ASX: FFM | TSX: FFM
Company Announcement
2 July 2026

Green Bay Copper-Gold Project, Canada

Exceptional assays show why high-grade core stands to super-charge early production profile

Latest assays such as 42m @ 6.1% CuEq and 9.8m @ 16.5% CuEq, which demonstrate the outstanding continuity of the high-grade zone, will feed into the impending economic studies

KEY POINTS

- **Drilling returns more exceptional results which extend the high-grade core zone and confirm the strong continuity of the mineralisation**
- **Given the strength of the results, FireFly will incorporate them into an updated resource model underpinning the economic studies; This means these studies will now be completed in July-August 2026**
- **The results, generated primarily from infill drilling, will be reflected in the Measured & Indicated Resource category; This category is central to the economic studies**
- **The results are particularly important because they demonstrate the strong continuity and grade of the high-grade core zone, which will be a key input to the upcoming economic studies**
- **The assays continue to demonstrate strong continuity of mineralisation across the upper copper-gold Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) lenses, the footwall stringer-style copper zone and the rich high-grade core zone which lies between the two**
- **Drilling in the +800m-long high-grade core zone has returned more continuous thick intersections including:**
    - **42.0m @ 6.1% copper equivalent (CuEq)**[1] (4.7% Cu & 1.4g/t Au) *including a high-grade VMS zone of* **9.8m @ 16.5% CuEq** (12.7% Cu & 4.0g/t Au) ***(~ true thickness)*** *in* hole *MUG26-053*
    - **51.5m @ 4.9% CuEq** (4.0% Cu & 0.9g/t Au) *including an upper zone grading* **17.0m @ 9.1% CuEq** (7.5% Cu & 1.7g/t Au) ***(~ true thickness)*** in hole *MUG26-054*
    - **50.2m @ 4.0% CuEq** (3.5% Cu & 0.4g/t Au) in hole *MUG26-036*
    - **34.4m @ 5.0% CuEq** (3.8% Cu & 1.2g/t Au) *including an upper zone grading* **14.3m @ 7.6% CuEq** (5.2% Cu & 2.5g/t Au) ***(~ true thickness)*** in hole *MUG26-028*

[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. CuEq(%) = Cu(%) + (Au(g/t) x 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) x 0.0822) + (Zn(%) x 0.15038). In the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold based on current market conditions, metallurgical test work, and historical performance achieved at the Green Bay project whilst in operation.

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- **The high-grade core zone remains open with the deepest hole drilled to date returning 49.0m @ 6.1% CuEq** *(see ASX announcement dated 16 October 2025).*
- **The upper VMS zones also continue to deliver spectacular copper and gold intersections, including:**
    - **20.7m @ 7.7% CuEq (5.9% Cu & 1.9g/t Au)** in hole *MUG26-013* ***(~ true thickness)***
    - **13.6m @ 6.8% CuEq (5.7% Cu & 1.1g/t Au)** in hole *MUG26-029* ***(~ true thickness)***
    - **17.8m @ 6.7% CuEq (5.4% Cu & 1.4g/t Au)** in hole *MUG25-279* ***(~ true thickness)***
    - **25.9m @ 6.4% CuEq (5.5% Cu & 1.0g/t Au)** in hole *MUG26-044* ***(~ true thickness)***
    - **18.6m @ 6.1% CuEq (4.5% Cu & 1.7g/t Au)** in hole *MUG26-038* ***(~ true thickness)***
    - **9.2m @ 6.1% CuEq (1.8% Cu & 4.9g/t Au)** in hole *MUG25-281* ***(~ true thickness)***
- **Significant intersections were also returned from close-spaced drilling in the footwall zone stringer-style mineralisation. These include:**
    - **35.7m @ 3.3% CuEq (3.1% Cu & 0.2g/t Au)** in hole *MUG25-278* **(~ true thickness)**
    - **25.3m @ 3.8% CuEq (3.5% Cu & 0.3g/t Au)** in hole *MUG26-008* **(~ true thickness)**
    - **43.5m @ 3.0% CuEq (2.6% Cu & 0.4g/t Au)** in hole *MUG25-285* **(~ true thickness)**
- **The current Green Bay Mineral Resource currently stands at 50.4Mt @ 2.0% CuEq in the Measured & Indicated (M&I) category and a further 29.3Mt @ 2.5% CuEq in the Inferred category** *(see ASX announcement dated 18 November 2025).*
- **The high-grade core zone contains 8.8Mt @ 3.9% CuEq of M&I, and an additional 10.9Mt @ 3.8% CuEq of Inferred, Mineral Resource** *(see ASX announcement dated 18 November 2025).*
- **Six rigs continue to operate underground at the Ming Mine**
- **Regional exploration continues with drilling of geophysical targets; Maiden drilling has commenced at the Tilt Cove project**
- **The Company is well funded to achieve its growth objectives with ~A$219.9 million in cash and liquid investments as at 31 March 2026**

FireFly Managing Director Steve Parsons said: "These are exceptional results with extremely high grades over substantial widths. They also demonstrate the strong continuity of this mineralisation. This is an outstanding combination of grade and width. The continuing of this mineralisation is a very positive indicator for the upcoming economic studies, which will assess the potential development scenarios for Green Bay.

"These results will be included in the economic studies, which are in the process of being completed, enabling us to demonstrate the financial benefits of such a rich core of mineralisation.

"With six rigs drilling underground, as well as regional exploration in progress, we intend to keep growing and upgrading the resource in parallel with economic and technical studies".

Perth, Australia, July 2, 2026, FireFly Metals Ltd (ASX, TSX: FFM) is pleased to announce more exceptional drilling results that demonstrate the strong continuity of the high-grade mineralisation at the Green Bay Copper-Gold Project in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.

Recent drilling has continued to focus on upgrading the existing Mineral Resource as part of the economic studies on the upscaled restart of mining at Green Bay.

Infill drilling of the high-grade convergent core zone (**Core Zone**) continues to return exceptional copper and gold intersections over considerable thicknesses. Latest results from the Core Zone include **42.0m @ 6.1% CuEq** and **51.5m @ 4.9% CuEq** further demonstrating continuity of what is shaping as an economically significant part of future mining plans being considered in the upcoming economic studies. The Core Zone has a current Mineral Resource of **8.8Mt @ 3.9% CuEq M&I** and **10.9Mt @ 3.8% CuEq Inferred with significant potential to grow** (see ASX announcement dated 18 November 2025). The deepest hole drilled to date returning an intersection of **49.1m @ 6.1% CuEq** (see ASX announcement dated 16 October 2025).

Drilling of the VMS lodes has confirmed the presence of strong copper and gold mineralisation to the west and down-plunge of existing mine development. This is significant because the strike width of the sulphide horizons now extends beyond 400m in places and significantly enhances the copper tonnes per vertical metre in the deposit. Recent intersections include **20.7m @ 7.7% CuEq**, **17.8m @ 6.7% CuEq** and **25.9m @ 6.4% CuEq**.

Select holes were extended to test mineralisation in the lower footwall zone that hosts copper stringer-style mineralisation. Results returned included thick high-grade zones of **25.3m @ 3.8% CuEq**, **35.7m @ 3.3% CuEq** and **43.5m @ 3.0% CuEq**.

The drill results reported in this announcement will be incorporated into an updated mid-year Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**). The current MRE for the Green Bay project stands at **50.4Mt @ 2.0% CuEq M&I** and **29.3Mt @ 2.5% CuEq Inferred** (see ASX announcement dated 18 November 2025).

The mid-year MRE upgrade will underpin the Preliminary Economic Assessment (**PEA**) / Scoping Study that is nearing completion. The study is anticipated for release in July-August 2026 to enable the recent drilling and the upgraded MRE to be incorporated into the mine plan and project economics. This assessment will highlight multiple potential development scenarios for the future operation at Green Bay.

