La Lorena Project, Chile

New Structural Corridors and Intrusive Targets Defined

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey completed across the La Lorena Project, extending geophysical coverage**
- **Five new prospects identified within the new Eastern Structural Corridor (ESC) in addition to the four prospects previously identified**
- **New datasets identify a north-south geological domain boundary separating volcanic-dominated rocks to the west from intrusive-dominated rocks to the east**
- **Significant flexure in the domain boundary recognised adjacent to the high-priority La Martuca Prospect, interpreted as further evidence of a porphyry intrusive centre below volcanic cover**
- **New prospects interpreted to represent structurally controlled intrusive centres prospective for multiple porphyry-style mineralisation events**
- **Integration of geology, geochemistry, magnetics, and radiometrics continues to strengthen the interpretation of La Lorena as a large scale system**
- **IP survey underway and further exploration planned to refine targets for initial drill program scheduled for Q4 2026.**

Managing Director, Mr Oliver Kiddie, commented:

"The helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey has significantly advanced our understanding of the La Lorena Project. While the first-pass drone magnetic survey successfully identified several concealed intrusive targets, the helicopter survey has delivered a substantial improvement in data quality and regional coverage. The lower noise levels in the magnetic data have allowed us to better resolve structural features and identify more subtle magnetic anomalies that were not evident in the earlier dataset.

"The addition of radiometric data has provided a new level of geological understanding of the Project. We can now clearly distinguish major geological domains and map the structural architecture that appears to have influenced intrusive emplacement and hydrothermal activity.

"The identification of a major north-south domain boundary, with a pronounced flexure adjacent to the La Martuca Prospect, and a separate northwest-trending intrusive corridor hosting five newly recognised magnetic targets, provides compelling evidence that La Lorena represents a large, structurally controlled magmatic-hydrothermal cluster.

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"With the IP survey underway across La Lorena, FMR is rapidly advancing an exciting set of initial drill targets."

