ASX Announcement

13 August 2024

+30% Copper in rock chips at Fairfield Copper Project, Canada

Highlights

- **Assays received from rock chip sampling at Tantramar, Memramcook and Upper Dorchester**
- **High grade copper confirmed at Tantramar with values of 38.4% Cu and 30.0% Cu,**
- **Sampling completed while field-checking a 2.5 km copper anomaly in historic soils at Tantramar**
- **High grade silver also present in samples (151 g/t Ag, 53g/t Ag). Silver was not analysed for in historical exploration.**
- **Polymetallic mineralisation encountered at Memramcook prospect with peak values of 50.1% BaO , 1.7% Pb, 0.3% Zn, 8.3 g/t Ag, 0.2 g/t Au and 7.65% F**
- **Geological mapping and surface sampling to continue with over 20 priority prospects identified in exploration work to date**
- **Airborne VLF survey planned for project area in coming weeks to detect EM anomalies**

FMR Resources Limited (ASX:FMR) (**FMR** or **Company**) is pleased to announced rock chip assays from initial reconnaissance sampling at the 100% owned Fairfield Copper Project, located in New Brunswick Canada. Sampling was carried out at the Tantramar, Memramcook and Upper Dorchester prospects within the Fairfield Copper Project. The Fairfield Copper Project lies within the highly prospective Appalachian Copper-Gold Belt with known deposits including the Gaspe Copper Deposit (Osisko Metals (OSK.TO)), the Green Bay Copper Deposit (Firefly Metals (FFM.AX)), the York Harbour Deposit (Firetail Resources (FTL.AX)) and the Chester Deposit (Raptor Resources (RAP.AX)).

Non-Executive Director Bill Oliver commented

“These are the first results from FMR’s exploration at Fairfield and the very high grade copper assays, with associated high grade silver, are an excellent start to our fieldwork. The rockchips at Tantramar, like those reported at Demoiselle, are coincident with +2km length surface copper anomalies which points to a sizeable system that may be forming sediment-hosted mineralisation in this area.

We look forward to receiving further results from our ongoing field programme as well as the commencement of the airborne geophysical survey and, following target generation, drilling.”

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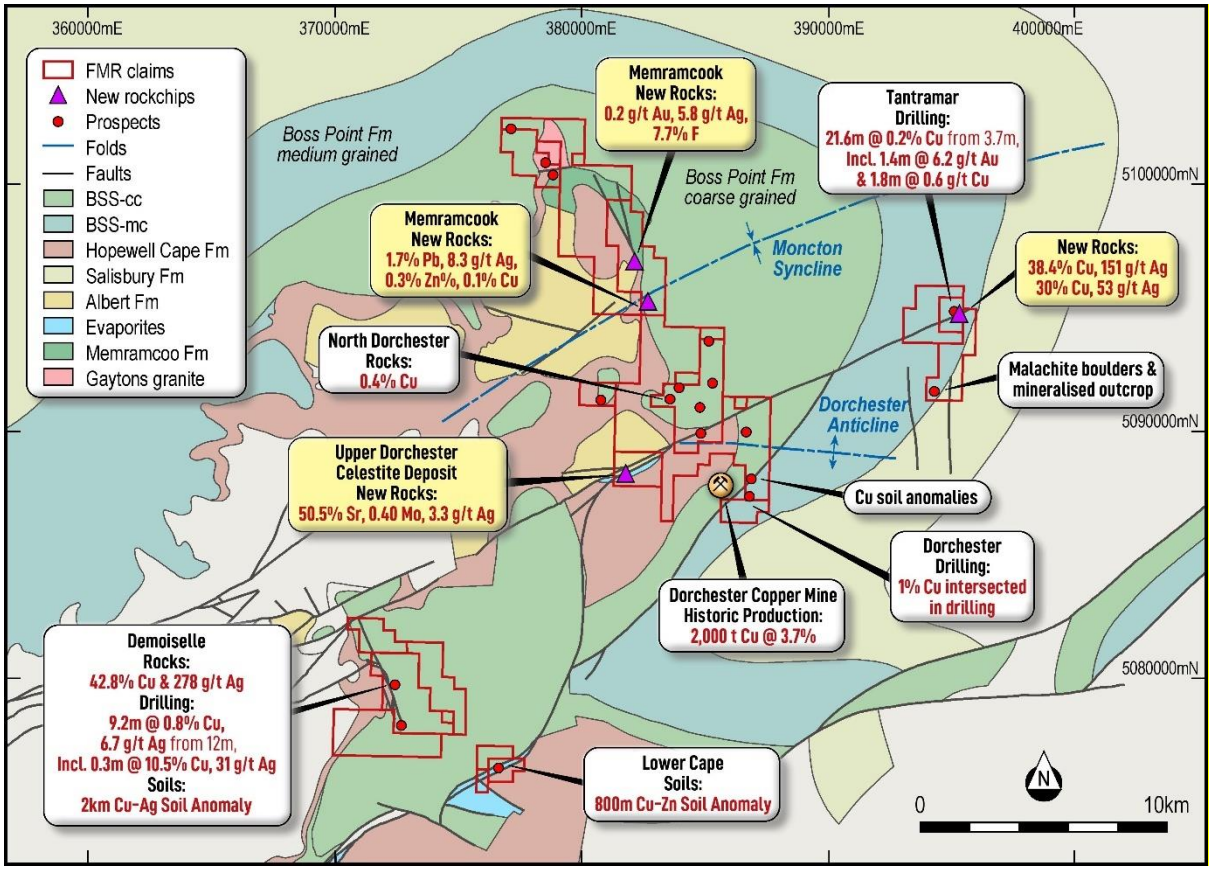