Drilling continues underground with six rigs focused on a combination of both infill drilling and extending the known Mineral Resource in the high-grade VMS zones.

Regional exploration is starting to accelerate following the winter period. Until recently, work has focused on target generation utilising both geophysics, prospecting and historic data compilation. Two surface rigs are currently testing geophysical anomalies at Green Bay. Maiden drilling at the Company's Tilt Cove project has commenced.

FireFly is well funded to continue its growth drilling, economic studies and pre-construction early works activities. The Company has ~A$219.9M in cash and liquid investments as at 31 March 2026.

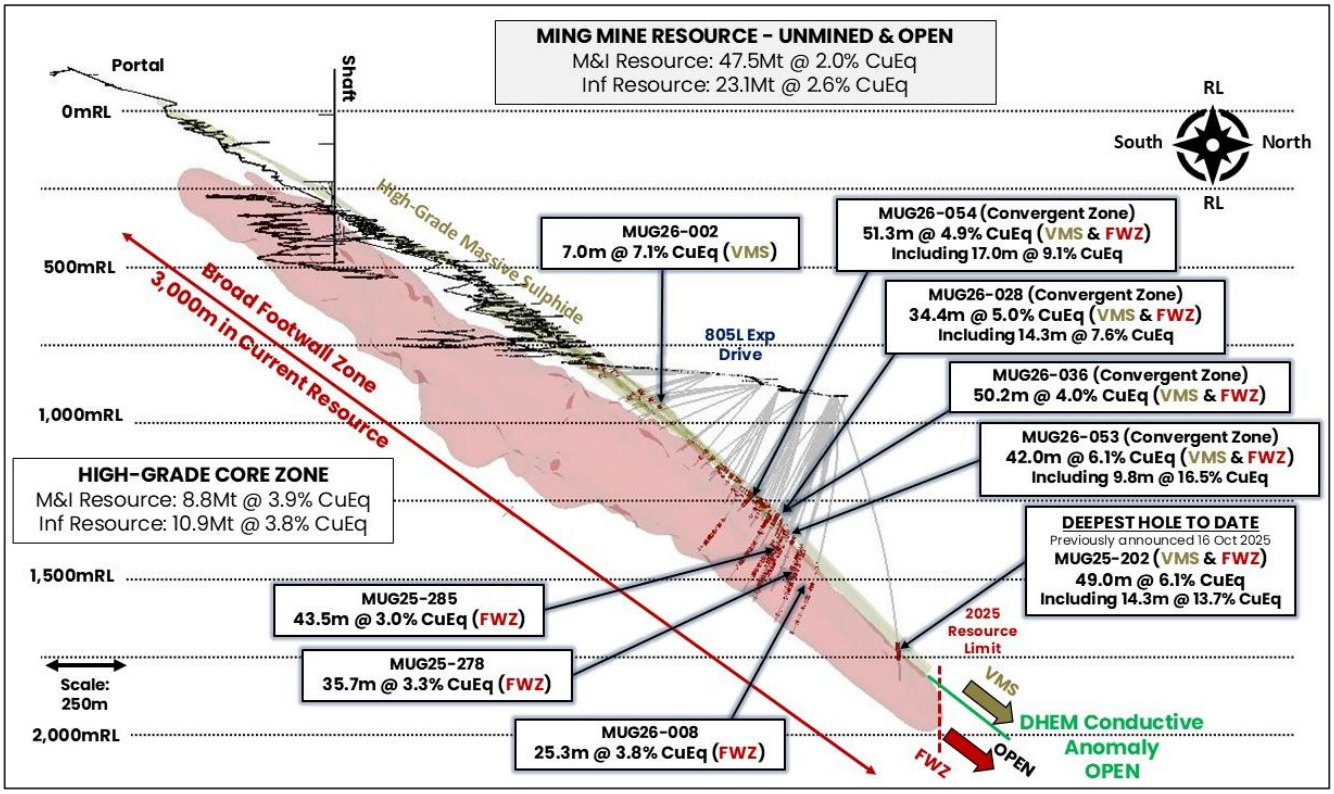

***Figure 1: Long section through the Green Bay Ming underground mine highlighting the location of select drill results <u>from this announcement only</u>. Results from both the high-grade copper-gold VMS zone and broad copper Footwall Zone are shown. The large scale DHEM conductor** (green) **beyond the edge of the current Mineral Resource highlights strong potential for the Mineral Resource to continue.** Drill assays >0.5% copper are shown in red. All intersections downhole thickness. Refer to Appendix B for all drill results and locations.*

About the Drilling Results

Drilling at the Ming underground copper-gold mine recommenced following FireFly's acquisition of the Green Bay Copper-Gold Project in October 2023. In total, FireFly has completed ~192,000m of underground diamond drilling up to 31 May 2026.

This announcement contains the results of 67 completed drill holes. The drilling results focus on infill drilling and holes targeting the lateral margins of the mineralisation. Logging and analysis of additional drill holes is ongoing.

There are two distinct styles of mineralisation present at the Ming Mine, consisting of a series of upper copper-gold rich VMS lenses underlain by a broad copper-rich stringer zone, known as the Footwall Zone (**FWZ**).

The FWZ is extensive, with the copper stringer mineralisation observed over thicknesses of ~150m and widths exceeding 200m. The known strike of the mineralisation defined to date is three kilometres and it remains open down-plunge.

The high-grade Core Zone consists of the VMS and the upper FWZ mineralisation where the two styles converge down-plunge. The Core Zone has a current Mineral Resource of 8.8Mt @ 3.9% CuEq M&I and 10.9Mt @ 3.8% CuEq.

Six drill rigs are currently operating underground, with the focus split between both step-out extension (two rigs) and infill Mineral Resource conversion drilling (four rigs).

All drilling reported in this announcement has been conducted from the 805L drill drive. Whilst this development is currently being utilised for exploration, it will form an important part of future mine infrastructure for the potential upscaled operation.

Additional development has been completed from this drive to position the rigs to test for high grade extensions of the 1806 and 1807 VMS lodes. The location of drill platforms and holes reported in this announcement are presented in **Figure 2.** Significant assay results are presented in **Appendix B** of this announcement.

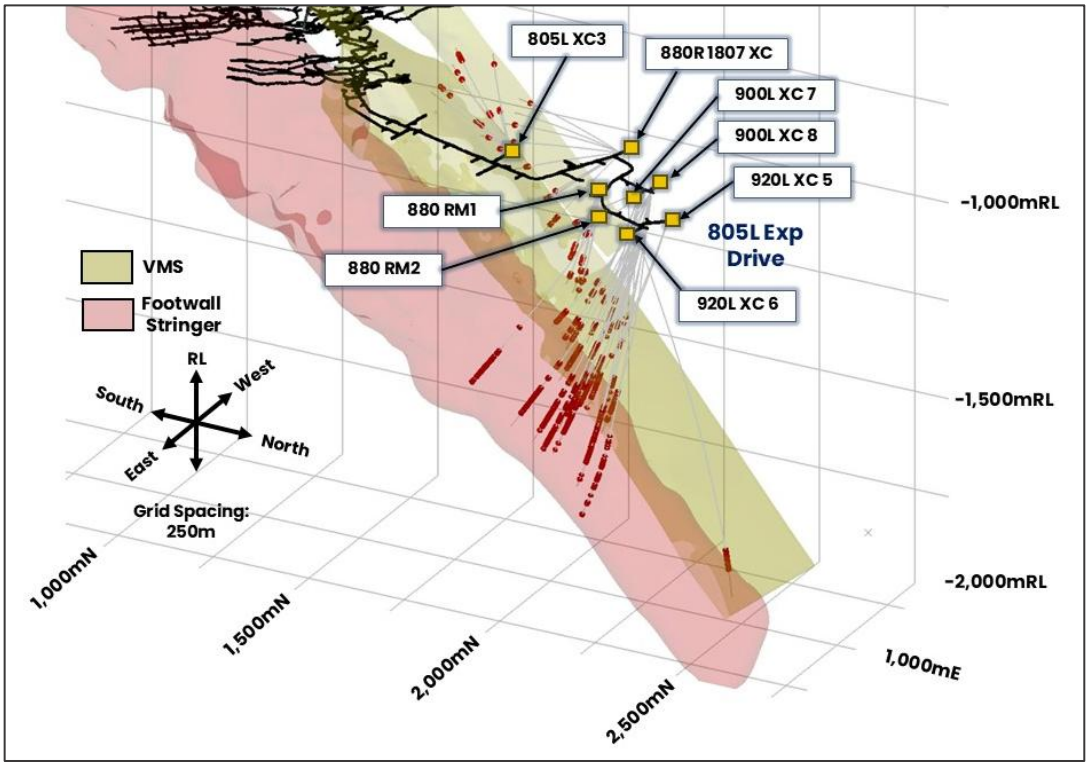

Figure 2: Isometric view of the Ming Mine 805L Exploration Drive showing the location of drill platforms and drilling reported in this announcement*. Assay results greater than 0.5% Cu are shown in red.*

