



CABIN LAKE STEP OUT PROGRAM EXTENDS GOLD SEARCH

HIGHLIGHTS

- FIN completes diamond drilling program across eight priority exploration target areas at the Cabin Lake Gold Project.
- Six IP targets and two magnetic/structural targets tested beyond the established Arrow, Andrew, Beaver and Camp prospect areas.
- Initial geological logging identified sulphide-bearing iron formation in six drillholes, including newly drilled and sparsely drilled areas.
- The observations support the potential for multiple prospective iron-formation horizons within the broader metasedimentary package, expanding the search space for additional mineralised zones.
- All drill core has been logged and is being comprehensively sampled and assayed to assess the gold potential of sulphide-bearing iron formation and other prospective intervals.
- Remaining priority targets will be refined for potential winter drilling, when snow-based vehicle access can support more efficient mobilisation across the project area.
- Winter ground geophysical surveys are planned to refine newly tested areas and prioritise the next phase of drill targets.

FIN Chairman, Bruce McFadzean, commented:

"We are pleased to have safely completed this important step-out drilling program at Cabin Lake, testing eight priority IP, magnetic and structural targets beyond the Company's established prospect areas."

Initial logging has identified sulphide-bearing iron formation in newly drilled and sparsely drilled areas, materially broadening the prospective footprint of the Cabin Lake gold system. We are now comprehensively sampling the drill core, including prospective intervals outside the interpreted Bugow Iron Formation, to assess the potential for additional mineralised positions and styles within the broader system."

Several targets not practically accessible during the summer program will be refined for potential winter drilling, supported by additional ground geophysics. We look forward to updating shareholders as assay results are received."

FIN Resources Limited (ASX: FIN) (FIN or the Company) is pleased to announce completion of a major step-out diamond drilling program at its 100%-owned Cabin Lake Gold Project in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The 1,149m program comprised nine drillholes testing eight priority exploration target areas, including six induced polarisation (IP) targets and two magnetic and structural targets. The campaign extended drilling beyond the established Arrow, Andrew, Beaver and Camp prospect areas, testing prospective positions that had received limited, ineffective or no previous drilling.



Initial geological logging has identified sulphide-bearing iron formation in newly drilled and sparsely drilled areas. These observations broaden the prospective footprint of the Cabin Lake gold system and support FIN's view that prospective iron formation may occur at multiple positions within the broader metasedimentary package.

Assays are pending. FIN is undertaking comprehensive sampling of the drill core to assess the gold potential of sulphide-bearing iron formation and other prospective intervals encountered during the program.

Field activities were completed safely; however, practical access constraints during the summer campaign limited the number of targets that could be tested. The remaining target areas will be refined for potential winter drilling, when snow-based vehicle access can support more efficient mobilisation across the project area.