Figure 1. *Summary of regional results*

Assay Results

Rock chip assays have been received from initial field work completed at the Fairfield project to check documented surface anomalism on the ground. These new results confirm mineralisation identified in historic exploration at the project, highlighting the high grade nature of copper mineralisation at the priority prospects as well as identifying new zones of polymetallic mineralisation for further investigation.

Further detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling is ongoing with field crews to focus on other historic anomalies at Demoiselle, the Dorchester Prospect (adjacent to the Dorchester Copper Mine), and South Cape and carry out follow up sampling at Tantramar, Memramcook and Upper Dorchester.

Tantramar

Rock chip sampling at Tantramar returned high grade copper and silver assays from samples collected at historical copper occurrences on the prospect (see Figure 2 and 3). Details of the rock chip assays are contained in Appendix 1 and highlights include:

- **38.5 % Cu, 151 g/t Ag**
- **30.0% Cu, 53 g/t Ag**
- 4.7% Cu, 3.1 g/t Ag

- 2.8% Cu, 13.8 g/t Ag
- 2.1% Cu, 1.1 g/t Ag

Figure 2. *Photos of rock chip samples from Tantramar. Assay results in Appendix 1.*
Left: Sample FA014 = malachite/chalcocite bearing gossans collected from supergene zone Assay result =30% Cu, 53 g/t Ag.
Right: Sample FA015 = similar lithology/mineralogy to FA014. Assay = 38.4% Cu, 151 g/t Ag

The samples were collected from a zone of outcropping supergene copper mineralisation hosted in organic rich sediments (see Figure 3). This supergene blanket is interpreted to represent an enrichment process from meteoric fluids migrating within the mineral system (Figure 4). Importantly high-grade silver mineralisation has been identified in the new assays, with silver not previously assayed for in historic exploration.

Samples from this supergene copper blanket were not collected and analysed in historical drilling at Tantramar, however, mineralisation intersected below the supergene blanket returned wide copper zones such as 58.5m at 0.1% Cu including 21.6m at 0.2% Cu and 1.8 m at 0.6% Cu (see Figure 3 and ASX Announcement 10 July 2024). Silver was not analysed for in the historical drilling.

The outcropping portion supergene blanket has been mapped over 400 m by 300 m and may continue undercover[1]. A second zone of supergene copper outcrop has been mapped 3 km to the south with reported outcropping extents of 800 m by 300 m which has not been sampled by FMR yet. Both these outcrop areas represent high grade exploration targets[1].

Historic soil sampling from the Tantramar prospect defined a north-south 2.5 km copper anomaly that is open to the south (see Figure 2) [1]. The highly anomalous zone trends along N-S faults at the contact of Boss Point formation grey beds and Salisbury formation clastic sediments with soil results up to 1,400 ppm Cu. This 2.5 km anomalous trend is on strike between the two zones of high-grade outcropping supergene copper and represents an extensive zone of copper mineralisation (see Figure 2). Exploration will focus on identifying higher grade portions within the wide target area aiming to delineate targets for drilling.

