

New Discovery of Outcropping Pegmatites at Ross Lithium Project

Follow Up Fieldwork Underway at Cancet West

Highlights

- **Discovery of at least 5 pegmatite bodies during Fin's maiden fieldwork program** at Ross Lithium Project, with one area hosting multiple outcrops and a large pegmatite boulder field with a strike length of 200 to 300 meters. These pegmatite bodies may extend for significant distances, along strike and below surface.
- Ross is located approximately 100 km along strike of Nemaska Lithium Corporation's Whabouchi lithium deposit.
- **Large megacrystic feldspars, coarse muscovite, quartz and fine red garnets** were mapped across a number of the pegmatite float and outcrops visited.
- Follow up fieldwork at Cancet West is now underway, focussing on the spodumene rich outcrop and the outcrops defined during the maiden field work programme, within the newly expanded 15.8km strike of the highly prospective LCT pegmatite Trend at Cancet West.
- Assays from maiden site visit expected in coming weeks.

Fin Director, Mr Jason Bontempo stated *"We are very excited to be able to get back out Cancet West so quickly to further explore where after only a couple of days in the field we were able to discover an outcropping pegmatite that hosts 30cm green spodumene crystals. We aim to delineate a number of drill targets to test this coming winter."*

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON VISUAL ESTIMATES OF MINERALISATION

Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of total Li or LiO₂ content and other metal contents. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

FIN/Mercator have now sent the samples for analysis at an industry recognised laboratory and the results are expected to be returned within 4 to 6 weeks.

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FOLLOW UP FIELDWORK UNDERWAY AT CANCET WEST

Fin's in country consultant Mercator Geological Services Limited ('Mercator') are now back on the ground at Cancet West with the follow-up field work programme underway. The discovery of outcropping pegmatite hosting large confirmed spodumene crystals has Fin and Mercator now aggressively working towards delineating further drill ready targets for a proposed winter drilling programme.

This follow up fieldwork programme will focus on the spodumene rich outcrop and the outcrops defined during the maiden field work programme. If time permits, exploration will also expand along the broader highly prospective LCT pegmatite Trend at Cancet West.

The follow up programme is planned to include;

- Additional detailed field mapping.
- Bedrock channel sampling.
- Rock chip and soil sampling.
- Remote sensing and geophysics as required, with interpretation in conjunction with the historic datasets and satellite imagery.
- Preparations and planning for drilling.



Figure 1 | *Pegmatite outcrop with confirmed spodumene at Cancet West*

ROSS FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

Fin Resources ('Fin') is pleased to announce that Fin's in country consultant Mercator has discovered numerous outcropping pegmatite bodies with crystals up to 20 cm in diameter, across the Ross Project during the maiden field work programme (see figures 2 & 3).



Figure 2 | Pegmatite outcrop within amphibolite at Ross

Targets areas that were visited were generated by Mercator's prospectivity analysis of Ross (refer ASX release dated 7 August 2023). In total, 5 insitu megacrystic pegmatite bodies with feldspar crystals up to 20 cm in diameter were mapped across Ross within host amphibolite or granite. The presence of pockets of fine-grained red garnets (see figure 3) within at least two of the pegmatite bodies may indicate an evolved pegmatite system at Ross that could be related to the emplacement of an LCT pegmatite. Additional detailed mapping and sampling is required to verify lithium mineralization in all currently defined pegmatite bodies. These pegmatite bodies may extend to significant distances, along strike and below surface. Lichen cover over a number of the outcrops made it difficult to identify mineralogy, textures and grain sizes.

A total of 9 outcrop and rock samples were collected (see Figure 4) by Mercator geologist across the property during the initial two-day field visit. All samples have now been sent to ALS in Val D'Or Quebec for sodium-peroxide borate fusion analysis. Results are expected in 4 – 6 weeks.

Ross is located approximately 100 km along strike of Nemaska Lithium Corporation's Whabouchi lithium deposit (see Figure 5).