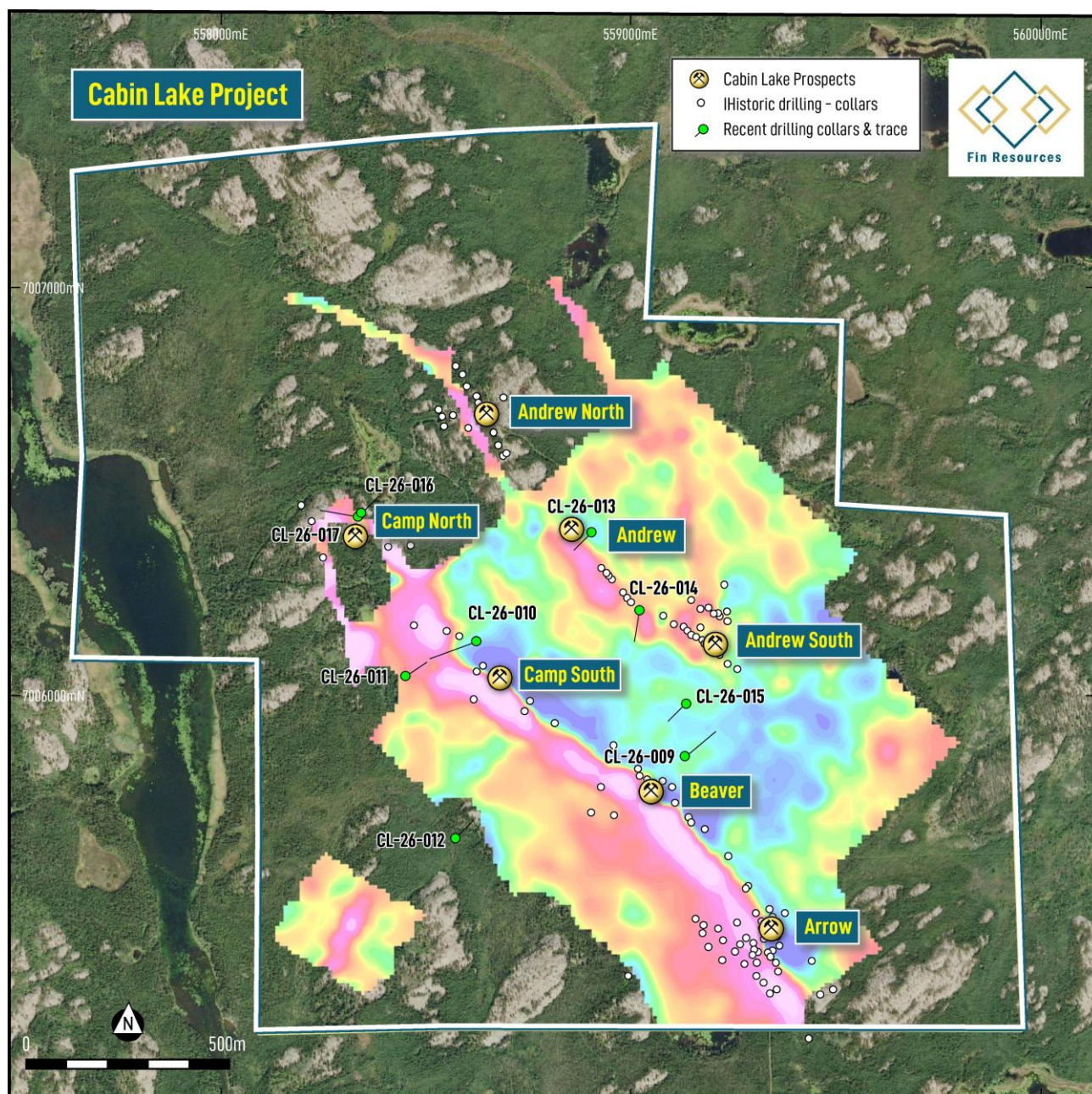


Figure 1: 2026 summer drilling program over ground magnetic survey data.