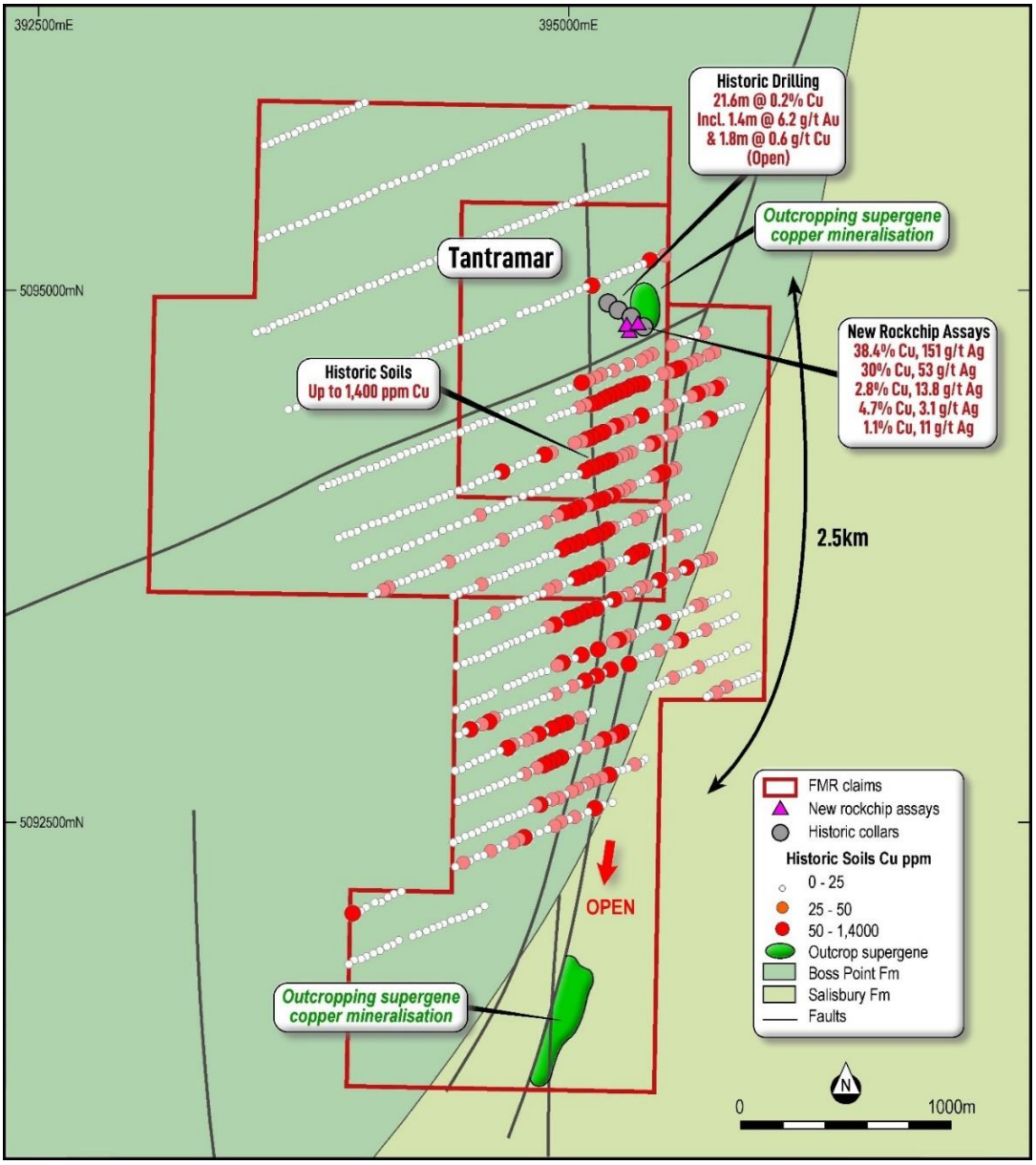

Figure 3. *Rock chips and historic soils from Tantramar showing new high grade rock chip results from outcropping zone and 2.5 km copper anomaly in soil sampling. Note secondary zone of outcropping mineralisation south of soil anomaly.*