Figure 3 | Fine red garnets within pegmatite outcrop at Ross

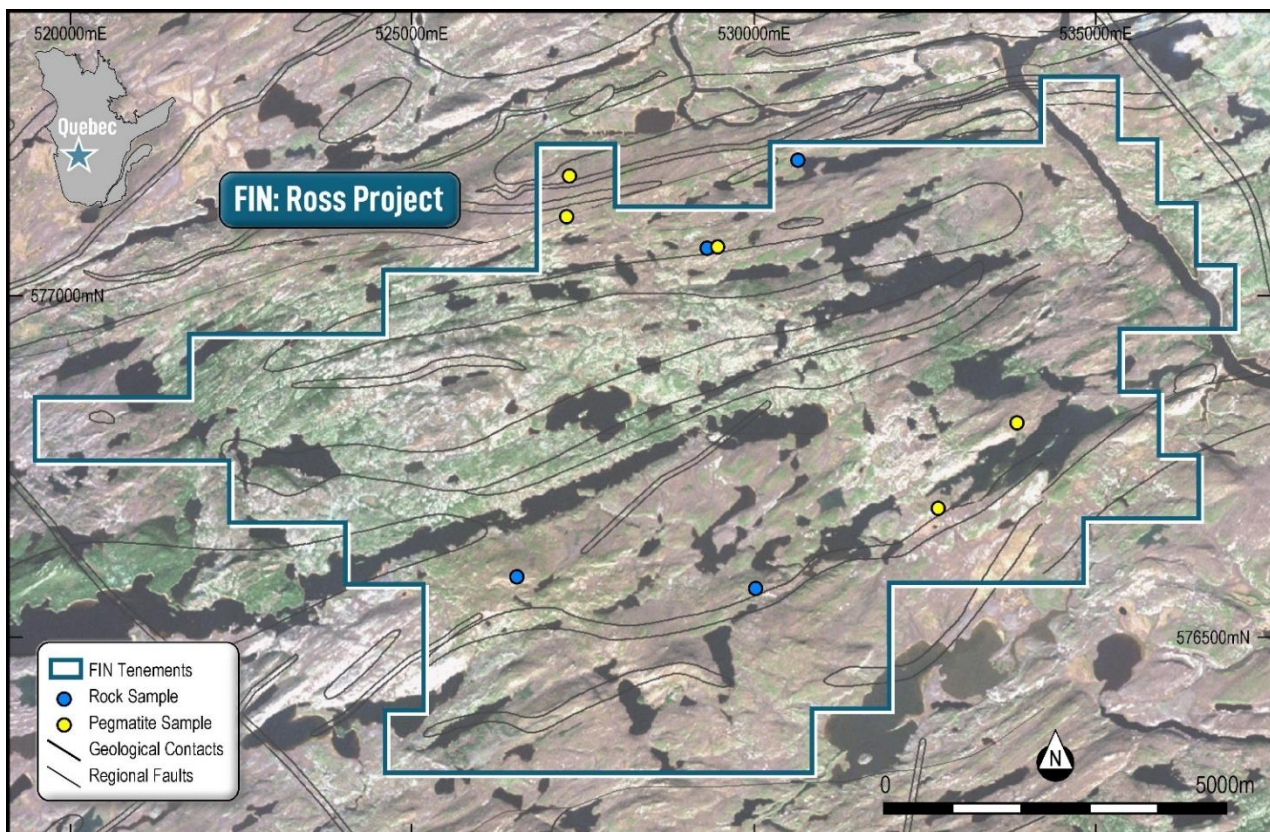


Figure 4 | Ross Project with identified Pegmatite Outcrops Sampled

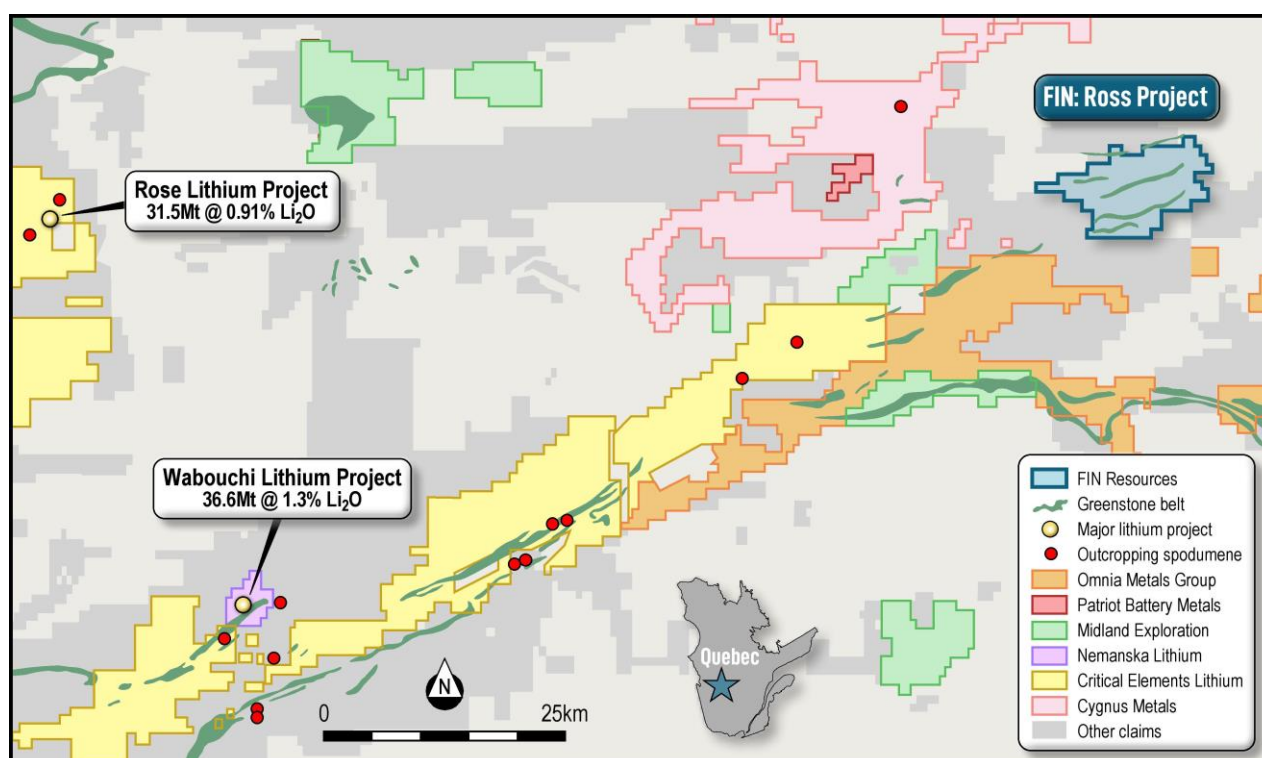


Figure 4 | Ross Lithium Project Location

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders of the results from this programme and the programme at Cancet West in due course. Assays from previous maiden site visit expected in coming weeks.

Authorised for release by the Board of Fin Resources Limited

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Cautionary Note

The interpreted presence of pegmatite, pegmatite granite or visual spodumene does not equate to lithium mineralisation. The Company is encouraged by the geology identified by the initial field and desktop work programmes within Cancet West, but no quantitative or qualitative assessment of mineralisation is possible at this stage. The Company plans to undertake further field work to test for potential lithium mineralisation and laboratory analysis of rock chip samples is required to determine if the mapped pegmatites and pegmatite granites have the potential to host mineralisation.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by FIN and reviewed by Mr. Thomas Ridges who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Thomas Ridges is an employee of Sustainable Resources Pty Ltd consulting to FIN and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style 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'. Mr. Ridges consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