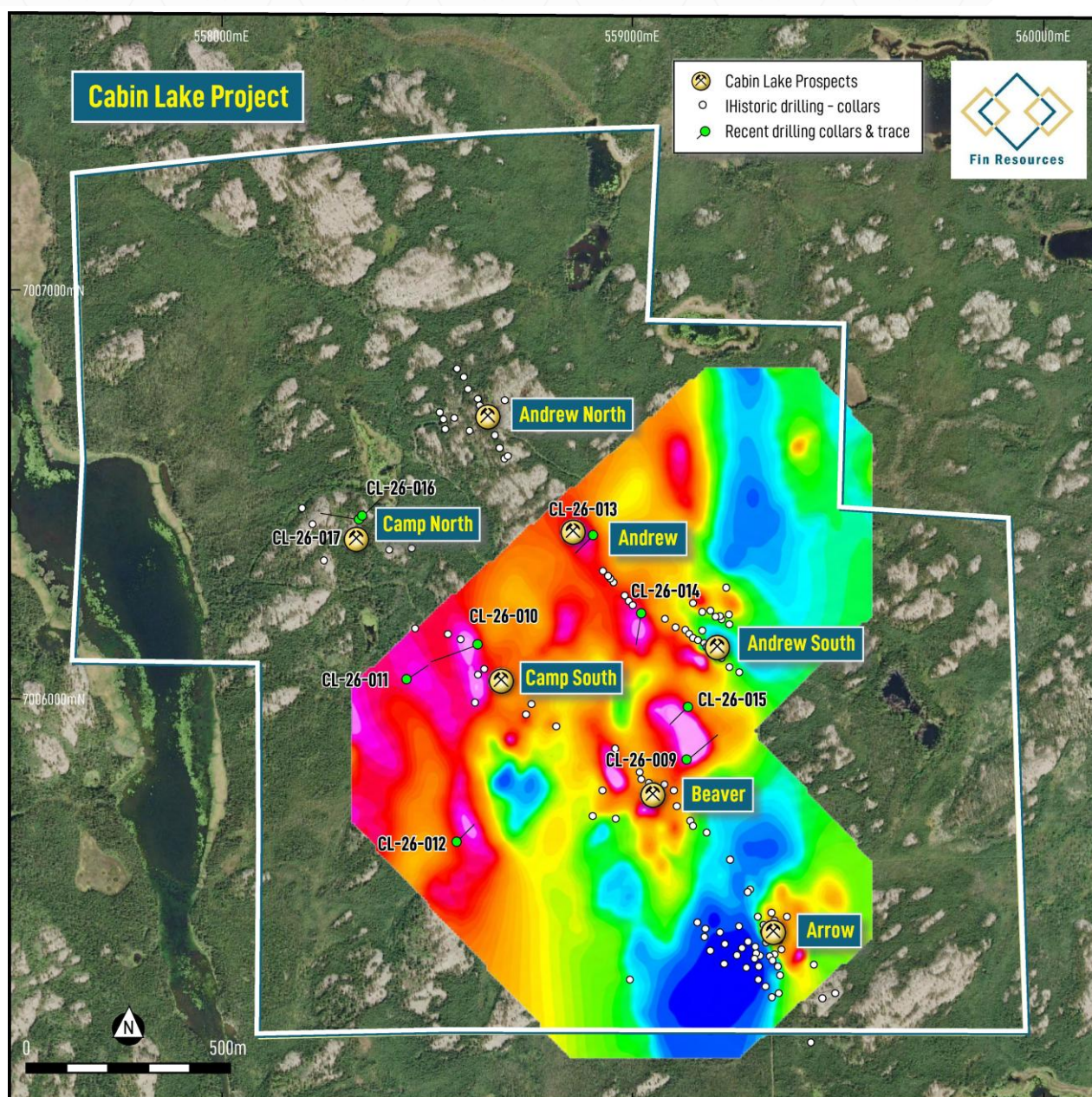


Figure 2: 2026 summer drilling program over IP chargeability data.

Geological Observations and Targeting Outcomes

The 2026 summer program was designed as a broad step-out campaign to test whether prospective geological settings at Cabin Lake extend beyond the established Arrow, Beaver, Andrew and Camp prospect areas.

Drilling was completed across four target areas. CL-26-009 and CL-26-015 tested a strong IP anomaly between the Beaver and Andrew zones, in an area with no recorded historical drilling. CL-26-010, CL-26-011 and CL-26-012 tested IP, magnetic and structural targets along the Arrow-to-Camp iron formation trend, including prospective footwall and hangingwall positions and a major north-south fault zone. CL-26-013 and CL-26-014 tested IP anomalies within gaps in historical drilling along the Andrew trend. At Camp North, CL-26-016 and CL-26-017 tested magnetic and structural targets interpreted to represent the eastern and western limbs of a prospective fold setting.

Initial geological logging has identified sulphide-bearing intervals in holes drilled to test IP anomalies. The sulphides comprise predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite and are consistent with the geological sources expected to contribute to elevated chargeability responses identified in the winter geophysical survey.

Sulphide-bearing iron formation has been logged in CL-26-010, CL-26-011, CL-26-013, CL-26-014, CL-26-015 and CL-26-016. The logged material is similar in character to the sulphide-bearing Bugow Iron Formation associated with known gold mineralisation elsewhere at Cabin Lake. Initial observations from the magnetic and structural targets indicate pyrrhotite, with lesser magnetite, as the two mineral species responsible for positive magnetic anomalies.