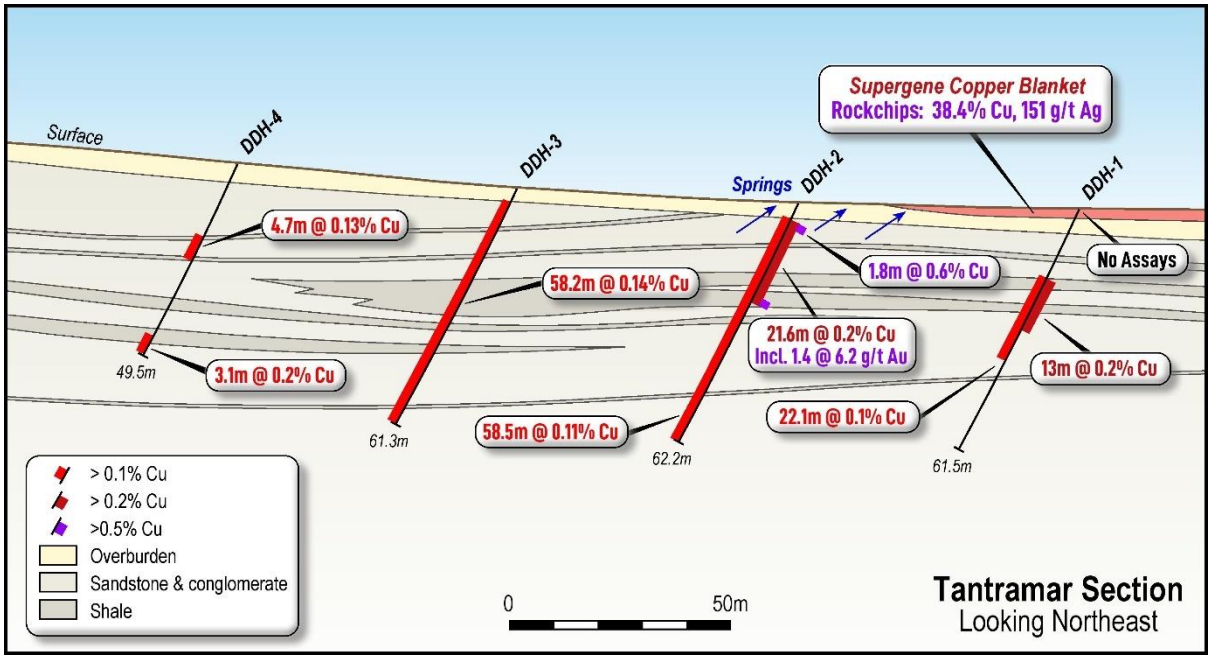

Figure 4. *Historic drilling at Tantramar showing supergene copper blanket and wide zones of copper mineralisation. See Figure 3 for location of drilling.*

Memramcook

Rock chip sampling from the Memramcook prospect, located along trend to the north of the Dorchester Copper Mine and Dorchester Project, identified polymetallic mineralisation while investigating documented barite occurrences. Several historical trenches were also sampled and returned high grade barite mineralisation with evidence of previous mining also observed during sampling. Assay results confirm previous exploration work as well as identifying gold, silver and fluorine mineralisation (see Figure 1). A new prospect area 1.5 km south of this historic mining area was discovered during mapping and sampling with gossan observed in outcrop (see Figure 5). Assays are detailed in Appendix 1 with highlights including:

Area of barite workings:

- **50.1 % BaO**
- **36.5% BaO, 1.6 g/t Ag, 15.2 ppm Mo, 7.7% F**
- 11.9 % BaO, 0.2 g/t Au, 5.8 g/t Ag, 0.5 % F

New polymetallic zone:

- 5.4 % BaO, 4.2 g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu
- **8.3 g/t Ag, 118 ppm Cd, 26 ppm Mo, 1.7% Pb and 0.3% Zn**

Diamond drilling in 1960s returned 9m at 40% BaSO4 with a 1.3 m zone at 4 g/t Ag, 0.13% Cu that was never followed up from these historic occurrences (ASX Announcement 12 March 2024). Importantly fluorspar (CaF_2) – the source of fluorine, is on the Canadian critical mineral list[3] as well as barite which is listed as a critical mineral on the USGS critical mineral list [4], making these minerals highly valuable to modern technologies.