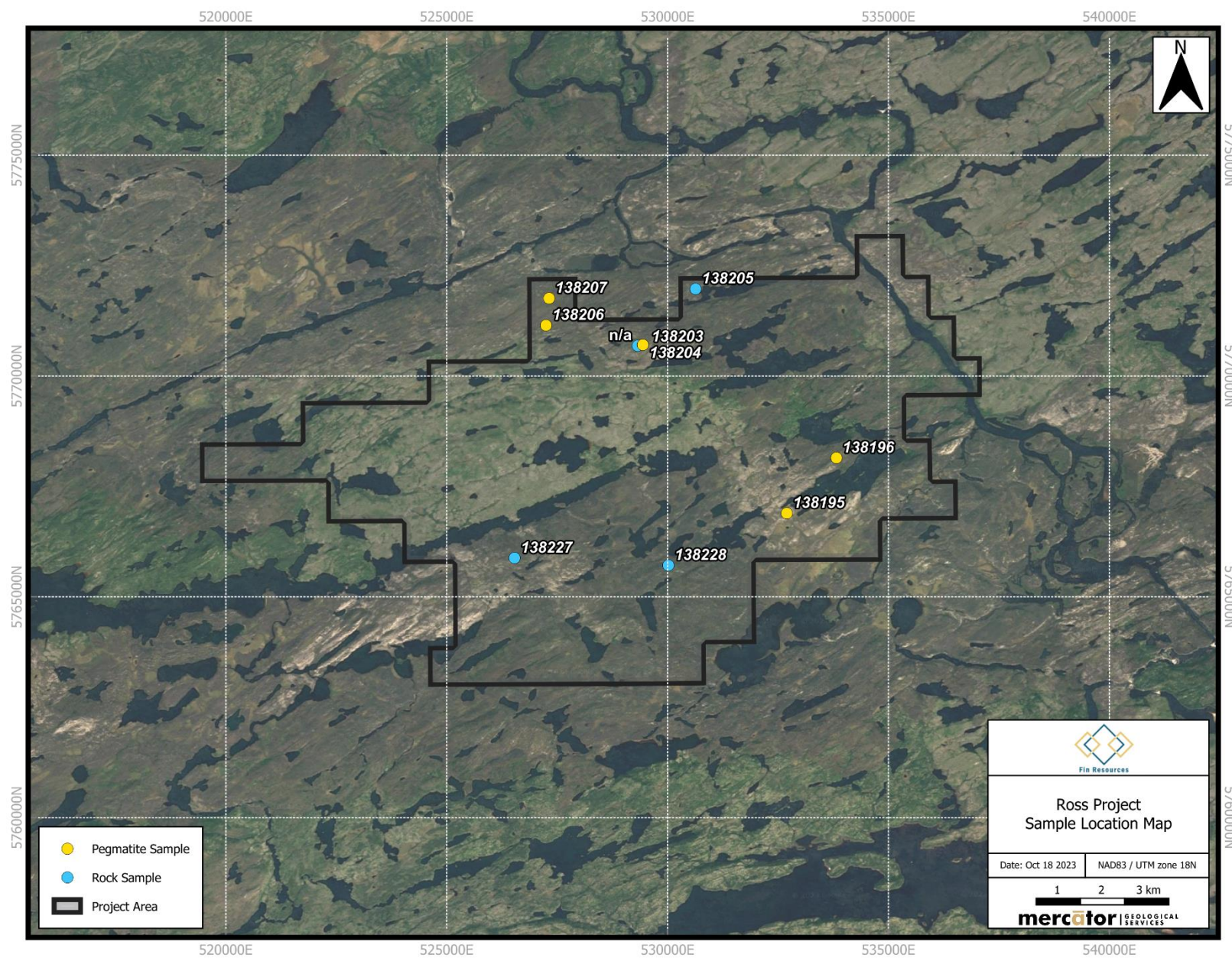
This release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on FIN's current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which FIN operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding FIN's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of FIN. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this release. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this release speak only at the date of issue of this release. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, FIN does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this release or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based. Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement.