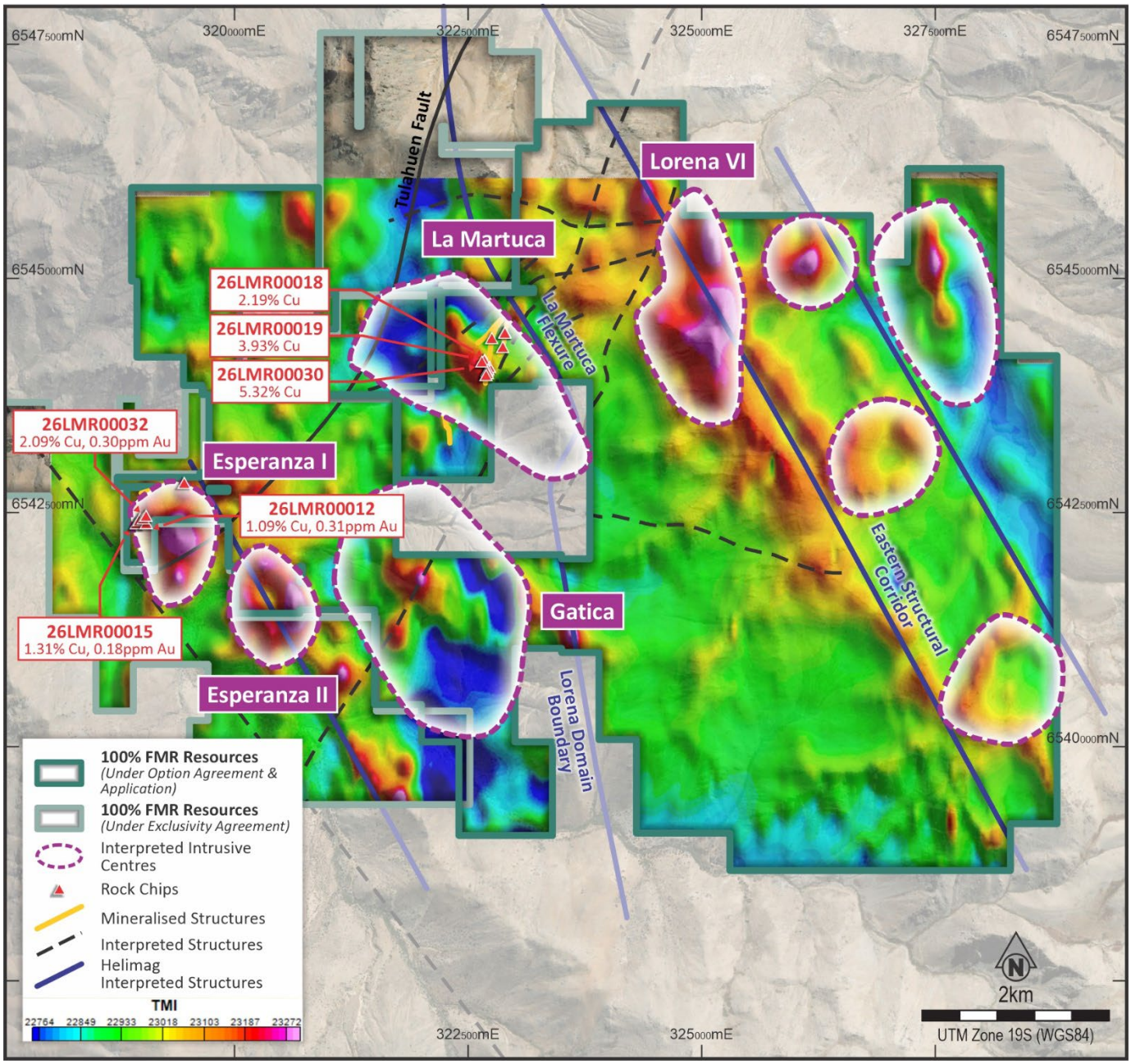

Figure 1. *TMI-RTP magnetics showing interpreted intrusive centres in relation to previously reported high-grade mineralisation, and structural interpretations. Eastern Structural Corridor (ESC) and 5 discrete magnetic features evident on the right.*

(See ASX Announcements 11 May 2026, 26 May 2026, and 2 June 2026).

FMR Resources Limited (ASX:FMR) ("FMR" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of a helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey completed over the 100% FMR La Lorena Project. The survey expands geophysical coverage beyond the previously completed first-pass drone magnetic survey, delivering a substantial improvement in magnetic data quality through reduced noise levels by enabling enhanced interpretation of regional structures and subtle magnetic anomalies. The integration of the magnetic and radiometric datasets significantly improves the Company's understanding of the structural and lithological architecture of the Project, defining a major geological domain boundary, regional structural corridors and multiple new intrusive targets.

Helicopter Magnetic and Radiometric Survey Results

The survey was completed to expand geophysical coverage across the La Lorena Project and to refine the Company's geological interpretation through the acquisition of higher quality magnetic data and complementary radiometric data.

The survey expands on the first-pass drone magnetic survey, covering the entire Project footprint. In addition to the expanded footprint, the helicopter magnetic data exhibits significantly lower noise levels, allowing improved definition of regional structural features and more subtle magnetic anomalies.

The addition of radiometric data has provided an important new dataset for geological interpretation. Variations in potassium, thorium, and uranium responses have enabled improved discrimination of lithological domains and structural features, providing valuable insight into the distribution of volcanic and intrusive rock units and the geological controls on mineralisation.

The magnetic and radiometric datasets are being integrated with geological mapping, surface geochemistry, and previous geophysical interpretations to develop an updated geological model for the Project and to prioritise future exploration and drill targeting.

Structural and Lithological Architecture

Interpretation of the helicopter magnetic and radiometric datasets has significantly improved the Company's understanding of the structural and lithological architecture of the La Lorena Project.

The radiometric data have identified a prominent north-south domain boundary running through the centre of the Project, separating a predominantly volcanic dominated sequence to the west from an intrusive dominated sequence to the east (see Figure 2). This boundary is

coincident with a semi continuous north south trending magnetic low, interpreted to represent a major regional litho-structural boundary.

Importantly, the domain boundary displays a pronounced flexure in the vicinity of the La Martuca Prospect (see Figure 2). The coincidence of this flexure with known copper-gold mineralisation and porphyry indicators add evidence to the interpretation of a large footprint of a porphyry-style intrusive centre.