Figure 5. *Photos of rock chip samples and field locations at Memramcook. Assays in Appendix 1.*
Above left: sample FA001 with 1.7% Pb, 0.3% Zn and 8.3 g/t Ag.
Above right: historic trench/costean sampled.
Below left: Sample FA009. Assay: 0.2 g/t Au, 5.8 g/t Ag.
Below right: Sample FA003. Assay: 2.04% BaO, 1.8 g/t Ag

Upper Dorchester

The Upper Dorchester prospect is a historic celestite (strontium sulphate) deposit historically explored for strontium in the 1970s (ASX Announcement 12 March 2024). The deposit contains high grade celestite within historic drill intersections of 15m at 25-35% SrSO4 and 2m at 80% SrSO4 (ASX Announcement 12 March 2024).

Rock chip sampling by FMR has confirmed the high grade celestite in addition to silver-molybdenum mineralisation:

- 59.6 % SrO
- 51.0 % SrO, 3.0% BaO
- 3.3 g/t Ag, 0.04% Mo, 0.6% SrO, 1.9% BaO

Next Steps

Field crews are currently on site to undertake an extensive mapping and surface sampling program. Work will next target Demoiselle, the Dorchester Prospect (adjacent to the Dorchester Copper Mine) and Lower Cape as well as re-visit Tantramar in light of these results. Following this exploration will follow the regional scale structures along trend from the known prospects.

Preparations are underway for an airborne VLF + magnetic survey using a drone over priority targets defined in the historic data review. It is anticipated that a contractor will be engaged in coming weeks with the survey to be flown in September.

Targets identified from surface mapping and the VLF survey will be assessed and prioritised for drill testing later in 2024.

Background

The Fairfield Copper Project is located in the highly prospective Appalachian Copper-Gold Belt (Figure 3) which is renowned as a well endowed copper-gold province with known deposits including the Gaspe Copper Deposit (owned by **Osisko Metals (OSK.TO)**, historic production 141Mt at 0.9% Cu[7]) and the Green Bay Copper Deposit (owned by **Firefly Metals (FFM.AX)**, 39.2Mt at 1.8% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au[8] as well as several gold deposits (Figure 7). Recent activity in the Appalachian Belt includes the acquisition of the York Harbour Deposit by **Firetail Resources (FTL.AX)** and the acquisition of the Chester Deposit by **Raptor Resources (RAP.AX)**.

The Fairfield Project is considered highly prospective for copper mineralisation as it is strategically located directly along strike (within 1km) of the Dorchester sediment-hosted copper deposit. The Dorchester Mine has recorded production of 2,000 tonnes at 3.7% with mineralisation by Gulf Minerals[6] as an average 6.1 metre thick zone dipping to a depth 335 metres along a strike length of 1,067 m with an average grade of just under 1% Cu (Figure 1).

The property claims now comprise 93.6sq km of ground staked over >20 km of the prospective target structures. Claims have been secured over areas the Company believe has the potential to host copper mineralisation based on the presence of known mineral occurrences, soil anomalies and geophysical anomalies identified by previous operators that are underexplored by modern techniques. The area is renowned for outcropping copper mineralisation mapped at surface and mineralisation has also been intersected in drilling by previous explorers as detailed in Appendix 1 below and in previous ASX Announcements.

Sediment-hosted copper mineralisation identified at Fairfield displays geological similarities to major copper deposits around the world. The most renowned sediment-hosted copper deposit in the word is the Central African Copper Belt which is the largest district of sediment-hosted copper deposits in the world[10]. Other examples of sediment-hosted deposits in North America are the White Pine and Copperwood Projects held by Highland Copper in Michigan, USA (combined NI 43-101-compliant resources of 301.3 Mt @ 1.1 % Cu[11,12]), the Redstone/Coates copper deposit, Northwest Territories (NI 43-101-compliant resources of 33.6 Mt at 3.9% Cu[14]) and also the emerging discovery of the Storm Deposit in Nunavut, Canada with recent intersections including 76m at 2% Cu[13].

