Exploration to commence at McKenzie Springs Copper Project

- **FIN to undertake Fixed Loop Electromagnetic Survey at Mc Kenzie Springs Project in the Kimberley region of Western Australia**
- **McKenzie Springs project is prospective for Copper (Cu), Nickel (Ni) and Cobalt (Co)**
- **Copper prices at near 5-year highs at circa US$10,000/tonne**

Fin Resources Limited (ASX: FIN) ("FIN" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has contracted a geophysical survey company to carry out a Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) survey at its McKenzie Springs Cu-Ni-Co project, located some 85 kms north of Halls Creek, WA.

The FLEM survey is anticipated to be commence in mid-August and is designed to identify new drilling targets on the project. The survey is expected to be completed by the end of August with results available before the end of September.

The area to be survey has been prioritised as a result of mapping and rock chip sampling undertaken that identified samples containing visible copper mineralisation (malachite) in outcrop/subcrop (Figure 1).

The McKenzie Springs Copper Project is owned by FIN (70%) and Cazaly Resources Limited (30%) and the program will be funded in line with the requisite working interests in the project.

Figure 1 | Rock chip sampling in the Spring Creek Intrusive Complex area. Gossanous subcrop adjacent to boulders of norite

ASX Release

30 July 2025

ASX: FIN

Corporate Directory

Director
Jason Bontempo

Director
Bruce McFadzean

Director and Company Secretary
Aaron Bertolatti

Registered Office
35 Richardson Street
West Perth WA 6005

info@finresources.com.au
www.finresources.com.au

ABN: 25 009 121 644

During 2024, a review of recent and historical work across the McKenzie Springs Project identified several Cu-Ni-Co targets. Historical stream, rock chip, soil geochemical datasets were reviewed in conjunction with FIN's soil geochemistry. Areas of known Cu-Ni-Co anomalism were mapped to aid target generation[1]. Historical stream sampling was completed by Australian Anglo American Prospecting (Aust-Anglo) and re-reported by Lionore. Aust-Anglo noted that *"The Spring Creek complex is atypical of the "ultrabasic intrusions" of the area being dominated by anorthosite. The mafic intrusion is, in turn, intruded by sulphide and olivine-bearing rocks and should therefore be regarded as a prospective complex"* (ref: WAMEX Report A18616).

Public-domain airborne magnetic, radiometric, gravity, VTEM and DTM datasets were compiled, reprocessed, imaged and interpreted. All datasets proved useful to geological interpretation and target generation. Core Geophysics was contracted to re-assess the historical geophysical survey data that had been generated across the Project, generate plate models for any anomalies of interest and complete 3D inversion of magnetic data from VTEM survey and compile into 3D project.

A subsequent data review incorporating the most recently acquired data, highlighted the limited amount of previous exploration to test airborne and ground EM conductors within the McKenzie Springs Project area. The majority of the VTEM conductors within the lease lack adequate geological reconnaissance and surface geochemical sampling and are therefore largely untested by drilling.