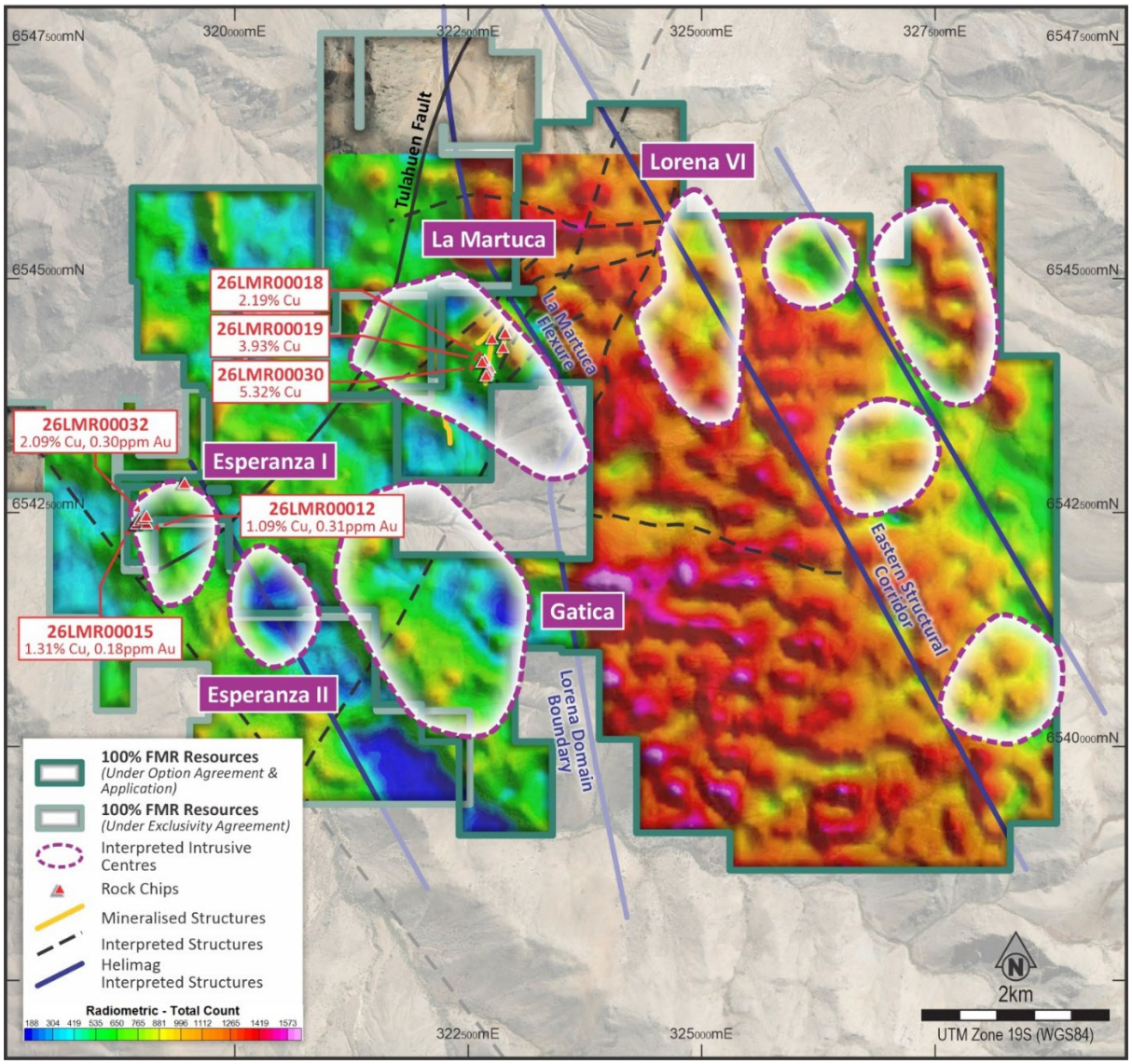

Figure 2. *Total count radiometics showing interpreted intrusive centres in relation to high-grade mineralisation identified to date, and structural interpretations. Eastern Structural Corridor (ESC) and 5 discrete magnetic features evident on the right. (See ASX Announcements 11 May 2026, 26 May 2026, and 2 June 2026).*

Eastern Structural Corridor (ESC)

The helicopter magnetic and radiometric data have identified a previously unrecognised northwest-trending structural corridor in the eastern area of the La Lorena Project, herein referred to as the Eastern Structural Corridor (ESC) (see Figure 2).

Five discrete magnetic features have been identified along the ESC, each displaying magnetic characteristics interpreted as intrusive centres prospective for porphyry-style mineralisation. The improved magnetic data quality has enabled these more subtle features to be resolved with greater confidence than was possible from the previous drone survey.

The recognition of the ESC significantly expands the exploration potential of the Project and demonstrates that intrusive activity may not be confined to the previously identified La Martuca, Esperanza and Gatica target areas. Instead, the data support the interpretation of multiple intrusive centres developed within structurally controlled settings in multiple locations.

The new targets within the ESC will be integrated with geological mapping, surface geochemistry and future ground based geophysical surveys to prioritise follow up exploration and drill testing.

Geological Interpretation

The helicopter magnetic and radiometric datasets indicate that the La Lorena Project comprises a structurally controlled, laterally extensive magmatic-hydrothermal system.

The principal north-south domain boundary, identified by the coincidence of a prominent radiometric domain boundary and a contiguous magnetic low, is interpreted to represent a major crustal-scale feature that has controlled the distribution of volcanic and intrusive rocks. The pronounced flexure identified adjacent to the La Martuca Prospect is interpreted to support the presence of an intrusive centre.

The ESC suggests that intrusive activity was not confined to this principal structural corridor. Instead, the northwest-trending ESC hosts multiple interpreted intrusive phases, suggesting repeated magmatic emplacement along subsidiary structures that may have acted as important conduits for mineralising fluids.