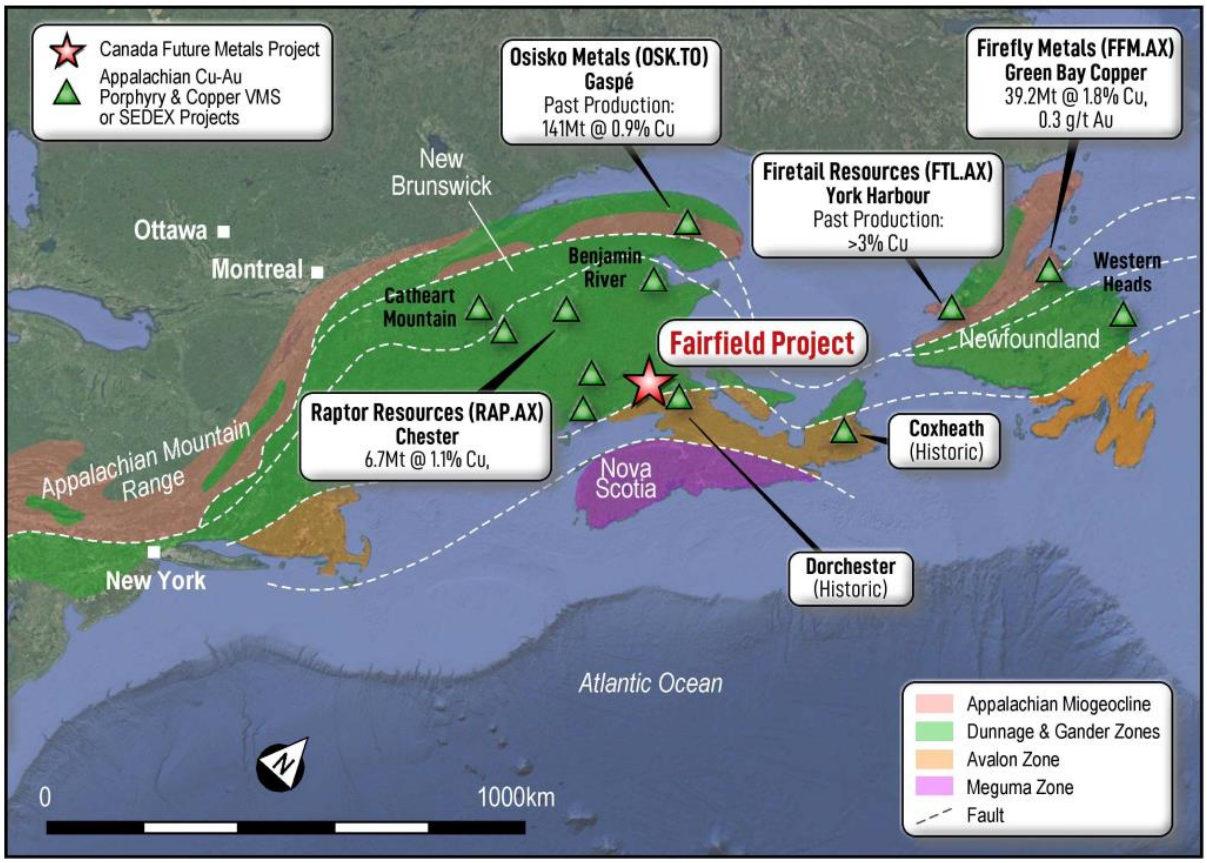

Figure 6. *Location of the Fairfield Copper Project, New Brunswick, Canada.*

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15. FMR Resources Limited (formerly Applyflow Limited) ASX Announcement 12 March 2024

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About FMR Resources Limited

FMR Resources is a diversified explorer with a focus on battery and critical minerals exploration and development. Our tenement package, located in Canada, consists of the Fairfield and Fintry Projects, which are prospective for copper and rare earth elements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Bill Oliver, a Director of FMR Resources Limited. Mr Oliver is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Some of the information detailed in this announcement is sourced from the Independent Geologist's Report contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024, both of which are available to view on the FMR website at www.fmrresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this document and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The reporting of Exploration Results and other technical information contained in this Announcement has been done under the supervision of Alan Philippe, P.Geo., a professional geologist registered in the province of New Brunswick. Mr. Philippe is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick (APEGNB)and is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 (**NI 43-101**). Mr. Philippe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1. Exploration Results