Appendix 1:

Rock Sample Table Including Co-ordinates and Lithology

[illegible]



Appendix 2:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Ross Outcrop Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling

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 (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.</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. 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.</i>	Grab samples were taken by hammer and wedge from natural breaks and exposures across the outcrops. Sampling targeted the most evolved fractions of the bodies with the goal of identifying lithium mineralization within the pegmatite bodies. Assay samples were collected from outcrop and will be submitted to ALS Val d'or for analysis. Grab samples were analysed by portable-XRF in field to determine K/Rb ratio for K-felspar crystals to be used to determine. Due to the grain size and irregular distribution of mineralization throughout the pegmatites the assays will not be whole rock representations of the lithology. To conduct whole rock analysis, channel samples of considerable length would be required across many areas.
Drilling techniques	<i>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</i>	Not Applicable no drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> - 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.	Not Applicable no drilling reported
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.	Rock and outcrop samples during the field programme were described geologically qualitatively based on important characteristics for LCT pegmatite. All data is stored digitally for review once the assay data is reported.
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 representativity 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 drilling reported. - Sample sizes are in the range of 1-3kgs and considered appropriate for reporting of reconnaissance exploration rock sampling results. - One lithium certified reference standard and one coarse blank was submitted to ALS to be processed and analysed within the sample sequence.

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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Not applicable no assays being reported. - All samples will be sent to ALS in Val D'Or Quebec for sodium-peroxide borate fusion analysis. Results are expected in 4 – 6 weeks. - Competent person considers the sample and analytical procedures to be acceptable for an early stage project.
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.	- Not applicable no drilling reported. - Rock and outcrop samples collected during the field programme were described geologically qualitatively based on important characteristics for LCT pegmatite. All data is stored digitally for review once the assay data is reported.
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.	- Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS and recorded in NAD83 UTM Zone 18N. - Sample data and diagram can be found in Appendix 1.
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.	- The data is not appropriate for use in estimating Mineral Resources and is not intended for such use. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource at this stage. - No sample compositing was applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 data is early stage high level broad data to be used for initial interpretation of the lithium prospectivity within the Ross Project.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Assay samples were bagged and tagged while under the control of Mercator geologists, and shipped by courier from their camp facility at Matagami, Quebec directly to ALS Global Val'dor, Quebec. The chain of custody is secure.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the data by the Company.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>	- See FIN ASX announcement June 2023 Quarterly Report for a list of Mineral Claims related to Ross and Cancet West, additional claims added can be found in ASX release dated 7/08/23 and 16/10/23. - The mineral claims are 100% owned by Fin Resources Ltd and its subsidiaries. - The minerals claims have no underlying royalties. - Cancet West and a portion of the Ross Project are cover by Hydroelectric Reserves to the Province of Quebec. Exploration is allowed under specific conditions outlines by the Province. - The mineral claims are in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Limited previous exploration for Lithium within the region. - See previous announcements by Fin Resources for a summary of historical exploration.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The Ross Project is located in the northeast part of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield craton. The Superior Province extends from Manitoba to Quebec, and is mainly composed of Archean-age rocks. The general metamorphism is of greenschist facies, except in the vicinity of intrusive bodies, where it reaches the amphibolite-to granulite facies. - The Project's claims are centred on 30 km of prospective greenstone strike length of the Natel

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Formation within the La Grande Sub province of the Archean Superior Province in Quebec Canada. The Natel Formation consists of massive or pillowed flows of amphibolitized basalt, andesite, komatiite and rhyolite, as well as volcanoclastic units (block and lapilli tuff, lapilli tuff and tuff). The La Grande Sub Province is host to a number of major lithium projects, including the Whabouchi Lithium Mine which along strike to the south west of the Ross Project Project.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not Applicable, no drilling being reported.
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	Not Applicable, no drilling being reported and no data aggregation methods or metal equivalents reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>values should be clearly stated.</i>	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	• Not Applicable, no drilling being reported.
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>	• Diagrams are included in the body of the document and within Appendix 1.
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>	• All results reported are exploration results in nature. No representative significance was applied to the results.
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>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.</i>	• Assessment of other substantive exploration data is continuing and not yet complete however considered immaterial at this stage.
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Continued In-depth review of historical datasets and mapped outcrops across the Projects. • Remote sensing and geophysics as required, with interpretation. • Preparations and planning for additional field work to included detailed bedrock sampling is underway with commencement planned during Q2 2024.