The interaction between these regional structural corridors and the trans-lithospheric fault corridors is interpreted to have played a fundamental role in localising intrusive and associated hydrothermal activity. When integrated with geological mapping, alteration, surface geochemistry, and historical workings, the geophysical interpretation supports the view that the La Lorena Project represents a large-scale system with multiple prospective intrusive centres.

Next Steps

The helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey has established a robust geological framework for the ongoing evaluation of the La Lorena Project.

The Company is integrating the magnetic and radiometric datasets with detailed geological mapping, structural interpretation, surface geochemistry and historical mine workings to refine the geological model and prioritise intrusive centres for drill testing.

An Induced Polarisation (IP) survey is currently underway across La Martuca and Esperanza. The survey is designed to identify chargeability and resistivity anomalies that may be associated with sulphide mineralisation and associated hydrothermal alteration. Preliminary results are expected shortly and will be integrated with the Company's geological and geophysical datasets to further refine drill target selection.

Planned exploration activities include:

- Completion of detailed geological and structural mapping across priority target areas.
- Expansion of rock chip and channel sampling to evaluate newly identified intrusive targets and associated alteration systems.
- Integration of magnetic, radiometric, IP, and geochemical datasets to develop a three dimensional geological model.
- Ranking drill targets in preparation for the Company's initial drilling program at the Project.