Table 1. *Assays from FMR Rock Chip sampling at Fairfield*

Sample Description	Prospect	East NAD83 UTM Zone 20	North NAD83 UTM Zone 20	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	BaO% (whole rock)	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sr ppm	SrO % (whole rock)	Zn ppm	F %
Fa001	Memramcook	382610	5095197	0.003	8.26	98		118.00	246	26.60	17,200	40		3,020	
Fa002	Memramcook	382769	5095277	0.046	4.20	9,470	5.43	8.53	772	8.66	242	1,330	0.18	298	<0.010
Fa003	Memramcook	382822	5095290	0.032	1.78	16,300	2.04	0.80	54	7.91	155	228	0.03	41	<0.010
Fa004	Memramcook	382176	5096974	0.034	1.42	5,600	34.73	0.52	467	5.11	62	4,170	0.62	186	0.15
Fa005	Memramcook	382191	5096976	0.009	1.14	7,230	50.14	0.31	62	4.01	28	4,370	0.91	339	0.05
Fa006	Memramcook	382213	5096965	0.043	4.89	4,210	19.79	0.96	194	2.86	106	2,280	0.30	1,010	0.13
Fa007	Memramcook	382213	5096965	0.009	1.64	2,320	36.55	0.78	115	15.20	241	5,530	0.92	614	7.65
Fa008	Memramcook	382213	5096965	0.011	0.70	7,810	14.40	0.41	58	4.16	128	1,820	0.22	164	0.92
Fa009	Memramcook	382224	5096883	0.184	5.81	6,560	11.92	2.56	145	4.43	933	2,270	0.29	286	0.49
Fa010	Memramcook	382292	5096876	0.003	3.20	8,550	0.89	0.43	109	2.23	35	225	0.03	131	0.02
Fa012	Tantramar	395336	5094852	0.004	0.08	606		0.50	129	2.31	32	165		45	
Fa013	Tantramar	395292	5094852	0.002	13.80	356		0.21	27,600	2.16	12	18		53	
Fa014	Tantramar	395280	5094849	<0.001	53.00	367		0.53	300,000	7.44	23	21		93	
Fa015	Tantramar	395280	5094849	<0.001	151.00	131		1.01	384,000	18.70	63	11		75	
Fa016	Tantramar	395280	5094849	0.002	0.91	180		0.27	2,900	1.48	7	16		53	
Fa017	Tantramar	395280	5094849	0.001	1.20	284		0.28	3,320	1.40	9	20		52	
Fa018	Tantramar	395276	5094823	0.004	1.13	4,280		27.90	20,800	0.65	30	76		742	
Fa019	Tantramar	395276	5094841	0.003	3.14	4,940		2.75	46,800	2.20	8	293		64	
Fa020	Upper Dorchester	381772	5088259	0.002	0.08	4,540		0.14	34	2.47	14	11,800		12	
Fa021	Upper Dorchester	381768	5088261	0.002	0.04	116	3.01	0.16	22	1.41	1	74,900	50.99	73	<0.010
Fa022	Upper Dorchester	381822	5088263	0.004	0.15	632	0.06	0.38	65	113.00	19	980	0.11	76	0.03
Fa023	Upper Dorchester	381822	5088263	0.010	0.14	1,410	0.15	0.25	22	17.90	12	28,900	3.64	31	0.02
Fa024	Upper Dorchester	381816	5088242	0.002	3.28	215	1.88	3.30	25	375.00	34	5,220	0.61	868	0.03
Fa025	Upper Dorchester	381778	5088250	0.003	0.03	988	0.12	<0.02	3	0.60	1	505,000	59.57	2	<0.010

Table 2. *Stats from historic soils at Tantramar* [1]

Metals	**Cu ppm**
Number	845
Minimum	2
Maximum	1400
Mean	32
Standard Deviation	79.3