Resource Conversion Drilling

805L Exploration Drive Crosscut 3 West

The drilling reported from the mid-section of the 805L Exploration drive (Crosscut 3 West) focused on upgrading the data density of the Inferred Mineral Resource reported in MRE announced by the Company on 18 November 2025 (**November 2025 MRE**).

Drilling focused on conversion of the western peripheral margins of the high-grade VMS zones which will potentially form an important high-grade component in the early years of an upscaled restart of production at the Ming Mine. The zones at the margins of the VMS lenses are typically

gold-rich which is likely the result of lateral variations in both fluid composition and fluid depositional temperature.

Results from the 805L Crosscut 3 are summarised in **Table 1**.

Hole Number	Style	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %	Comments
					Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %		
MUG25_257	VMS	285.1	287.4	2.3	3.20	4.9	31.3	1.36	7.68	Multiple gold-rich VMS zones separated by post-mineral gabbro
	VMS	291.4	296.7	5.3	0.80	1.6	6.2	0.24	2.17	
MUG25_262	VMS	262.9	269.2	6.3	1.72	1.4	11.7	0.83	3.08	VMS zone at outer western margin
MUG25_264	VMS	254.8	261.6	6.8	2.49	2.5	28.7	2.24	5.12	Copper-gold VMS zone
MUG25_272	VMS	465.2	489.8	24.7	1.39	2.6	20.8	0.38	3.74	Multiple gold-dominated VMS zones including a 2.6m intersection grading 9.9g/t Au
	VMS	501.4	504.0	2.6	4.38	9.9	38.3	1.80	13.14	
MUG26_001	FWZ	526.8	528.8	2.0	1.17	0.1	1.2	0.06	1.26	Isolated copper stringers in the FW
MUG26_039	VMS	340.9	347.0	6.1	4.40	3.7	27.9	1.33	7.91	VMS with high-grade copper and gold

Table 1: Drill results from the 805L Exploration Drive Crosscut 3 West. *All results presented are downhole intervals. Based on drill angles and interpreted geology the true thickness is approximately 60-75% of the reported downhole interval for holes drilled in the 805L Crosscut 3.*

880R 1807 Crosscut

Drilling completed from the 880L 1807 Remuck was designed to test down-plunge extents of the western margin of the VMS lodes. The three holes that successfully reached target intersected copper and/or gold rich VMS style mineralisation (**Table 2**).

Hole Number	Style	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %	Comments
					Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %		
MUG26_002	VMS	308.2	315.2	7.0	4.62	2.7	27.3	0.40	7.09	Copper and gold rich VMS zone
MUG26_023	VMS	273.2	281.7	8.6	1.80	2.0	20.7	2.97	4.05	Zinc-rich copper and gold zone
MUG26_043	VMS	422.8	425.3	2.4	0.38	2.2	13.7	0.06	2.29	Thin gold-dominated VMS zone at the margins of the channel

Table 2: Drill results from the 880R 1807 Crosscut. *All results presented are downhole intervals. Based on drill angles and interpreted geology the true thickness is approximately 75-80% of the reported downhole interval for holes drilled in the 880R 1807 crosscut.*

880R Remuck 1 and 2

The drilling completed from the 880 Remuck bays 1 and two focused on infill drilling of the eastern high-grade VMS zones with select holes continued deeper into the footwall stringer mineralisation.

The VMS mineralisation intersected to the east is typically copper-dominant with moderate to locally high-gold grades.

Results from the 880R Remuck bays are summarised in **Table 3**.

Hole Number	Style	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %	Comments
					Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %		
MUG25_246	VMS	314.3	318.4	4.1	5.40	2.0	13.8	1.14	7.33	High grade copper and gold VMS
MUG25_250	FWZ	505.9	511.8	5.9	1.56	0.1	1.4	0.04	1.64	Multiple zones of moderately grading footwall stringer veins from ~506m to ~580m
	FWZ	528.8	539.0	10.2	1.79	0.1	1.5	0.02	1.87	
	FWZ	546.3	562.4	16.2	1.31	0.1	1.3	0.02	1.37	
	FWZ	567.5	579.4	11.9	1.59	0.1	1.7	0.03	1.66	
MUG25_255	VMS	319.8	330.3	10.5	3.05	1.8	16.5	1.50	4.86	Thick zone of copper dominated VMS mineralisation
MUG25_260	VMS	322.8	332.5	9.8	5.04	1.8	12.9	1.34	6.80	Thick and high-grade copper and gold VMS
MUG25_263	VMS	342.1	345.0	2.9	1.25	0.5	3.3	0.60	1.78	Thin VMS zone with gabbro dykes
MUG25_265	VMS	326.5	330.3	3.8	2.43	1.2	13.9	1.98	3.82	Copper-gold VMS
MUG25_270	VMS	329.4	338.8	9.4	2.66	1.4	12.5	2.03	4.26	An upper copper-gold VMS underlain by a gold rich zone devoid of copper
	VMS	340.5	348.0	7.5	0.03	1.1	7.4	0.56	1.08	
MUG25_277	VMS	329.5	341.3	11.8	2.32	1.2	11.2	1.56	3.62	Thick moderately grading VMS zone with both copper and gold
MUG25_283	VMS	365.3	369.2	3.9	1.39	1.2	16.8	0.67	2.62	VMS zone at mineralisation margins

Table 3: Drill results from the 880R Remuck 1 and 2 drill cuddies. *All results presented are approximate true thickness unless otherwise stated.*

900L Crosscuts 7 and 8

900L Crosscuts 7 and 8 were mined during 2026 as drill platforms to test the western zones of the VMS mineralisation.

Work completed from the 900L crosscuts 7 and 8 was focused on infilling and extending the western margins of the Ming North VMS lode. This drilling successfully demonstrated both down-plunge and lateral continuity of the zones, highlighted by intersections including **20.7m @ 7.7% CuEq**, **9.3m @ 7.0% CuEq** and **17.8m @ 6.7% CuEq**.

Select holes were extended to test footwall mineralisation.

Drilling completed from the 900L Crosscuts 7 and 8 reported in this announcement is summarised in **Table 4**.