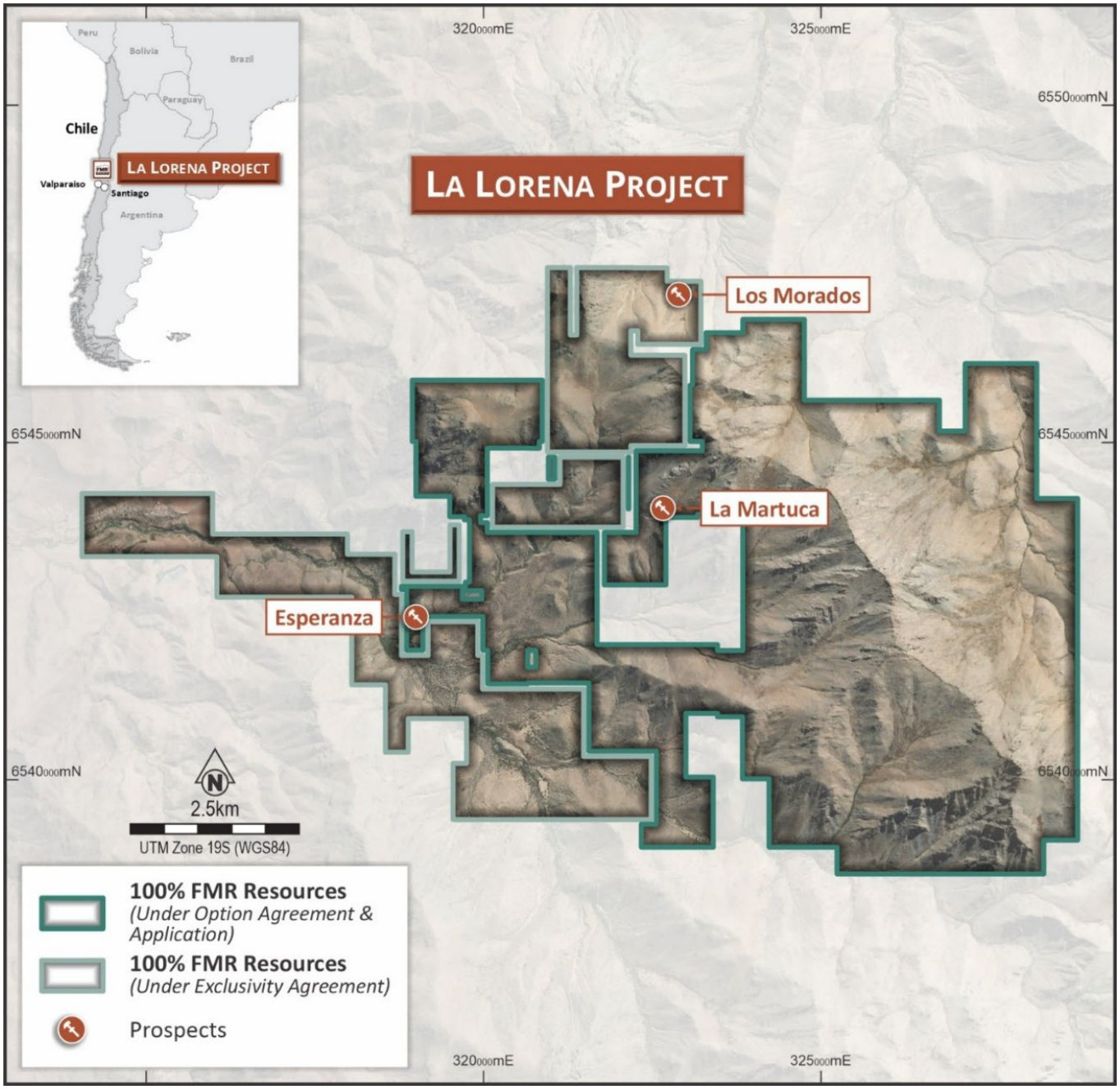

***Figure 3**. Tenement map showing 100% FMR La Lorena Project with Prospects.*

Geological Setting

The La Lorena Project is located east of the town of Combarbalá, in an area underlain by Eocene-aged volcanic and intrusive rocks interpreted from regional mapping and age determinations published by national geological survey SERNAGEOMIN. These younger units overlie and locally intrude older Cretaceous basement, defining a favourable magmatic and structural setting for porphyry and epithermal mineralisation.

The Project lies along a regionally significant Trans-Lithospheric Fault (TLF) corridor described by Rivera y Yañez (2019), which is interpreted to act as a first-order control on magma ascent, intrusive plumbing, and metallogenic fertility in central Chile. This structural corridor links major mineralised districts, including Los Pelambres and Punitaqui, and extends through the southern portion of the La Lorena Project area (see Figure 4).

Within the La Lorena Project, mineralisation at the Los Morados Prospect is recognised as quartz vein and stockwork-breccia hosted sulphide mineralisation, characterised by structurally controlled quartz–sulphide veining. At the La Martuca Prospect, mineralisation occurs within vein and fault-controlled structures and is expressed as copper oxide, transitional copper mineralisation, quartz vein, and stockwork-breccia hosted sulphide mineralisation together with epithermal-style gold. The Esperanza Prospect is characterised by epithermal gold mineralisation with associated copper oxide development. Collectively, these occurrences demonstrate multiple styles of hydrothermal mineralisation within the Project area, consistent with a structurally focused and magmatically influenced mineral system.

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Figure 4. *Map showing the La Lorena Project in the context of regional Eocene-Oligocene metallogenic age belt, major deposits, and regional structural architecture related to major deposits (after Rivera y Yañez, 2019).*

Project Location

The La Lorena Project is located close to the town of Combarbalá, in the Coquimbo Region, 380km north of Santiago in Chile, at an elevation between ~1,600m and 2,500 metres above sea level (see Figures 3 and 5). The area is well served by infrastructure, including access roads, proximity to the electricity grid, and is 20km from the nearest sealed airstrip. Despite the semi-arid climate, the Project is not in a critical water vulnerable area. There are no community impediments across the La Lorena Project.

Nearby ports include Coquimbo, some 200km by road to the NW, which supports the Andacollo operation of Teck, and Los Vilos, 170km by road to the south-west, which supports the Los Pelambres mine, owned 60% by Antofagasta plc. The region is a recognised mining district in a mining favourable country. There is ready access to skilled services and suppliers, as well as personnel, from unskilled labour to professionals.