Appendix 2. Supporting information for Exploration Results from the Fairfield Copper Project as prescribed by the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock sampling by FMR geologists was via geological hammers • 1-4 kg samples were chipped off and placed in sample bag • Samples were taken of features of geological interest and accordingly are not likely to be representative of mineralisation • Field geologists provided descriptions of samples in the reports including mineralogy • Soil sampling reported at the Lower Cape and Tantramar prospect used #80 mesh B horizon soils with sample weights approximately 500g and is considered appropriate for reporting of exploration results.
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).*	No new drilling results presented
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.*	No new drilling results presented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 relevant intersections logged.*	No new drilling results presented
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.*	• No new drilling results presented • QAQC procedures are not described in historical reports • The Competent Person cannot assess if QA/QC and other procedures are adequate for sample representivity • Sample sizes for soil sampling are felt to be appropriate based on the information in the historical reports • Sample size for rock chip sampling is adequate to characterise the feature of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Rock chip sample analysis was undertaken by AGAT Laboratories in Saint John, New Brunswick. Samples were sorted, weighed, dried, crushed, and pulverised to 80% passing -75um. • Gold analysed with (202-055) Fire Assay - Au, Pt, Pd Trace Levels, ICP-OES finish • BaO and SrO analysis with (11-320) XRF Analysis – Oxide Content by Lithium Borate Fusion with LOI (Whole Rock Analysis) • Base metals analysed with (201-071) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES/ICP-MS finish (CGY)and over limit (201-470) (Over Limit) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES/ICP-MS finish (CGY) • Fluorine analysed (201-044) Fluoride By Ion Selective Electrode (CGY) • These methods are considered appropriate for reporting of exploration results • QAQC reported with acceptable limtis • Historic soils analysed at Barringer Research Ltd Geochemical Laboratory in Rexdale Ontario • The samples were oven dried and seived to 80 mesh. Copper, lead, zinc and manganese were analysed following a concentrated perchloric acid digestion at the reflex temperature for four hours. • QAQC procedures for soil data at Lower Cape and Tantramar are not detailed in historic reports and cannot be assessed by the Competent Person • Repeat soils were reported to be assayed from samples at Lower Cape for approximately 1 in every 100 samples
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.*	No new drilling results presented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• Grid NAD83/ UTM zone 20N • Collar locations have not been confirmed in the field yet, however maps and GPS locations are provided in historical reports • Soil sampling points have been digitised from historical GPS locations provide in the reports from Demoiselle
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.*	• Sample spacing and procedures are considered appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results • Soil sampling was carried out on regular grids of approx. 100m x 100m with wider spacing along strike. • Rock chip sampling was on an ad hoc basis with no regular data spacing • Significant further drilling would be required to ensure an adequate data spacing for a Mineral Resource estimate for this prospect • Further sampling work is required to establish continuity of mineralisation. • No sample compositing has been applied
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 orientation of historical drilling at the Fairfield project is considered appropriate for the reporting of drill intersections and exploration results
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The Competent Person cannot verify the security of samples from the historical reports
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted for this release given the early stage of the projects

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Fairfield project comprises 24 mineral claims for 100% ownership by Canada Future Metals Inc, which is a subsidiary of FMR Resources. Total sq km for the Fairfield project is 93.6 sq km. • No impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration has been described in the body of the announcement • See ASX announcement 12 March 2024 for a detailed description of all historical exploration at the project • Historical exploration at the Fairfield Project was detailed in the Independent Geologist's Report (IGR) contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024 (both of which are available to view on the FMR website at www.fmrresources.com.au).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Fairfield Copper Project is located in New Brunswick Province of Canada directly on strike from Dorchester Sediment-Hosted Copper deposit with a non-JORC compliant resource in the highly prospective Appalachian Gold-Copper Belt • The project is hosted within the Carboniferous Moncton sub-basin in southern New Brunswick. Copper is hosted within the Boss Point formation (mudstones interbedded with conglomerates) at the unconformity between Pennsylvanian sediments (Boss Point Fm grey beds) and Mississippian (Hopewell Fm red beds) at the redox boundary of red beds and grey beds . Mineralisation occurs at the unconformity with the Dorchester Cape member • Strike slip offset and deformation is common in the area with mineralisation offset by faulting
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a*	• See ASX announcement 12 March 2024 for a detailed description of all historical exploration at the project • No new drilling is detailed in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	No new drilling results presented
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').*	• The true width of mineralisation has not yet been determined at the Fairfield Project. Downhole lengths have been presented to date. •
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• See relevant maps in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 available data has been presented in tables and figures.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data available to the Company is disclosed in the body of this announcement and in the Independent Geologist's Report contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024,
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.