Hole Number	Style	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %	Comments
					Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %		
MUG25_261	VMS	400.3	403.4	3.1	7.99	2.6	19.0	1.65	10.55	High-grade copper and gold VMS
MUG25_267	VMS	390.1	399.4	9.3	5.10	1.6	20.3	2.94	7.00	Thick zone of copper-dominated high grade VMS
MUG25_273	VMS	375.9	378.2	2.3	4.04	1.4	14.9	0.56	5.41	Multiple VMS horizons intersected separated by ~13m
	VMS	391.1	396.9	5.8	1.95	0.8	4.2	0.17	2.66	
MUG25_279	VMS	384.2	401.9	17.8	5.40	1.3	15.8	0.36	6.69	Thick high-grade upper VMS grading into sericite-rich upper-footwall stringer mineralisation
	FWZ	413.0	415.0	2.0	1.85	0.1	1.7	0.06	1.99	
	FWZ	423.1	426.0	2.9	1.36	0.1	1.1	0.18	1.49	
MUG25_280	VMS	383.5	387.7	4.2	2.71	1.1	13.4	2.96	4.20	Copper-gold VMS horizon
MUG26_003	VMS	404.0	416.8	12.8	3.02	2.0	12.6	3.33	5.28	Thick copper and gold VMS
MUG26_013	VMS	375.0	395.7	20.7	5.90	1.9	14.1	0.74	7.71	Massive sulphide zone transitioning into footwall stringer mineralisation
	FWZ	411.0	416.8	5.8	3.39	0.2	3.8	0.22	3.63	
MUG26_015	VMS	389.5	400.0	10.6	3.72	1.7	20.0	3.57	5.82	VMS zone with strong copper and gold grades with high silver and zinc contents
MUG26_029	VMS	377.0	390.6	13.6	5.72	1.1	15.4	0.40	6.83	Chalcopyrite-dominated VMS zone
MUG26_031	VMS	373.5	382.7	9.2	2.18	1.0	14.6	2.75	3.56	Moderately grading pyrite-dominated VMS
MUG26_038	VMS	369.7	388.3	18.6	4.48	1.7	17.2	0.80	6.13	Thick zone of copper and gold mineralisation grading into footwall stringers
MUG26_042	VMS	387.3	398.8	11.6	2.94	2.5	19.1	0.78	5.23	Copper-gold VMS
MUG26_046	VMS	391.0	395.5	4.5	3.05	3.1	30.9	1.61	6.09	Polymetallic copper-gold VMS intersection with high silver grade

Table 4: Drill results from the 900L Crosscuts 7 and 8. *All results presented are approximate true thickness unless otherwise stated.*

900L Crosscuts 5 and 6

The 900L crosscuts 5 and 6 are the northern-most drill positions in the 805L exploration drive. Drilling completed from crosscuts 5 and 6 reported in this announcement focused on the conversion of Inferred Mineral Resources to the higher confidence M&I category for inclusion in the upcoming economic studies.

The drilling successfully demonstrated continuity of the convergent high-grade core zone, with notable intersections including **42.0m @ 6.1% CuEq**, **51.5m @ 4.9% CuEq**, **34.4m @ 5.0% CuEq** and **50.2m @ 4.0% CuEq**.

Infill drilling of the footwall stringer zone successfully confirmed thick and continuous mineralisation with key intersections including **25.3m @ 3.8% CuEq**, **35.7m @ 3.3% CuEq** and **30.1m @ 2.1% CuEq**.

A summary of the results of drilling from the 900L Crosscuts 5 and 6 is presented in **Table 5**.

Hole Number	Style	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %	Comments
					Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %		
MUG25_247	VMS	441.8	444.1	2.3	3.68	5.9	64.8	0.62	9.12	Thin high-grade upper VMS zone with multiple lower footwall stringer intersections
	FWZ	533.2	539.0	5.9	1.52	0.2	1.7	0.15	1.71	
	FWZ	555.0	579.0	24.0	1.00	0.1	1.0	0.01	1.06	
	FWZ	602.5	622.0	19.6	1.40	0.1	1.9	0.01	1.45	

Hole Number	Style	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %	Comments
					Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %		
MUG25_258	FWZ	517.0	529.0	12.0	1.33	0.2	1.3	0.10	1.51	Multiple footwall stringer style intersections highlighted by a thick zone grading 31.3m @ 2.1% CuEq from 628.8m
	FWZ	557.3	566.0	8.7	1.82	0.2	1.9	0.03	2.04	
	FWZ	598.0	603.2	5.2	1.39	0.1	1.2	0.01	1.46	
	FWZ	628.8	660.0	31.3	1.97	0.1	2.4	0.01	2.07	
MUG25_266	VMS	457.0	459.9	2.9	1.81	0.9	10.3	3.56	3.19	Thin upper VMS underlain by two thick FW stringer zones both grading over 2% CuEq
	FWZ	512.0	529.8	17.8	1.86	0.4	2.6	0.02	2.18	
	FWZ	536.3	573.0	36.8	1.98	0.1	1.8	0.11	2.08	
MUG25_276	VMS	464.3	469.0	4.8	0.87	1.5	13.6	0.90	2.38	Gold-dominant pyritic VMS above multiple FW stringer zone intersections
	VMS	473.0	479.0	6.0	3.53	2.1	28.9	0.58	5.58	
	FWZ	567.0	599.0	32.0	1.41	0.1	1.5	0.18	1.50	
	FWZ	607.0	613.0	6.0	1.62	0.1	2.5	0.15	1.74	
MUG25_278	VMS	460.8	468.2	7.4	2.14	1.2	8.6	0.82	3.33	Strong upper VMS over two thick coherent zones of footwall stringer veins
	FWZ	484.1	519.8	35.7	3.07	0.2	3.2	0.04	3.27	
	FWZ	531.1	548.7	17.6	1.64	0.1	1.2	0.04	1.74	
MUG25_281	VMS	509.2	518.4	9.2	1.79	4.9	21.5	0.49	6.09	Gold-dominated thick VMS with two coherent zones of stringer mineralisation
	FWZ	580.5	588.5	8.0	2.09	0.2	1.7	0.11	2.33	
	FWZ	612.8	642.9	30.1	1.92	0.1	2.0	0.32	2.06	
MUG25_285	VMS / FWZ	461.1	506.4	45.3	2.61	0.4	4.3	0.29	3.01	Convergent zone with a high-grade upper VMS transitioning immediately into FW stringers
MUG26_005	VMS	452.9	457.3	4.4	0.79	2.6	26.8	0.59	3.23	Gold-dominated upper VMS with multiple lower-grade stringer intersections between ~513m and 634m
	FWZ	513.3	519.0	5.7	1.57	0.2	2.7	0.13	1.79	
	FWZ	570.1	582.0	12.0	1.27	0.1	1.1	0.01	1.33	
	FWZ	595.0	602.8	7.8	1.12	0.0	1.1	0.01	1.17	
	FWZ	607.2	634.0	26.8	1.35	0.1	1.7	0.01	1.42	
MUG26_008	VMS	484.2	489.9	5.8	2.90	0.4	6.0	0.25	3.30	Upper massive sulphide horizon with a high-grade upper footwall stringer zone ~24m beneath the VMS
	FWZ	513.3	538.5	25.3	3.54	0.3	3.8	0.06	3.79	
	FWZ	561.1	568.0	6.9	1.88	0.1	1.5	0.06	1.98	
MUG26_022	VMS	506.2	510.1	3.9	2.51	4.3	65.1	0.86	6.72	Copper-gold VMS with multiple FWZ intersections
	FWZ	550.3	553.1	2.8	2.19	0.2	2.4	0.05	2.39	
	FWZ	563.3	575.9	12.6	1.55	0.4	2.1	0.02	1.88	
	FWZ	588.6	608.0	19.4	1.84	0.1	1.8	0.14	1.95	
MUG26_028	VMS / FWZ	436.9	471.3	34.4	3.81	1.2	11.0	0.56	4.98	Convergent Core Zone including an upper VMS zone grading 14.3m @ 7.6% CuEq
Including	*VMS*	*436.9*	*451.2*	*14.3*	*5.16*	*2.5*	*21.4*	*1.21*	*7.62*	
MUG26_036	VMS / FWZ	425.9	476.1	50.2	3.50	0.4	5.1	0.73	3.97	High-grade convergent Core Zone with VMS immediately grading into a high-grade enriched FW stringer zone grading 32.4m @ 4.7% CuEq
Including	*VMS*	*425.9*	*437.7*	*11.8*	*2.25*	*0.6*	*7.4*	*2.87*	*3.22*	
Including	*FWZ*	*443.7*	*476.1*	*32.4*	*4.52*	*0.1*	*1.6*	*0.02*	*4.66*	
MUG26_040	VMS	571.0	573.0	2.0	3.21	1.9	7.7	0.20	4.89	Thin upper VMS over multiple zones of stringer mineralisation
	FWZ	604.0	612.0	8.0	2.06	0.3	2.3	0.10	2.34	
	FWZ	625.0	628.0	3.0	4.04	0.3	4.3	0.02	4.35	
MUG26_044	VMS	468.2	494.1	25.9	5.48	1.0	8.4	0.21	6.43	High-grade thick VMS zone with some FW stringers towards the base
MUG26_045	VMS	453.4	457.0	3.6	1.96	0.6	5.8	0.33	2.54	Moderate VMS