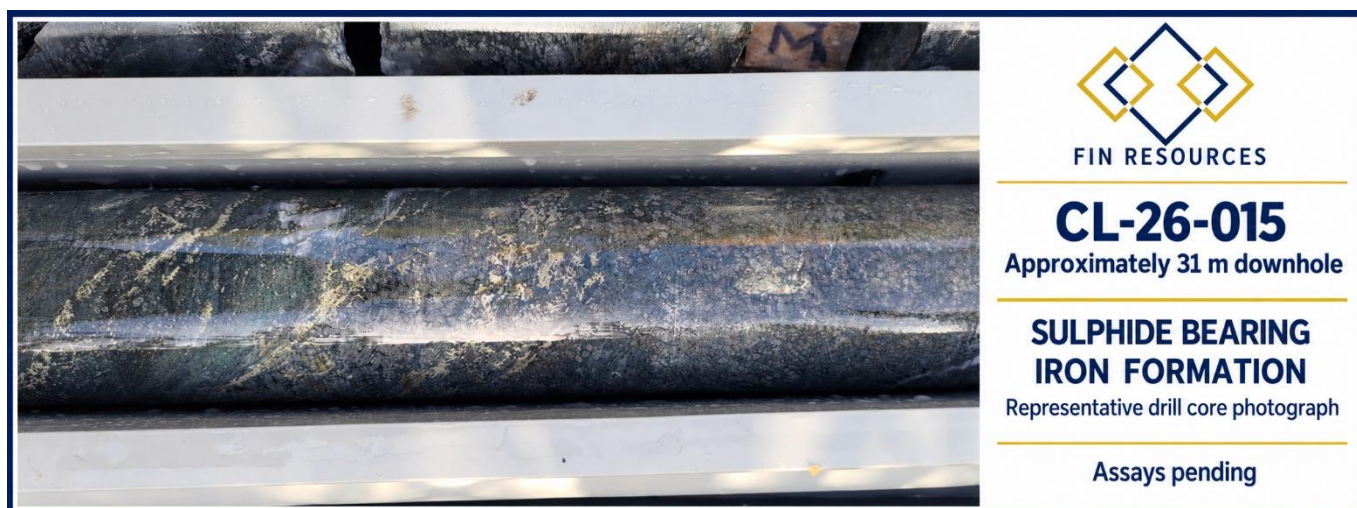


Figure 3: Sulphide-bearing iron formation in drillhole CL-26-015.

A substantial outcome of the program is that sulphide-bearing iron formation may occur beyond the previously defined prospect areas and at multiple positions within the broader metasedimentary package. This supports FIN's evolving interpretation that the sedimentary package may comprise several sulphidic horizons or lenses, rather than having sulphides restricted to a single continuous unit.

This is significant because known gold mineralisation at Arrow, Beaver, Andrew and Camp is closely associated with sulphide-bearing iron formation. The identification of additional iron-formation occurrences and prospective structural settings broadens the search space for new mineralised zones across Cabin Lake.

All drill core has been logged and is being comprehensively sampled for assay, including prospective intervals outside the interpreted iron formation. Assay results will determine the gold content and significance of the geological observations and guide prioritisation of winter geophysics and follow-up drilling.

Cautionary Note: The Company cautions that the visual observations of sulphides and sulphide-bearing intervals reported in this announcement are preliminary in nature and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory assays. No quantitative estimates of gold grade can be made from visual logging alone. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the presence and grade of gold mineralisation.