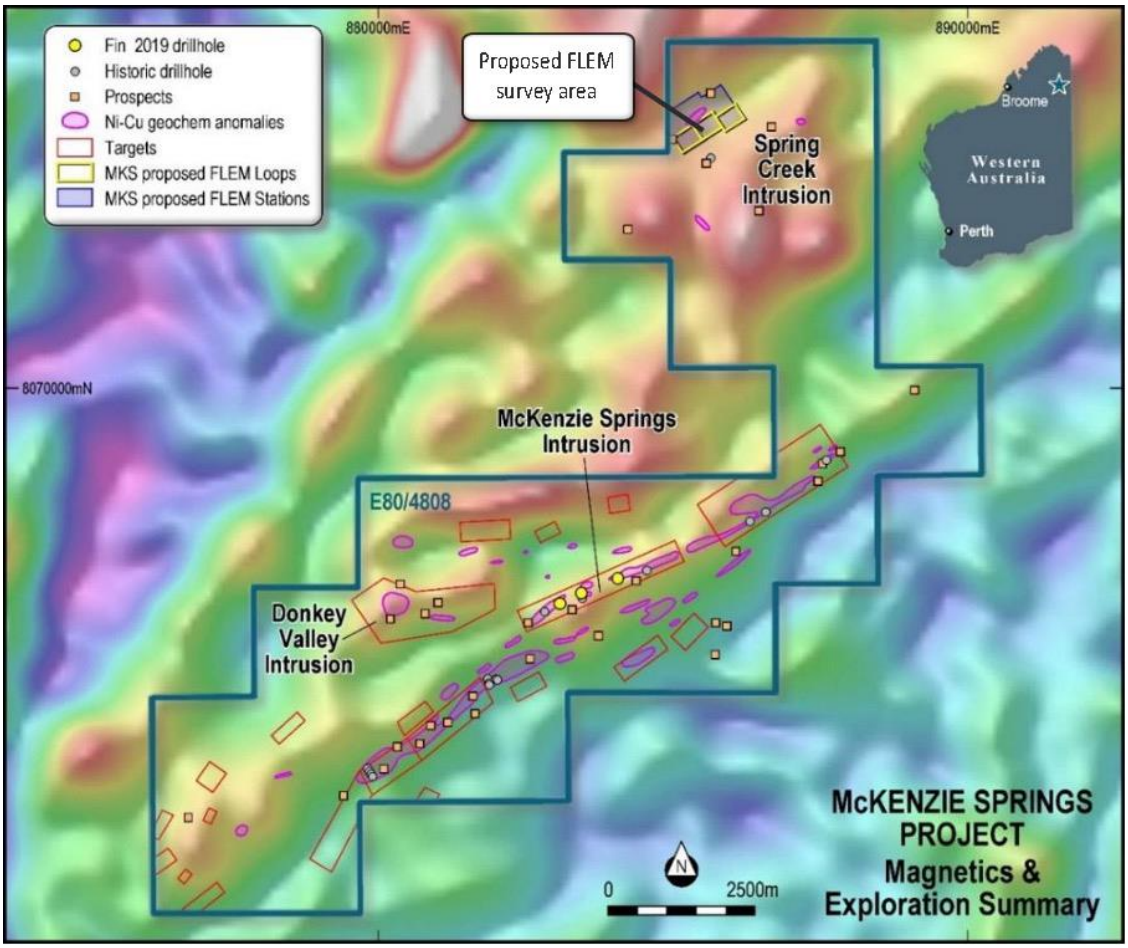

Figure 2 | McKenzie Springs Prospect – historical VTEM and Cu-Ni-Co targets and 2019 drill hole locations

[1] FIN ASX Announcement– Exploration results confirm Nickel-Copper sulphide potential at McKenzie Springs, Western Australia – 30/01/2019.

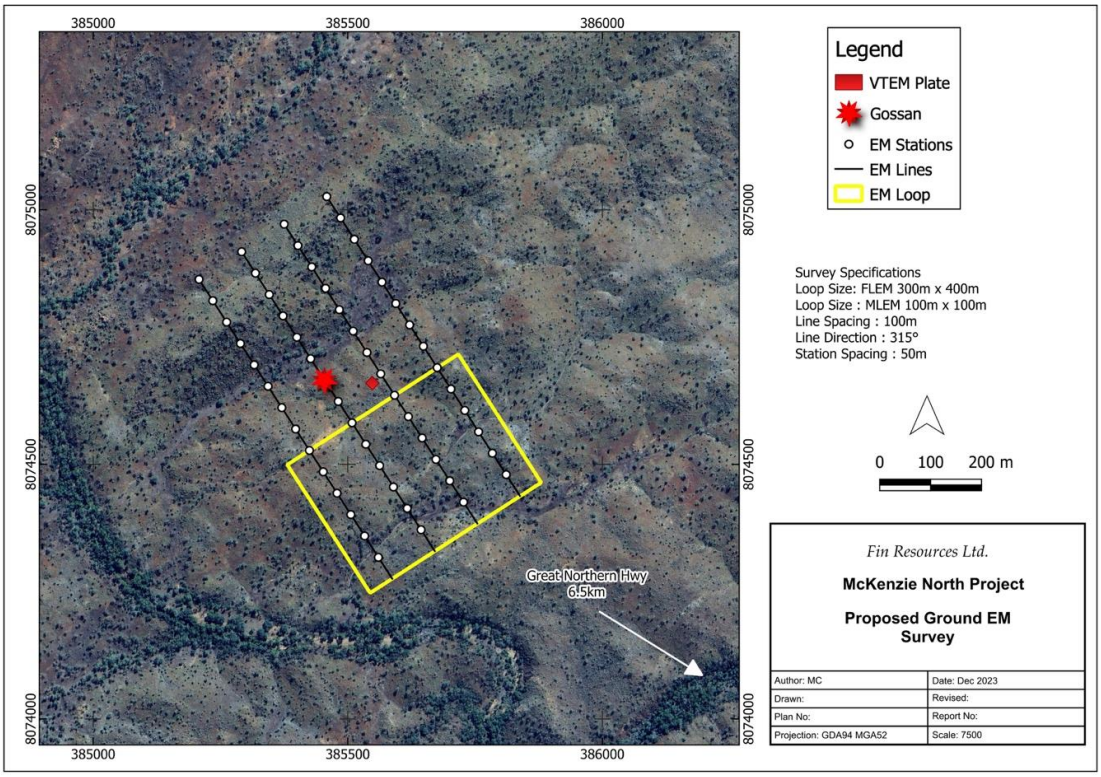

Figure 3 | McKenzie Springs proposed FLEM survey location showing location of central loop in relation to the Spring Creek Intrusive Complex gossan

About the Fixed Loop Electromagnetic Survey

A high-power transmitter will be used to transmit a current of approximately 90A through a 200m x 200m transmitter loop. Three loops 300m x 400m will be used to collect Transient Electromagnetic (TEM) data, with 56 stations per loop.

TEM involves the transmission of a transient electromagnetic pulse, and the response is measured to extrapolate subsurface properties. TEM utilises a specialized transmitter to drive a time-varying current into a transmitter loop, usually an ungrounded loop of wire laid on the surface. The transmitter loop generates an electromagnetic (EM) wave that propagates into the subsurface. As the EM energy encounters different subsurface materials, it induces eddy currents that generate secondary EM fields. These secondary EM fields are picked up at the surface by a receiver loop and recorded as the induced energy diffuses into the earth. The rate of diffusion indicates the resistivity of the subsurface materials.

Authorised for release by the Board of Fin Resources Limited

For further information contact:
Jason Bontempo - info@finresources.com.au

Forward Looking Statements
This release includes forward-looking statements which reflect FIN's current expectations and assumptions. These statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and factors—many of which are outside FIN's control—that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. FIN makes no representation or warranty as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements. Except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules, FIN undertakes no obligation to update or revise these statements after the date of this release.