Hole Number	Style	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %	Comments
					Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %		
MUG26_053	VMS / FWZ	413.1	455.1	42.0	4.74	1.4	10.0	0.84	6.13	Core Zone with an extremely high-grade upper VMS grading 9.8m @ 16.5% CuEq
Including	*VMS*	*421.6*	*431.4*	*9.8*	*12.68*	*4.0*	*27.8*	*1.60*	*16.46*	
MUG26_054	VMS / FWZ	404.7	456.1	51.5	3.99	0.9	9.0	0.87	4.91	Core Zone with a high-grade zone grading 17m @ 9.1% CuEq
Including	*VMS*	*415.0*	*432.0*	*17.0*	*7.48*	*1.7*	*17.4*	*0.72*	*9.09*	

Table 5: Drill results from the 900L Crosscuts 5 and 6. *All results presented are approximate true thickness unless otherwise stated.*

2026 Forward Work Plans

The FireFly growth strategy remains focused on advancing the Green Bay project towards the resumption of upscaled copper and gold production. Near term activities remain focused on:

- **Upgrading the Mineral Resource**, through infill drilling, from Inferred to M&I Mineral Resource
- **Mineral Resource Growth**, through down-plunge drilling;
- Completion of the **Preliminary Economic Assessment** in July/August 2026;
- Advancement of **permitting, engineering and early works** to support future development scenarios; and
- **New Discoveries** from both underground and surface regional exploration drilling.

Green Bay (Ming Mine) Mineral Resource Development

As of 31 May 2026, the Company had completed ~192,000 metres of underground diamond drilling. Six underground rigs will continue to advance the underground Mineral Resource conversion and extension activities for the foreseeable future.

Near-term underground drilling will **remain focused on infill definition to upgrade areas of Inferred to the higher confidence M&I Mineral Resources** ahead of economic studies into resuming upscaled production at Green Bay. The decision to focus on infill drilling is driven by numerous factors, including:

- The requirement for a **minimum of 70% M&I Mineral Resources** in early-stage economic studies. Conversion drilling also has the potential to generate shareholder value through maximising the quantity of economic material available for incorporation into mine plans resulting in longer mine life in the initial study;
- Future potential **Ore Reserves can only be generated from M&I Mineral Resources**;
- **M&I** Mineral Resources can be **incorporated into Feasibility Studies**; and
- **De-risking** the project by further increasing confidence in the geological model and grade estimation.

Green Bay (Ming Mine) Mineral Resource Growth

Mineral Resource growth in coming months will be driven by testing down plunge extensions of the high-grade VMS channels parallel to the Ming North lode. Drilling in this announcement shows the 1806 VMS continues at depth and Mineral Resource additions are expected from this zone.

A MRE update is planned and will incorporate drilling completed since the issue of the previous estimate in November 2025. This update will be the estimate used to complete the first economic studies.

Economic Studies

Economic and technical studies on the upscaled resumption of copper and gold production at Green Bay are well underway.

The study, intended for completion in July/August 2026, will meet the criteria of a Scoping Study (in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code 2012**)) and Preliminary Economic Assessment (in Canadian National Instrument NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (**NI 43-101**)).

The study will consider various development scenarios for the project, including several haulage scenarios (e.g., shaft, decline), annual production rates (scale), and life of mine metal production.

Project Development

The Company has secured conditional release from further Environmental Assessment by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador for a start-up mining and processing operation (see ASX announcement dated 5 August 2025). FireFly has now satisfied conditions of the release and has commenced applying for permits. The Company has commenced selective low-cost seasonal early works to prepare the Project for future development and construction.

Regional & Generative Exploration

Regional exploration is accelerating following a scheduled winter hiatus. Recent activity has focused on target generation incorporating both geophysics survey and interpretation, prospecting programs and compilation of historic datasets. Two surface diamond drill rigs are currently testing geophysical anomalies in the areas south of the Ming Mine. A third surface rig has commenced drilling at the Company's Tilt Cove project.

Balance Sheet and Funding Position

FireFly is well-funded to execute its growth drilling program, economic studies and pre-construction early works activities. As at 31 March 2026, the Company has approximately A$219.9 million in cash and liquid investments.

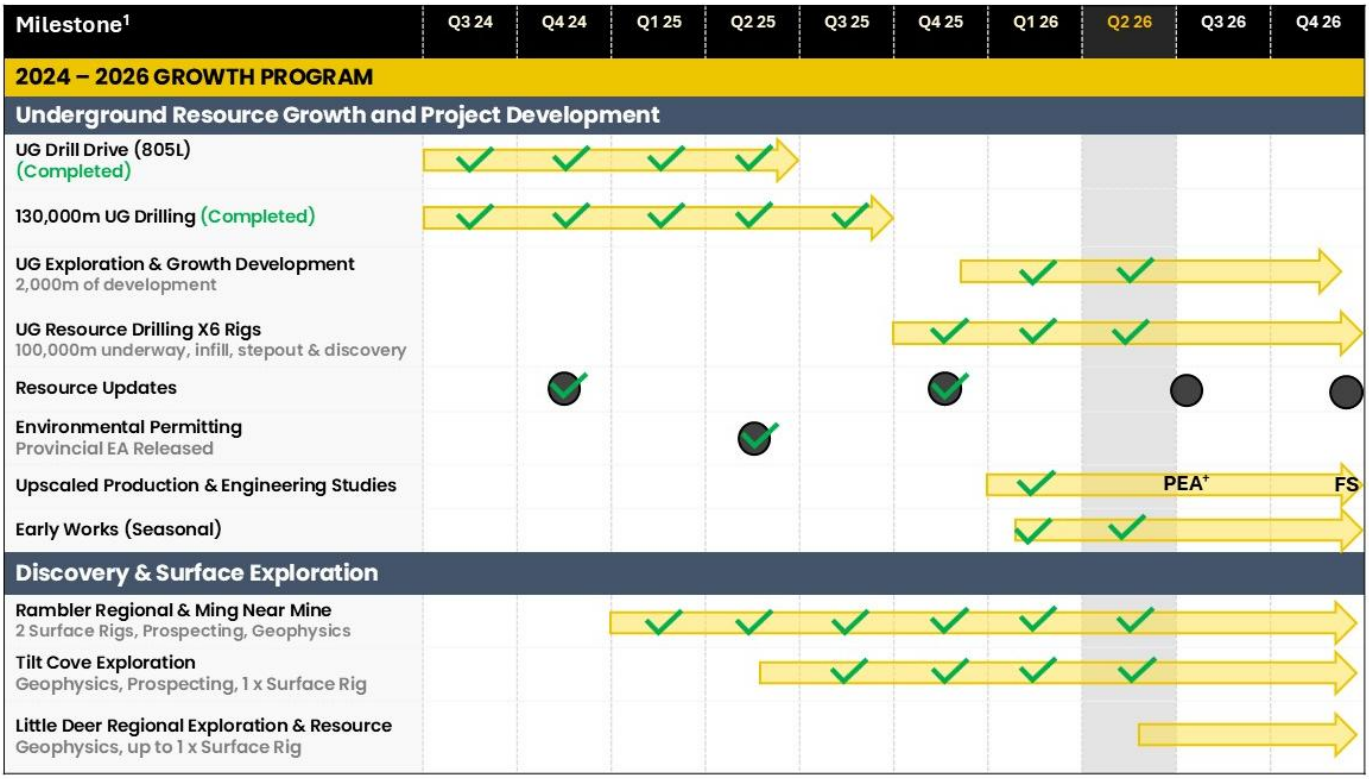

Figure 3: Timeline of key activities at the Green Bay copper-gold project.