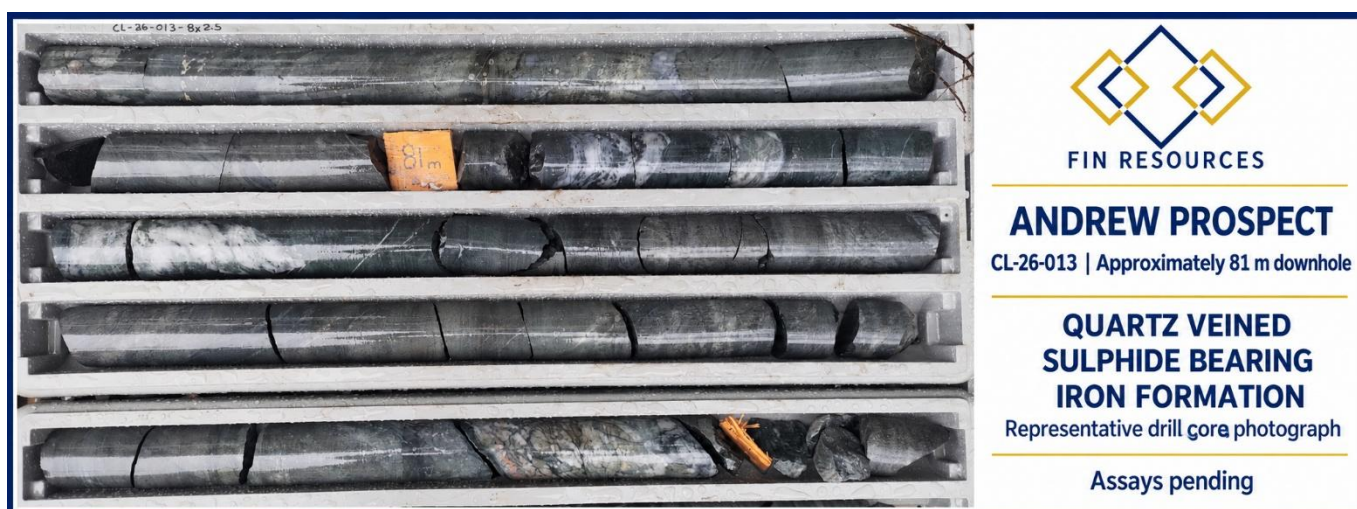


Figure 4: Core photo from CL-26-013 (~81m) showing sulphidic Iron Formation and quartz veining at Andrew prospect



Figure 5: Core samples prepared for laboratory dispatch

Next Steps

Core cutting, sampling and laboratory submissions are progressing, with FIN undertaking comprehensive sampling across the whole length of drill core from the completed program. This approach will assess the potential for mineralisation within sulphide-bearing iron formation and other prospective geological intervals encountered during drilling.

Assay results from the nine-hole program will be integrated with geological logging, structural observations and the 2026 IP and magnetic datasets to refine FIN's understanding of the Cabin Lake mineral system and prioritise follow-up drilling.

Several targets that could not be practically accessed during the summer program will be refined for potential winter drilling, when snow-based vehicle access can support more efficient mobilisation across the project area. Ground-based geophysical surveys are also planned for winter to advance target generation and ranking across the broader Cabin Lake project.

Authorised for release by the Board of FIN Resources Limited.

For further information contact:

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Forward looking statements

This announcement contains forward looking statements relating to FIN's exploration activities, planned geophysical programs and the potential outcomes of those activities at the Cabin Lake Gold Project. These statements are based on the Company's current expectations and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

No assurance can be given that planned exploration activities will proceed as anticipated, that drilling will be completed as planned or that exploration will identify further gold mineralisation. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Except as required by law, FIN undertakes no obligation to update or revise these statements.

Competent Person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the 2026 summer drilling campaign is based on information compiled by FIN and acquired under direct on-site supervision of Mr Xavier Braud, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Braud is a geological consultant to FIN Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity 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. Mr Braud consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results acquired by FIN in the 2026 winter drilling campaign and all historical exploration results referred to in this announcement, is based on information compiled by FIN and reviewed by Mr Gary Powell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Powell is a geological consultant to FIN Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity 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. Mr Powell consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Prior exploration results

The information in this announcement relating to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from FIN's ASX announcements dated 4 February 2026, titled "Cabin Lake Assays Upgraded Through Systematic Core Resampling"; 27 March 2026, titled "First Cabin Lake Hole Intersects Broad Sulphide Bearing BIF"; 15 April 2026, titled "Massive Sulphide Mineralisation Confirmed at Arrow Prospect"; 28 April 2026, titled "26.2 m at 12 g/t Au Confirms Broad High-Grade Gold System"; 20 May 2026, titled "Multiple Shallow High-Grade Gold Zones Confirmed"; 15 June 2026, titled "Shallow High-Grade Gold Confirmed and New Targets Identified"; and 21 August 2026, titled "Drilling Underway Across 14 Priority Gold Targets Cabin Lake".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in those announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

About FIN Resources Limited

FIN Resources Limited owns a 100% interest in the Cabin Lake Gold Project, located approximately 105 kilometres northwest of Yellowknife in Canada's Northwest Territories. The project is situated within the Archean Slave Craton, an established gold producing region.

