lengths reported are down hole lengths, with true widths not yet known. True widths will be better constrained through additional drilling and continued use of oriented core.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant maps and figures illustrating drillhole collar locations and geological context are included in the body of this announcement. All figures include appropriate scales and coordinate references.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All assay results and mineralised intercepts for drillhole CL-26-002 are reported in this announcement, with a complete list of analysis results attached as Appendix A.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The 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. The recently completed drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-001 to CL-26-008, has confirmed the presence of sulphide mineralisation within the Bugow Iron Formation, consistent with the Company's geological model. Sulphide mineralisation observed during logging is interpreted to comprise predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite, with less common arsenopyrite. Negligible groundwater has been reported during the drilling program. Rudimentary bulk density determinations have been collected in the field. Geotechnical information including RQD and Structural alpha/beta data has also been recorded from all of the drill core recovered during the program. Previous multi-element analysis of selected historical drill core has not returned any significant potential deleterious or contaminating substances.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No metallurgical test work or bulk sampling has been undertaken to date.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Ongoing exploration at the Cabin Lake Gold Project will focus on compilation of the recently completed diamond drilling program and geophysics surveys. The geophysical datasets, including magnetic and induced polarisation surveys, will be integrated with drilling results to refine exploration targeting and improve understanding of structural controls on mineralisation. Follow-up drilling is planned to test extensions of mineralisation, to better constrain the geometry and true widths of mineralised zones, and investigate greenfields targets defined by the geophysics programs and additional surface mapping and sampling. Additional studies, including preliminary metallurgical test work, may be undertaken as the project advances.