1. Please note that timeframes are indicative and may be subject to change.

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ABOUT FIREFLY METALS LTD

FireFly Metals Ltd (ASX, TSX: FFM | OTCPK: FFMFF) 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 50.4Mt of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at 2.0% for 1,016Kt copper equivalent (**CuEq**) and 29.3Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources at 2.5% for 722Kt CuEq, prepared and disclosed 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**). The Company has a clear strategy to rapidly grow the copper-gold Mineral Resource to demonstrate a globally significant copper-gold asset.

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

Further information regarding FireFly Metals Ltd is available on the ASX platform (ASX: FFM) or the Company's website www.fireflymetals.com.au or SEDAR+ www.sedarplus.ca.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Mineral Resource Estimate – Green Bay Project

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Green Bay Project referred to in this announcement and set out in Appendix A was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 18 November 2025, titled 'Mineral Resource increases 51% to 1.4Mt of copper and 1.1Moz of gold' and is also set out in the Technical Report for the Ming Copper-Gold Mine, titled 'National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, FireFly Metals Ltd, Green Bay Ming Mine Copper-Gold Project, Newfoundland' with an issue date of 1 December 2025 and a Mineral Resource effective date of 18 November 2025, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Mineral Resource Estimate – Little Deer

The Mineral Resource Estimate for Little Deer referred to in this announcement 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 Report for the Little Deer Copper Project, titled 'Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Little Deer Complex Copper Deposits, Newfoundland, Canada' with an effective date of 26 June 2024, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Metal equivalents

Metal equivalents for the Mineral Resource Estimates and 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 Mineral Resource grades for the metals are set out in Appendix A of this announcement. Individual grades for the metals for the reporting of metal equivalents for Exploration Results are set out in the ASX announcements in which the Exploration Results were first reported by the Company.

Copper equivalents for the Mineral Resource Estimates do not include zinc and were calculated based on the formula:

$$CuEq(\%) = Cu(\%) + (Au(g/t) \times 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) \times 0.00822).$$

Copper equivalents for the Exploration Results include zinc and were calculated based on the formula:

$$CuEq(\%) = Cu(\%) + (Au(g/t) \times 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) \times 0.00822) + (Zn(\%) \times 0.15038)$$

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 (gold and silver) 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 calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold based on current market conditions, metallurgical test work, the Company's operational experience and, where relevant, historical performance achieved at the Green Bay project whilst in operation.

Exploration Results
The exploration results referred to in this announcement were first reported by the Company in the ASX announcements cross-referenced in this announcement.

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 referred to or cross-referenced in this announcement and that, in the case of Mineral Resource Estimates, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the 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 announcements.

Mineral Resource Estimates and Exploration Results
Mineral Resource Estimates and Exploration Results are calculated in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and NI 43-101.

Competent 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 Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cooke is a full-time employee of, and holds securities in, the Company. 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 JORC Code 2012. Mr Cooke has reviewed this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

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. Mr Gutierrez is a full-time employee of, and holds securities in, the Company. Mr Gutierrez 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 JORC Code 2012 and a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. Mr Gutierrez has reviewed this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

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, and those risks outlined in the Company's public disclosures.

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 Resource Estimate

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	6.3	1.5	94	0.3	50	1.9	388	1.7
Indicated	41.2	1.7	708	0.4	488	3.2	4,320	2.1
TOTAL M&I	**47.5**	**1.7**	**802**	**0.4**	**537**	**3.1**	**4,708**	**2.0**
Inferred	**23.1**	**2.0**	**456**	**0.7**	**553**	**5.9**	**4,379**	**2.6**

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	6.3	1.5	94	0.3	50	1.9	388	1.7
Indicated	44.1	1.7	769	0.4	496	3.3	4,638	2.1
TOTAL M&I	**50.4**	**1.7**	**863**	**0.3**	**546**	**3.1**	**5,026**	**2.0**
Inferred	**29.3**	**1.9**	**566**	**0.6**	**563**	**5.1**	**4,810**	**2.5**

1. FireFly Metals Ltd Mineral Resource Estimates for the Green Bay Copper-Gold Project, incorporating the Ming Deposit and Little Deer Complex, are prepared and 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 Estimates 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. These assumptions are made of the basis of historical production at the Ming Mine and additional metallurgical test work. Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula: CuEq(%) = Cu(%) + (Au(g/t) x 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) x 0.00822).
4. Totals may vary due to rounding.

APPENDIX B – Significant Intersection Table

Collar co-ordinates and orientation are listed in the local Ming Mine grid, which is rotated +35 degrees from NAD83 True North. Significant intersections reported are those above a 1% 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 width (**TW**) unless otherwise noted.

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 %	
MUG25_235	1,206.9	2,355.8	-917.0	182	- 68	234	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_242	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	210	5	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_246	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	215	-67	357	314.3	318.4	4.1	5.40	2.0	13.8	1.14	7.33
MUG25_247	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	176	-70	690	441.8	444.1	2.3	3.68	5.9	64.8	0.62	9.12
							498.0	501.5	3.5	1.33	0.5	1.8	0.07	1.75
							533.2	539.0	5.9	1.52	0.2	1.7	0.15	1.71
							555.0	579.0	24.0	1.00	0.1	1.0	0.01	1.06
							602.5	622.0	19.6	1.40	0.1	1.9	0.01	1.45
MUG25_248	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	224	-5	45	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_250	1,222.1	2,255.1	-906.4	162	-63	615	505.9	511.8	5.9	1.56	0.1	1.4	0.04	1.64
							528.8	539.0	10.2	1.79	0.1	1.5	0.02	1.87
							546.3	562.4	16.2	1.31	0.1	1.3	0.02	1.37
							567.5	579.4	11.9	1.59	0.1	1.7	0.03	1.66
MUG25_251	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	223	-75	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_255	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	223	-57	357	319.8	330.3	10.5	3.05	1.8	16.5	1.50	4.86
MUG25_256	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	172	-76	45	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_257	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	226	-9	363	285.1	287.4	2.3 (1.6m TW)	3.20	4.9	31.3	1.36	7.68
							291.4	296.7	5.3 (4.8m TW)	0.80	1.6	6.2	0.24	2.17
MUG25_258	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	172	-76	696	517.0	529.0	12.0	1.33	0.2	1.3	0.10	1.51
							557.3	566.0	8.7	1.82	0.2	1.9	0.03	2.04