Gold mineralisation at Cabin Lake is hosted within sulphide bearing banded iron formation of the Bugow Iron Formation. Mineralisation is associated principally with pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor arsenopyrite, and is interpreted to be structurally controlled.

Historical drilling, FIN's core resampling programs and the Company's 2026 winter drilling campaign have identified gold mineralisation across several prospects, including Arrow, Beaver and Andrew South. Exploration is focused along approximately 15 kilometres of prospective Bugow Iron Formation strike.

The 2026 summer drilling program comprised 1,149m of diamond drilling across nine drillholes testing eight priority exploration target areas. Assays are pending, with results to be integrated with geological and geophysical data to refine follow-up drilling priorities.

The Project includes:

- Gold mineralisation identified within the Bugow Iron Formation across multiple prospects
- Approximately 15 kilometres of prospective Bugow Iron Formation strike
- A location approximately 105 kilometres northwest of Yellowknife
- Established engagement with the Tłı̨chǫ Government, including access agreements and support for field activities
- A location within the Slave Craton, which also hosts the historical Lupin Gold Mine

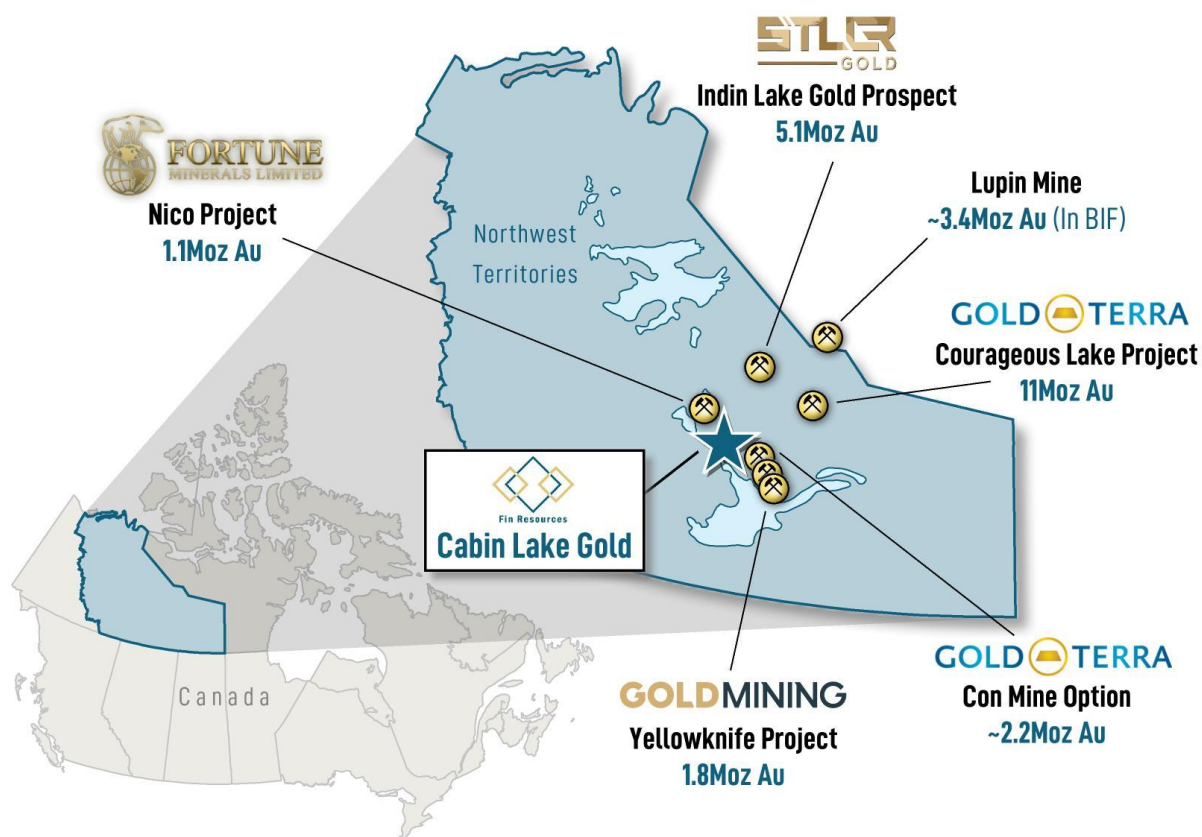


Figure 6: Cabin Lake Gold Project location relative to selected Northwest Territories gold mines and projects; comparative mineral endowments are publicly reported, relate to projects not owned by FIN and are not indicative of mineralisation at Cabin Lake.