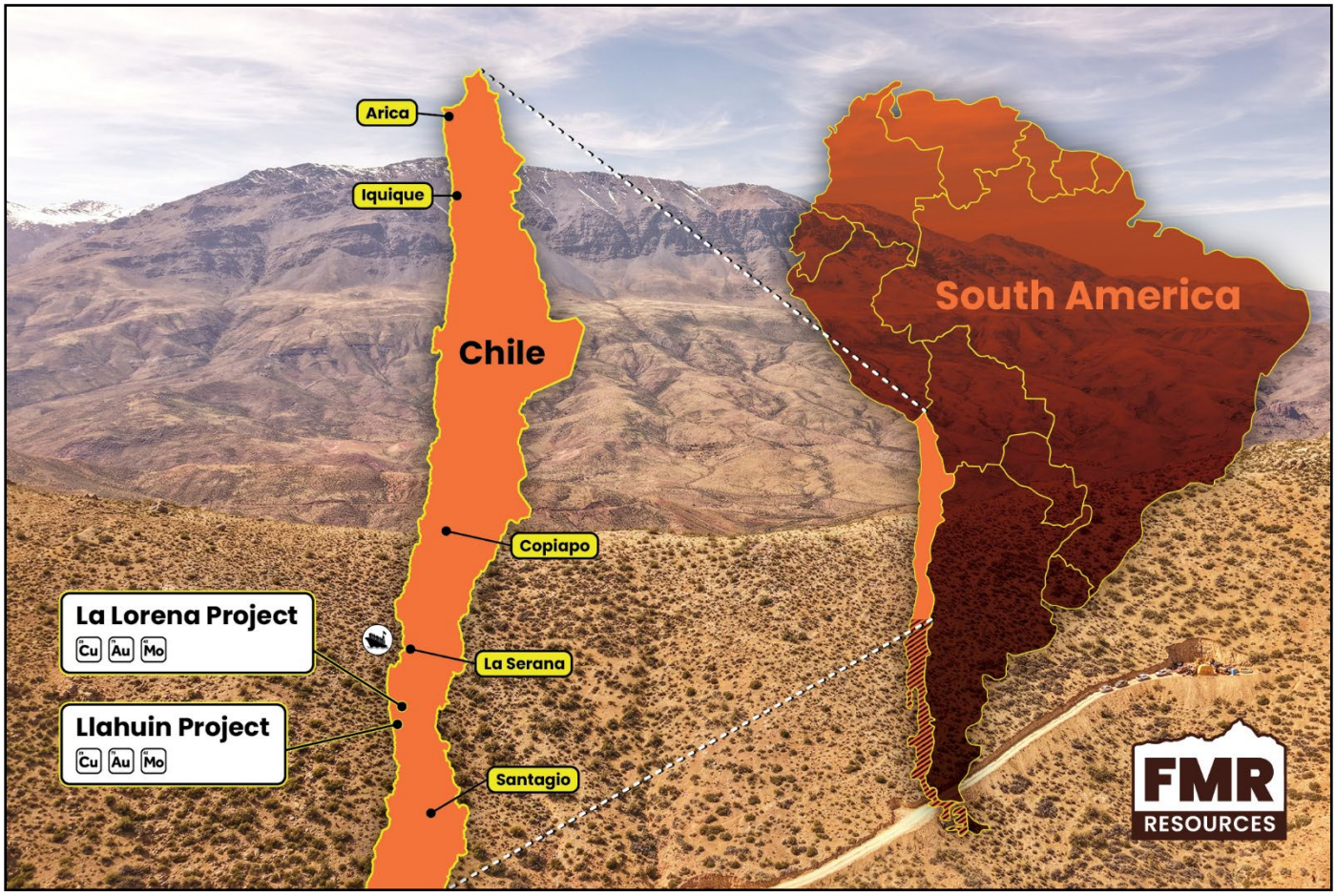

Figure 5. *La Lorena Project location in central Chile, with major centres and nearest port.*

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

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ABOUT FMR RESOURCES

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

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Forward Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

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

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results are extracted from announcements titled:
"La Lorena Project Acquisition" dated 11 May 2026.
"Cu & Au Rockchip Results Highlight La Lorena Scale Potential" dated 26 May 2026.
"Magnetic Survey Identifies Multiple Large Intrusive Targets at La Lorena" dated 2 June 2026.

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

Appendix 1

Supporting information for Exploration Results from the La Lorena Copper-Gold-Molybdenite Project as prescribed by the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and*	• Rock chips were collected using a geological hammer from outcrops or old underground workings in the field. The samples are photographed bagged and sent to ALS La Serena Laboratory for analysis. The samples have an average weight of 4kg. The laboratory procedure is to log the samples into their tracking system and dry them then they are crushed to -2mm from which a 1kg sample is split and pulverized to 85% passing -75µm. A 30gram charge is taken for industry standard fire assay Au with AAS finish (Au-AA23). Ore Grade Cu is analysed by HF-

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	HNO3-HCLO4 digestion, HCL leach, and AAS finish (Cu-AAS62). Multi-element assays are done using Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (ME-MS61). A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. • A drone magnetics survey was completed over the project by GFDas Drones & Mining Survey specifications provided below. • Company: GFDas Drones & Mining • Survey line direction: 90°–270° Line separation: 200 m • Tie line Direction: 0°–180° • Tie lines separation: 1200 m • Flight Height: around 170 m AGL following topography (according to operational safety conditions) • Registration Platform Mag: DJI M300 Drone • Geoidal Model: EGM08 • Flight speed: 5–10 m/s • Mobile sampling: Fluxgate magnetometer, 50 Hz (0.4m Sampling) • Resolution: Digital Elevation Model 12.5 m • Base sampling: Geometrics magnetometer sampling 30 s. Positioning: GPS unit on drone • Survey Module: The flight module uses a VTOL drone, powered by rechargeable electric batteries and a positioning system with three GPS antennas. The registration module was miniaturized, simplified and made of low weight components suitable for lifting by the drone. These correspond to the magnetometer, acquirer and analogue-digital converter. • Magnetic Survey: The data was corrected for Diurnal variances, micro levelled with the use of the tie lines by GFDAS Drones and Mining. Reduction to the Pole process was also applied on the data (inclination -32.7° and -0.7° declination) • Topographic flight plan: Due to the strong differences in the elevations of the terrain, it was flown from different points within the north-south polygons with differentiated flight height, to achieve a pixel resolution as requested. Flying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		height averaged 170 m (AGL). The overlaps of flight lines were between 75% and 80%, this was done depending on the flight. • A Helicopter magnetic/radiometric survey was completed with the following parameters: • AMAG: Stinger mounted Helicopter. • Radiometric: Helicopter Mounted • Line spacing (Traverse): 200 m • Traverse direction: 90° / 270° (east-west) • Control line spacing: 2,000 m • Control line direction: 0° / 180° (north-south) • Nominal terrain clearance: 65 m • Sampling rates: • Magnetic: 50 Hz / 10Hz • Radiometric: 1 Hz • Spectrometer : RS-500 airborne spectrometer with RSX-5 detector package (Radiation Solutions Inc.) • 1024 channels • 16 L downward crystals + 4 L upward crystal • Magnetometer: Gen-2 QTFM total-field magnetometer. Raw data at 50 Hz, smoothed and resampled to 10 Hz
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling is being reported.
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.*	• No drilling is being reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	• The rock chip samples were geologically logged on site. Logging was both qualitative and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	quantitative in nature.
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 sub sampling techniques are applied to rock chips. • There is no relationship between the sample size and 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of*	• Assays were fire assayed for gold with ICPMS read and four acid digest for multi-element, including copper with an ICPMS read. • Two standards and one blank were submitted with the batch • The assay technique utilized is fire assay with AAS finish for gold which is a total digestion technique. • There is no apparent bias of any significance with acceptable levels of precision across standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• The Company's Exploration Manager has made several site visits and inspected the sampling methods and finds them acceptable and up to procedure industry standard. • There have been no adjustments to the assay data. • Logging is completed into standardized excel spreadsheets which can then be loaded into an access front end customized database.