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 %	
MUG25_258							598.0	603.2	5.2	1.39	0.1	1.2	0.01	1.46
Continued							611.0	614.0	3.0	1.20	0.0	0.9	0.01	1.24
							628.8	660.0	31.3	1.97	0.1	2.4	0.01	2.07
MUG25_260	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	227	-64	381	322.8	332.5	9.8	5.04	1.8	12.9	1.34	6.80
MUG25_261	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	185	-79	450	400.3	403.4	3.1	7.99	2.6	19.0	1.65	10.55
MUG25_262	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	229	-15	375	262.9	269.2	6.3 (4.4m TW)	1.72	1.4	11.7	0.83	3.08
MUG25_263	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	235	-70	414	342.1	345.0	2.9	1.25	0.5	3.3	0.60	1.78
MUG25_264	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	234	-22	375	254.8	261.6	6.8 (4.8m TW)	2.49	2.5	28.7	2.24	5.12
MUG25_265	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	227	-51	360	326.5	330.3	3.8	2.43	1.2	13.9	1.98	3.82
MUG25_266	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	175	-74	641	457.0	459.9	2.9	1.81	0.9	10.3	3.56	3.19
							476.7	478.7	2.0	1.91	0.3	3.9	0.05	2.21
							484.6	486.8	2.2	1.66	0.1	2.6	0.09	1.77
							512.0	529.8	17.8	1.86	0.4	2.6	0.02	2.18
							536.3	573.0	36.8	1.98	0.1	1.8	0.11	2.08
MUG25_267	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	193	-74	429	390.1	399.4	9.3	5.10	1.6	20.3	2.94	7.00
MUG25_268	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	162	-72	48	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_269	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	187	-75	210	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_270	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	233	-57	375	329.4	338.8	9.4	2.66	1.4	12.5	2.03	4.26
							340.5	348.0	7.5	0.03	1.1	7.4	0.56	1.08
MUG25_271	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	162	-72	147	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_272	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	223	7	540	465.2	489.8	24.7 (16.0m TW)	1.39	2.6	20.8	0.38	3.74
							501.4	504.0	2.6 (1.7m TW)	4.38	9.9	38.3	1.80	13.14
MUG25_273	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	197	-68	408	375.9	378.2	2.3	4.04	1.4	14.9	0.56	5.41
							391.1	396.9	5.8	1.95	0.8	4.2	0.17	2.66

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 %	
MUG25_274	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	187	-75	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_275	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	162	-72	143	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_276	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	187	-75	711	464.3	469.0	4.8	0.87	1.5	13.6	0.90	2.38
							473.0	479.0	6.0	3.53	2.1	28.9	0.58	5.58
							543.9	547.0	3.1	1.31	0.1	1.1	0.16	1.42
							567.0	599.0	32.0	1.41	0.1	1.5	0.18	1.50
							607.0	613.0	6.0	1.62	0.1	2.5	0.15	1.74
MUG25_277	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	230	-64	375	329.5	341.3	11.8	2.32	1.2	11.2	1.56	3.62
MUG25_278	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	175	-78	642	460.8	468.2	7.4	2.14	1.2	8.6	0.82	3.33
							484.1	519.8	35.7	3.07	0.2	3.2	0.04	3.27
							531.1	548.7	17.6	1.64	0.1	1.2	0.04	1.74
MUG25_279	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	162	-72	471	384.2	401.9	17.8	5.40	1.3	15.8	0.36	6.69
							413.0	415.0	2.0	1.85	0.1	1.7	0.06	1.99
							423.1	426.0	2.9	1.36	0.1	1.1	0.18	1.49
MUG25_280	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	205	-64	411	383.5	387.7	4.2	2.71	1.1	13.4	2.96	4.20
MUG25_281	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	190	-83	753	509.2	518.4	9.2	1.79	4.9	21.5	0.49	6.09
							580.5	588.5	8.0	2.09	0.2	1.7	0.11	2.33
							595.0	598.0	3.0	1.27	0.1	1.1	0.09	1.38
							612.8	642.9	30.1	1.92	0.1	2.0	0.32	2.06
							725.4	728.4	3.0	1.56	0.3	4.6	0.04	1.81
MUG25_282	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	190	-78	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_283	1,117.0	2,190.3	-894.0	236	-43	438	365.3	369.2	3.9	1.39	1.2	16.8	0.67	2.62
MUG25_284	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	206	-78	36	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG25_285	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	190	-78	575	461.1	506.4	45.3	2.61	0.4	4.3	0.29	3.01
MUG26_001	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	232	8	547	526.8	528.8	2.0 (1.2m TW)	1.17	0.1	1.2	0.06	1.26

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 %	
MUG26_002	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	192	-20	357	308.2	315.2	7.0 (5.6m TW)	4.62	2.7	27.3	0.40	7.09
MUG26_003	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	206	-78	432	404.0	416.8	12.8	3.02	2.0	12.6	3.33	5.28
MUG26_004	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	159	-73	72	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_005	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	179	-73	690	452.9	457.3	4.4	0.79	2.6	26.8	0.59	3.23
							513.3	519.0	5.7	1.57	0.2	2.7	0.13	1.79
							546.5	550.0	3.5	1.55	0.2	1.9	0.04	1.70
							570.1	582.0	12.0	1.27	0.1	1.1	0.01	1.33
							595.0	602.8	7.8	1.12	0.0	1.1	0.01	1.17
							607.2	634.0	26.8	1.35	0.1	1.7	0.01	1.42
MUG26_006	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	155	-73	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_007	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	209	-72	9	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_008	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	191	-89	620	484.2	489.9	5.8	2.90	0.4	6.0	0.25	3.30
							513.3	538.5	25.3	3.54	0.3	3.8	0.06	3.79
							561.1	568.0	6.9	1.88	0.1	1.5	0.06	1.98
MUG26_009	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	209	-72	423	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_010	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	155	-73	6	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_011	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	155	-73	22	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_012	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	191	-38	330	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_013	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	155	-73	453	375.0	395.7	20.7	5.90	1.9	14.1	0.74	7.71
							411.0	416.8	5.8	3.39	0.2	3.8	0.22	3.63
MUG26_014	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	230	-4	429	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_015	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	213	-67	414	389.5	400.0	10.6	3.72	1.7	20.0	3.57	5.82
MUG26_016	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	200	-36	351	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_017	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	190	-87	111	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_018	962.6	2,163.8	-877.0	209	-36	348	No Significant Assays							

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 %	
MUG26_019	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	197	-75	51	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_020	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	222	-75	459	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_021	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	190	-87	21	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_022	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	190	-87	657	506.2	510.1	3.9	2.51	4.3	65.1	0.86	6.72
MUG26_022							550.3	553.1	2.8	2.19	0.2	2.4	0.05	2.39
							556.8	559.4	2.6	1.12	0.0	1.2	0.02	1.17
							563.3	575.9	12.6	1.55	0.4	2.1	0.02	1.88
							588.6	608.0	19.4	1.84	0.1	1.8	0.14	1.95
							615.5	618.8	3.3	1.10	0.0	1.0	0.06	1.15
MUG26_023	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	185	-49	339	273.2	281.7	8.6 (6.4m TW)	1.80	2.0	20.7	2.97	4.05
MUG26_024	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	166	-78	16	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_025	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	166	-78	9	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_026	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	166	-78	25	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_027	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	197	-75	12	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_028	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	197	-75	531	436.9	471.3	34.4	3.81	1.2	11.0	0.56	4.98
						Including	*436.9*	*451.2*	*14.3*	*5.16*	*2.5*	*21.4*	*1.21*	*7.62*
MUG26_029	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	166	-78	441	377.0	390.6	13.6	5.72	1.1	15.4	0.40	6.83
MUG26_030	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	199	-3	18	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_031	1,056.9	2,298.9	-899.7	205	-58	408	373.5	382.7	9.2	2.18	1.0	14.6	2.75	3.56
MUG26_032	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	235	-7	414	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_033	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	199	-3	426	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_034	1,096.0	2,286.3	-899.1	171	-84	444	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_035	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	212	2	75	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_036	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	187	-66	555	425.9	476.1	50.2	3.50	0.4	5.1	0.73	3.97
						Including	*425.9*	*437.7*	*11.8*	*2.25*	*0.6*	*7.4*	*2.87*	*3.22*