APPENDIX A

Table 1. Drillhole Collar Information

Table 1: 2026 Summer/fall drilling program coordinates as drilled (rounded to nearest m)

HoleID	NAD83 East	NAD83 North	Azimuth (true)	Dip	Total Depth	RL
CL-26-009	559,132	7,005,852	49	-55	153	180
CL-26-010	558,625	7,006,132	250	-55	210	182
CL-26-011	558,451	7,006,046	45	-55	108	180
CL-26-012	558,572	7,005,652	45	-55	102	178
CL-26-013	558,903	7,006,396	225	-55	102	191
CL-26-014	559,022	7,006,208	190	-55	135	189
CL-26-015	559,135	7,005,980	225	-55	99	183
CL-26-016	558,345	7,006,445	45	-55	93	188
CL-26-017	558,335	7,006,435	280	-55	147	187

Notes:

1. Collar coordinates were recorded using Skadi 100 GPS and reported to Datum NAD83 UTM Zone 11N rounded to the nearest 1.0m
2. Elevation (RL) is relative to mean sea level
3. Depth is metres downhole from surface
4. Azimuth is relative to True North
5. Dip is inclination from horizontal down dip is negative



APPENDIX B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report

Exploration Results, Cabin Lake Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	Diamond drilling at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has been undertaken by FIN Resources Ltd as part of the 2026 summer/fall exploration program. Drillholes CL-26-009 to CL-26-017: HQ diameter diamond core was recovered, orientated, geologically and geotechnically logged, photographed using industry standard procedures. Visual identification of sulphide mineralisation (interpreted as predominantly pyrite with minor pyrrhotite) has been recorded during logging. These observations are qualitative in nature and are not a substitute for laboratory assay results.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Diamond drilling for the 2026 summer/fall program has been undertaken using a modern Zinex III diamond drill rig employing industry standard wireline techniques. Core size is HQ (nominal 63.5 mm diameter), which is appropriate for geological logging, structural interpretation and sampling. Core orientation is obtained using a downhole core orientation tool, enabling structural measurements to be recorded during logging. Downhole survey data is collected using a north-seeking gyroscopic survey tool at regular intervals to provide accurate measurements of hole deviation, dip and azimuth.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	For the current 2026 drilling program, core recovery is recorded on a run-by-run basis. Core recovery is consistently high (typically >95%), with no significant core loss observed. There is no basis to assess any relationship between core recovery and gold grade, as assay results are pending. The sulphide-bearing iron formation is relatively competent, and no material sampling bias related to core loss is considered likely.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All drill core has been orientated and logged in full. Logging includes lithology, alteration, structure, geotechnical parameters and sulphide mineralisation, and is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	nature. All drill core is systematically photographed as part of standard logging procedures.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Drill core is sampled following completion of geological and geotechnical logging. Sample intervals are selected based on lithology, alteration and sulphide mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Assay results from the 2026 summer program are pending. No analytical results are reported in this announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Geological and geotechnical logging of drill core, including visual identification of sulphide mineralisation, has been completed by qualified and suitably experienced geologists and is subject to internal review. All primary geological data from the current program is recorded digitally and stored in the Company's database, with appropriate validation and verification procedures applied.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Drillholes have been flagged for pad preparation using a Skadi 100 GNSS Receiver. Typical horizontal accuracy is 15 to 30cm. After completion of each hole, the collar was surveyed using the same Skadi 100 GNSS Receiver. All coordinates in this release are metric and use NAD83-Zone 11N as reference.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The 2026 summer program was an early-stage target-testing program comprising nine drillholes across eight priority target areas. The drilling is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied. Data spacing across the Cabin Lake Gold Project is variable, ranging from approximately less than 15 m in areas of known mineralisation (e.g. Arrow) to broader spacing of up to 200 m between prospect areas.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	The Bugow Iron Formation is folded, with mineralisation occurring within sulphide-rich zones of the steeply dipping iron formation. Drilling has been oriented, whenever possible, to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures as close to perpendicular as practicable. For the current 2026 drilling program, including drillholes CL-26-009 to CL-26-017, holes were designed at varying orientations to obtain structural data, including lithological contacts, bedding and fault orientations, to improve understanding of geological and structural controls. Due to the early-stage nature of the program and the limited drilling completed to date, the true orientation and geometry of mineralisation are not yet fully constrained. All observations are based on downhole logging, and true widths of mineralisation are not yet fully known.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Drill core is being securely stored, handled and transported under the supervision of the Company's geological consultants. Appropriate chain-of-custody procedures are maintained throughout core transport from site to Yellowknife, sample handling, local transport and submission to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	FIN has reviewed available historical exploration datasets, including drilling and sampling data from previous operators. Data from more recent programs (2020 to 2024) is considered to have been collected using industry standard sampling and QAQC procedures. No independent audit or review has been undertaken for the current 2026 drilling program, at the time of reporting. The current program is being conducted under the supervision of experienced geological consultants, with data collection, logging and sampling procedures consistent with industry standard practices.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The Cabin Lake Gold Project comprises one active mineral claim (CL-1, M10076) covering approximately 400 hectares within Tłı̨chǫ settlement lands, located approximately 105 km northwest of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. A 2.0% royalty is payable to Silver Range Resources Ltd on precious metal production from the property, with provisions to purchase a portion of the royalty subject to certain milestone payments. Access to the project is via helicopter, float or ski-equipped aircraft, or seasonal winter road. An active Winter Access Road Agreement with the Tłı̨chǫ Government provides ground access to the project area during winter. The tenure is in good standing and, to the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no known material impediments to exploration activities or to the granting of relevant operating permits.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Historical exploration at the Cabin Lake Gold Project has included geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching and more than 14,000 metres of diamond drilling since the discovery of mineralisation in 1938. Previous work has been undertaken by several operators, including Andrew Yellowknife Mines (1946 to 1947), Cominco (1985), Freeport McMoRan (1986 to 1987), Aber Resources (1987 to 1990) and Rover