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*
		• Rock chips and soil samples are located with a Garmin handheld GPS unit accurate to 3m which is considered adequate for the type of exploration work being completed.
		• Drone Magnetic Survey:
		  • Survey line direction: 90°–270° Line separation: 200 m
		  • Tie line Direction: 0°–180°
		  • Tie lines separation: 1200 m
		  • Flight Height: around 170 m AGL following topography (according to operational safety conditions)
		  • Registration Platform Mag: DJI M300 Drone
		  • Geoidal Model: EGM08
		  • Flight speed: 5–10 m/s
		  • Mobile sampling: Fluxgate magnetometer, 50 Hz (0.4m Sampling)
		  • Resolution: Digital Elevation Model 12.5 m
		• A Helicopter magnetic/radiometric survey was completed with the following parameters:
		• AMAG: Stinger mounted Helicopter.
		• Radiometric: Helicopter Mounted
		• Line spacing (Traverse): 200 m
		• Traverse direction: 90° / 270° (east-west)
		• Control line spacing: 2,000 m
		• Control line direction: 0° / 180° (north-south)
		• Nominal terrain clearance: 65 m
		• Sampling rates:
		• Magnetic: 50 Hz / 10Hz
		• Radiometric: 1 Hz
		• Spectrometer : RS-500 airborne spectrometer with RSX-5 detector package (Radiation Solutions Inc.)
		• 1024 channels

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 16 L downward crystals + 4 L upward crystal Magnetometer: Gen-2 QTFM total-field magnetometer. Raw data at 50 Hz, smoothed and resampled to 10 Hz

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.*
		• Rock chips typically don't have a set sample spacing as they are taken from outcrops. In this case, the samples were taken from underground workings.
		• Rock chip samples are not sufficient to establish Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates.
		• No sample compositing has been applied.
		• Drone Magnetic Survey:
		  • Survey line direction: 90°–270° Line separation: 200 m
		  • Tie line Direction: 0°–180°
		  • Tie lines separation: 1200 m
		  • Flight Height: around 170 m AGL following topography (according to operational safety conditions)
		  • Registration Platform Mag: DJI M300 Drone
		  • Geoidal Model: EGM08
		  • Flight speed: 5–10 m/s
		  • Mobile sampling: Fluxgate magnetometer, 50 Hz (0.4m Sampling)
		• Resolution: Digital Elevation Model 12.5 m

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.*	• Rock chips are point samples and have no relationship to geological structure. • Drone Magnetic Survey: • Topographic flight plan: Due to the strong differences in the elevations of the terrain, it was flown from different points within the north-south polygons with differentiated flight height, to achieve a pixel resolution as requested. Flying height averaged 170 m (AGL). The overlaps of flight lines were between 75% and 80%, this was done depending on the flight. • A Helicopter magnetic/radiometric survey was completed with the following parameters: • AMAG: Stinger mounted Helicopter. • Radiometric: Helicopter Mounted • Line spacing (Traverse): 200 m • Traverse direction: 90° / 270° (east-west) • Control line spacing: 2,000 m