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 %	
MUG26_036						*Including*	*443.7*	*476.1*	*32.4*	*4.52*	*0.1*	*1.6*	*0.02*	*4.66*
MUG26_037	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	205	-2	441	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_038	1,062.6	2,299.0	-899.2	194	-62	423	369.7	388.3	18.6	4.48	1.7	17.2	0.80	6.13
MUG26_039	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	212	4	420	340.9	347.0	6.1 (4.3m TW)	4.40	3.7	27.9	1.33	7.91
MUG26_040	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	40	-87	780	571.0	573.0	2.0	3.21	1.9	7.7	0.20	4.89
							604.0	612.0	8.0	2.06	0.3	2.3	0.10	2.34
							625.0	628.0	3.0	4.04	0.3	4.3	0.02	4.35
MUG26_041	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	221	5	474	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_042	1,062.6	2,299.0	-899.2	206	-29	477	387.3	398.8	11.6 (10.4m TW)	2.94	2.5	19.1	0.78	5.23
MUG26_043	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	210	-1	477	422.8	425.3	2.4 (1.8m TW)	0.38	2.2	13.7	0.06	2.29
MUG26_044	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	191	-81	657	468.2	494.1	25.9	5.48	1.0	8.4	0.21	6.43
MUG26_045	1,174.0	2,400.0	-916.1	198	-68	507	453.4	457.0	3.6	1.96	0.6	5.8	0.33	2.54
MUG26_046	1,062.6	2,299.0	-899.2	209	-38	438	391.0	395.5	4.5	3.05	3.1	30.9	1.61	6.09
MUG26_047	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	196	-12	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_048	1,137.5	1,972.0	-842.4	212	1	45	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_049	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	198	-70	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_050	1,174.0	2,400.0	-916.1	210	-65	489	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_051	964.7	2,163.4	-877.5	196	-12	411	No Significant Assays							
MUG26_052	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	198	-70	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							
MUG26_053	1,185.8	2,352.2	-916.1	198	-70	534	413.1	455.1	42.0	4.74	1.4	10.0	0.84	6.13
						Including	*421.6*	*431.4*	*9.8*	*12.68*	*4.0*	*27.8*	*1.60*	*16.46*
MUG26_054	1,255.5	2,355.8	-916.9	202	-51	495	404.7	456.1	51.5	3.99	0.9	9.0	0.87	4.91
						Including	*415.0*	*432.0*	*17.0*	*7.48*	*1.7*	*17.4*	*0.72*	*9.09*
MUG26_055	964.9	2,163.3	-877.5	198	-49	15	Abandoned due to excessive downhole deviation							

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	• 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.	• This deposit is sampled by diamond drilling (**DD**) completed by FireFly and by previous operators. A total of 1,636 drill holes for a total of ~389,200m at depths ranging from 6 to 1,771m. Included within these figures is ~192,000m drilled by FireFly to 31 May 2026. • 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. The following is a summary of the core sampling procedure: • 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. Whole core sampling was used for BQ core. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	• Historic diamond drilling was predominately NQ (47.8 mm diameter) with some BQ (36mm) where grade control programs. • FireFly diamond drilling exclusively NQ (47.8 mm diameter) size with core oriented by REFLEX ACT III core orientation tool.
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.	• Historic diamond drilling was predominately NQ (47.8 mm diameter) with some BQ (36mm) where grade control programs. FireFly diamond drilling is exclusively NQ (47.8 mm diameter) size with core oriented by REFLEX ACT III core orientation tool. • All care is taken to ensure the full recovery of the core, yet certain drilling conditions, such as broken ground, can impede 100% recovery. • 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%. • Core recovery is recorded for each run and assessed by the logging geologist. Recovery is measured as the length of core recovered divided by the length of the drill run. No systematic relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified. • FireFly does not believe that sample bias has occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The following steps are completed during the core logging procedure: • 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 form 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 to ensure anomalous grades do not continue into the surrounding wall rock. • 100% of the core is logged.
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.	• FireFly drilling is NQ. Three drill holes were completed with a BQ tail. • For 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. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • 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. • For pre-FireFly samples, sample preparation, analytical procedures and QA/QC used on the property were reviewed by independent consultants WSP in 2018, stating in their report that sampling practices meet industry standards and display acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • Pre-FireFly BQ core was entirely crushed for the assays. • 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. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All FireFly and Rambler Metals and Mining PLC (**Rambler**) 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 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. • 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. • 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	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• FireFly routinely sends sample pulps for independent umpire lab check to SGS laboratory in Burnaby. Results correlate very well with Eastern Analytical results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• 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. • All pre-FireFly logging data was completed, core marked up, logging and sampling data was entered directly into an MX deposit or Fusion database. • FireFly has not adjusted assay data and is not aware of any adjustments made by Rambler to the assay data. WSP completed an independent audit in 2018 where a representative number of assay certificates were compared to digital assay database and no discrepancies were found.
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.	• Drill collars were surveyed by the FireFly mine survey crew upon completion of the drill program. • The set-ups for the underground drill collars were marked by the FireFly mine survey crew, and the drilling contractor was expected to set up properly on line. A FireFly geologist checked the underground 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. • Previous drilling has been set-out and picked up in both national and local grids using a combination of GPS and Survey instruments and are assumed to be to industry standards. Directional surface holes completed using Devico® technology. • The underground development has been picked up by surveyors creating high confidence in the topographic control which drill holes, both historical and recent, are referenced against. • Collar coordinates are recorded in local mine grid. Survey data was collected in mine grid and in UTM grid (NAD83 Zone 21). • Topographic control is from Digital Elevation Contours (**DEM**) 2019 and site surveyed DGPS pickups, which is considered adequate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Spacing for the exploration data reported in this announcement is variable. Most of the results are infill drilling, and intersections are typically less than 90m from another drill hole. • The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity. • The data will be incorporated into future Mineral Resource updates. Appropriate Mineral Resource classifications 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	• 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.	• Underground drill hole orientation for FireFly holes reported in this announcement was sub-perpendicular to the mineralisation. Mineralised intersections are approximate true width unless otherwise noted. • Historically this has been variable in places where low angle drilling to the mineralisation has been completed in zones without suitable drilling platforms. • No material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• 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	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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. • Pre FireFly data audits were conducted as part of NI-43-101 resource estimation by independent consultants WSP in 2018. It was WSP's opinion that the drilling, sampling and logging procedures put in place by Rambler met acceptable industry standards and that the information can be used for geological and resource modelling.

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 license to operate in the area.	• 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	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Ming Mine Early History: Auriferous sulphides and copper were found in the area in 1905 by Enos England. • The 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 fingerprint rocks of the hanging wall and footwall to the sulphide deposits. • 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

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		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. • FireFly conducted drilling to test down plunge extent of VMS lodes. • An underground exploration drive is in progress to allow further drilling at more favourable drill angles.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• 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 sea floor, above and around the discharge vent. The Ming 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 stockwork stringer feeder zone. The mineralisation is crosscut by younger mafic dykes.

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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 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.
		• Refer to Appendix B in this announcement

Data aggregation methods	• 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.	• All drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 1% 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 (Σ(Cu grade % x sample length)/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: 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: ((0.5x1.8) + (0.75x0.08) + (1.05x2.02) + (1.05x2.42))/3.35 = 1.68%

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		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. • 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 in Appendix B of this announcement. • The following metallurgical recovery factors have been applied to the calculation of metal equivalents: - 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) x 0.82190) + (Ag(g/t) x 0.00822) + (Zn(%) x 0.15038)
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All intersections reported in the body of this announcement are down hole, however they approximate the true thickness of mineralisation. • The majority of the drill holes in the database are drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralized lodes as possible. A number of drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at high angles. • Only down hole lengths are reported, however all holes are drilled ~perpendicular to the known trend of mineralisation.
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.	• 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	• 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 significant assays (above a 1% 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.

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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.	• Appropriate plans are included in the body of this announcement. • Underground Downhole Electromagnetics (**DHEM**) was completed by Southern Geoscience & Eastern Geophysics Ltd. See ASX announcement dated 7 May 2025 for further technical details on the DHEM surveys. • The TX surface loop size was 1km x 1km
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.	• FireFly will be conducting drill testing of additional mineralisation as well as step-out drilling of existing lodes to further enhance the Mineral Resources quoted in this announcement. More information is presented in the body of this announcement. • 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