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Metals Corp (2018 to 2025), and has contributed to the current understanding of the geology and mineralisation at the project.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Gold mineralisation at the Cabin Lake Gold Project is interpreted to be hosted within sulphide-rich zones in the Bugow Iron Formation of the Archaean Yellowknife Supergroup. Mineralisation identified to date is structurally controlled and associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor arsenopyrite.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	Drillhole collar details, including easting, northing, elevation, hole depth, azimuth and dip, for the recently completed drilling program (i.e. drillholes CL-26-009 to CL-26-017), are provided in Appendix A of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	This announcement does not report any assays data.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	Mineralised zones are interpreted to be steeply dipping; however, drilling to date is not sufficiently dense or appropriately oriented to establish true widths.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Plan-view figures illustrating drillhole collar locations and geological context are included in the body of this announcement. Coordinates are shown in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	No quantitative results presented in this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Cabin Lake Gold Project has been subject to extensive historical exploration, including airborne and ground magnetic surveys, induced polarisation (IP), electromagnetic (EM) and VLF-EM surveys. These datasets have assisted in defining exploration targets associated with the Bugow Iron Formation and interpreted sulphide mineralisation. The recently completed drilling program has logged sulphide-bearing iron formation in several holes. These observations are preliminary in nature and require laboratory assay results to determine whether gold mineralisation is present and, if so, its grade. Negligible groundwater has been reported during the drilling program. Geotechnical information including RQD and Structural alpha/beta data has also been recorded from all of the drill core recovered during the program. Previous multi-element analysis of selected historical drill core has not returned any significant potential deleterious or contaminating substances. No metallurgical test work or bulk sampling has been undertaken to date.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Core drilled during the 2026 Summer/fall program is currently being cut in half and systematically sampled. Half core samples will be submitted to an accredited laboratory for gold analysis by fire assay. Some samples will be selected based on geological observation for multi-element analysis by mass spectrometry. Additional studies, including preliminary metallurgical test work, may be undertaken as the project advances.