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Control line direction: 0° / 180° (north-south) • Nominal terrain clearance: 65 m • Sampling rates: • Magnetic: 50 Hz / 10Hz • Radiometric: 1 Hz • Spectrometer : RS-500 airborne spectrometer with RSX-5 detector package (Radiation Solutions Inc.) • 1024 channels • 16 L downward crystals + 4 L upward crystal Magnetometer: Gen-2 QTFM total-field magnetometer. Raw data at 50 Hz, smoothed and resampled to 10 Hz
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are transported by a Company representative to Llahuin, then transported to the laboratory by contracted truck and driven directly to the ALS facility in Santiago.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of magnetic and radiometric survey data was completed by consultant geophysicist Spinifex GPX Pty Ltd and found to be of excellent quality

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 La Martuca and Esperanza prospects tenure (LEDY 1-10, LA MARTUCA 1-10, CONY 1-4, LA ESPERANZA 1-8) at time of reporting is owned 100% by Rivera Rivera Ledy Ysabel and Sarmiento Honores Ernesto • FMR has entered into a conditional binding term sheet with the above tenure holders, grating the Company a 5-year option to purchase LEDY 1-10, LA MARTUCA 1-10, CONY 1-4, LA ESPERANZA 1-8. Material terms of the Term Sheet are set out in FMR's announcement dated 11 May 2026 • The Los Morados prospect tenure (LA MORADA 1-20, EMILIA 2 1 AL 2, EMILIA 1 1 AL 20, EMILIA 5 1 AL 20, EMILIA 4 1 AL 41, EMILIA 3, 1 AL 36) at time of reporting is owned 100% by Alfredo De La Cruz Michea and Filipe Antonio Michea Gomez

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Company has entered into Exclusivity Agreements with the above tenure holders giving the Company the exclusive rights to conduct extensive exploration due diligence on LA MORADA 1-20, EMILIA 2 1 AL 2, EMILIA 1 1 AL 20, EMILIA 5 1 AL 20, EMILIA 4 1 AL 41, and EMILIA 3 1 AL 36 for a period of six months from May 2026 • The following tenure under application is owned 100% by FMR: Exploration LA LORENA 1 to LA LORENA 17, Exploitation Manifestacion LA LORENA 1 to LA LORENA 19, and Exploration Pedimento LA LORENA 17 to LA LORENA 27. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration activity within the La Lorena Project area has been limited to small-scale underground mining and surface workings, focused on high-grade copper and gold occurrences at Los Morados and La Martuca, and shallow workings and at the Esperanza prospect. These activities pre-date modern exploration methodologies and are confined to near-surface mineralisation. • Previous exploration history is reported in the body of this announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is targeting porphyry Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry style mineralisation hosted in Eocene intrusives.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*	• No drilling reported.

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	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 (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps have been included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should*	• All results are reported.

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	be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• A drone magnetics survey was completed over the project by GFDas Drones & Mining Survey specifications provided below. • Company: GFDas Drones & Mining • Survey line direction: 90°–270° Line separation: 200 m • Tie line Direction: 0°–180° • Tie lines separation: 1200 m • Flight Height: around 170 m AGL following topography (according to operational safety conditions) • Registration Platform Mag: DJI M300 Drone • Geoidal Model: EGM08 • Flight speed: 5–10 m/s • Mobile sampling: Fluxgate magnetometer, 50 Hz (0.4m Sampling) • Resolution: Digital Elevation Model 12.5 m • Base sampling: Geometrics magnetometer sampling 30 s. Positioning: GPS unit on drone • Survey Module: The flight module uses a VTOL drone, powered by rechargeable electric batteries and a positioning system with three GPS antennas. The registration module was miniaturized, simplified and made of low weight components suitable for lifting by the drone. These correspond to the magnetometer, acquirer and analogue-digital converter. • Magnetic Survey: The data was corrected for Diurnal variances, micro levelled with the use of the tie lines by GFDAS Drones and Mining. Reduction to the Pole process was also applied on the data (inclination -32.7° and -0.7° declination) • Topographic flight plan: Due to the strong differences in the elevations of the terrain, it was flown from different points within the north-south polygons with differentiated flight height, to achieve a pixel resolution as requested. Flying height averaged 170 m (AGL). The overlaps of flight lines were between 75% and 80%, this was done depending on the flight • A Helicopter magnetic/radiometric survey was completed with the following parameters:

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		• AMAG: Stinger mounted Helicopter. • Radiometric: Helicopter Mounted • Line spacing (Traverse): 200 m • Traverse direction: 90° / 270° (east-west) • Control line spacing: 2,000 m • Control line direction: 0° / 180° (north-south) • Nominal terrain clearance: 65 m • Sampling rates: • Magnetic: 50 Hz / 10Hz • Radiometric: 1 Hz • Spectrometer : RS-500 airborne spectrometer with RSX-5 detector package (Radiation Solutions Inc.) • 1024 channels • 16 L downward crystals + 4 L upward crystal Magnetometer: Gen-2 QTFM total-field magnetometer. Raw data at 50 Hz, smoothed and resampled to 10 Hz
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.