

Quarterly Activities Report

HIGHLIGHTS

- Binding Term Sheet signed for Right to Earn Majority Interest in Highly Prospective Chilean Copper-Gold-Molybdenite Porphyry Project
- Appointment of new Managing Director, Oliver Kiddie
- Placement to Raise \$2.2M
- Mark Creasy to join FMR register as major shareholder
- Cash \$3.35M at 30 June 2025

OVERVIEW

As announced to the ASX on 16 June 2025, FMR Resources Limited (ASX:FMR) (**FMR** or **Company**) has entered into a conditional Binding Term Sheet giving it the right to earn up to a 60% interest in a highly prospective copper-gold-molybdenite project in central Chile. The Company will joint venture (**JV**) into selected tenements (the **JV Tenements** or **Concessions**) within the Llahuin Project (**Llahuin** or the **Project**) held by Southern Hemisphere Mining Ltd (**SUH**) which overlie the Southern Porphyry Target.

Contemporaneous with the signing, FMR announced the appointment of Oliver Kiddie as Managing Director, and a placement to raise \$2.2M. As part of this placement, renowned explorer and resource investor Mark Creasy joined the FMR register as major shareholder.

The Southern Porphyry JV gives FMR exposure to a potential Company-making discovery. Coincidental datasets captured across the Southern Porphyry target area suggest a large, untested copper porphyry system below historic exploration. With proven fertility along a ~6km corridor at Llahuin, including historic shallow copper porphyry mineralisation directly above the Southern Porphyry target, this JV delivers FMR drill-ready targets for Q4 2025.

CHILE

LLAHUIN PROJECT (See ASX release dated 16 June 2025)

Project Description

Porphyry-style Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation identified to date at the Llahuin Project is largely hosted in three main mineralised zones - the Central Porphyry Zone, Cerro do Oro and Ferrocarril, which occur along a +2.5 km N-S strike (open north and south, with a total strike length of up to 6 km). These zones are coincident with a north-south trending valley, potentially reflecting weathering of more regressive units or a structure.

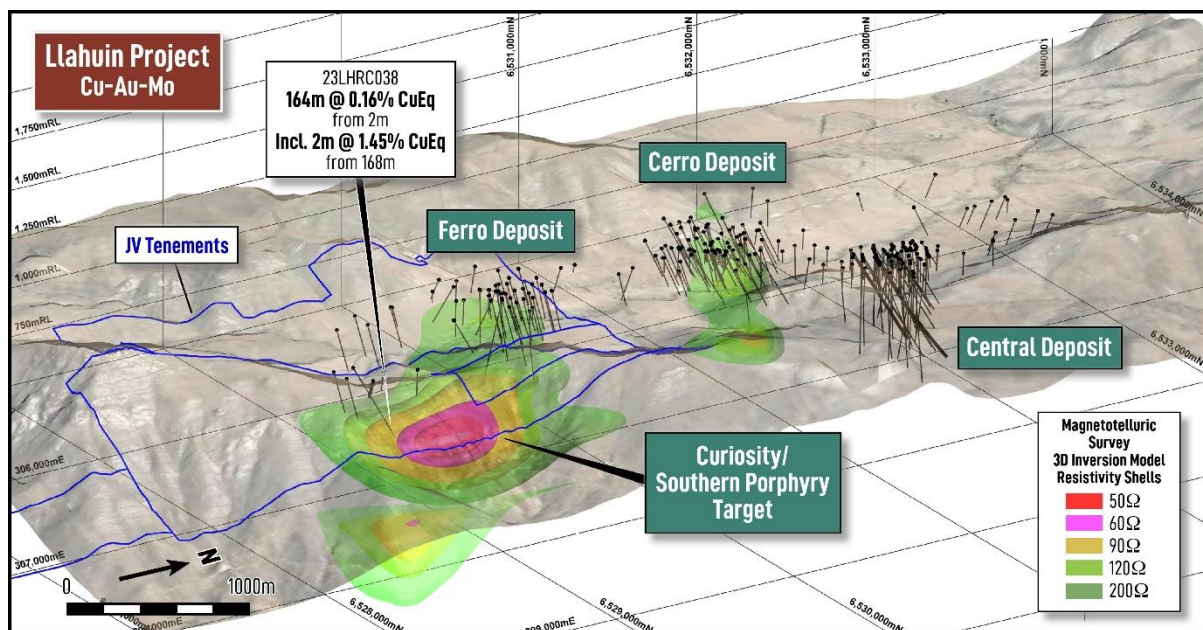


Figure 1. Oblique view of Southern Porphyry Target looking to WNW showing 3D inversion model resistivity shells from magnetotelluric data, Llahuin Project drilling to date and tenements forming the joint venture.

Refer to Figures 6 and 7 for location and plan view, and Figure 5 for a sectional view.

Llahuin was initially acquired in July 2011 by SUH through an intermediary from Antofagasta plc. Drilling completed across the project to date comprises 296 holes for 64,503m with a total of 62 holes for 11,927m completed on the JV Tenements, of which 9,156m reports to the Ferrocarril zone and are therefore not relevant to the Southern Porphyry Target. Drilling has resulted in the delineation of Mineral Resources which do not form part of the JV and do not form part of the transaction (see Figures 1 and 7).

In addition to drilling SUH has completed extensive geochemical and geophysical surveys at Llahuin, including detailed magnetics (**MAG**), induced polarisation (**IP**), and magnetotellurics (**MT**). These datasets have indicated a “blind” porphyry-style target at the southern end of the Llahuin Project named the Southern Porphyry Target. This target is defined by a coincident magnetic anomaly, IP resistivity anomaly, and MT resistivity anomaly. The target is modelled as a circular feature 1.5km – 2km in diameter and centred approximately 1,000m below surface (see Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).

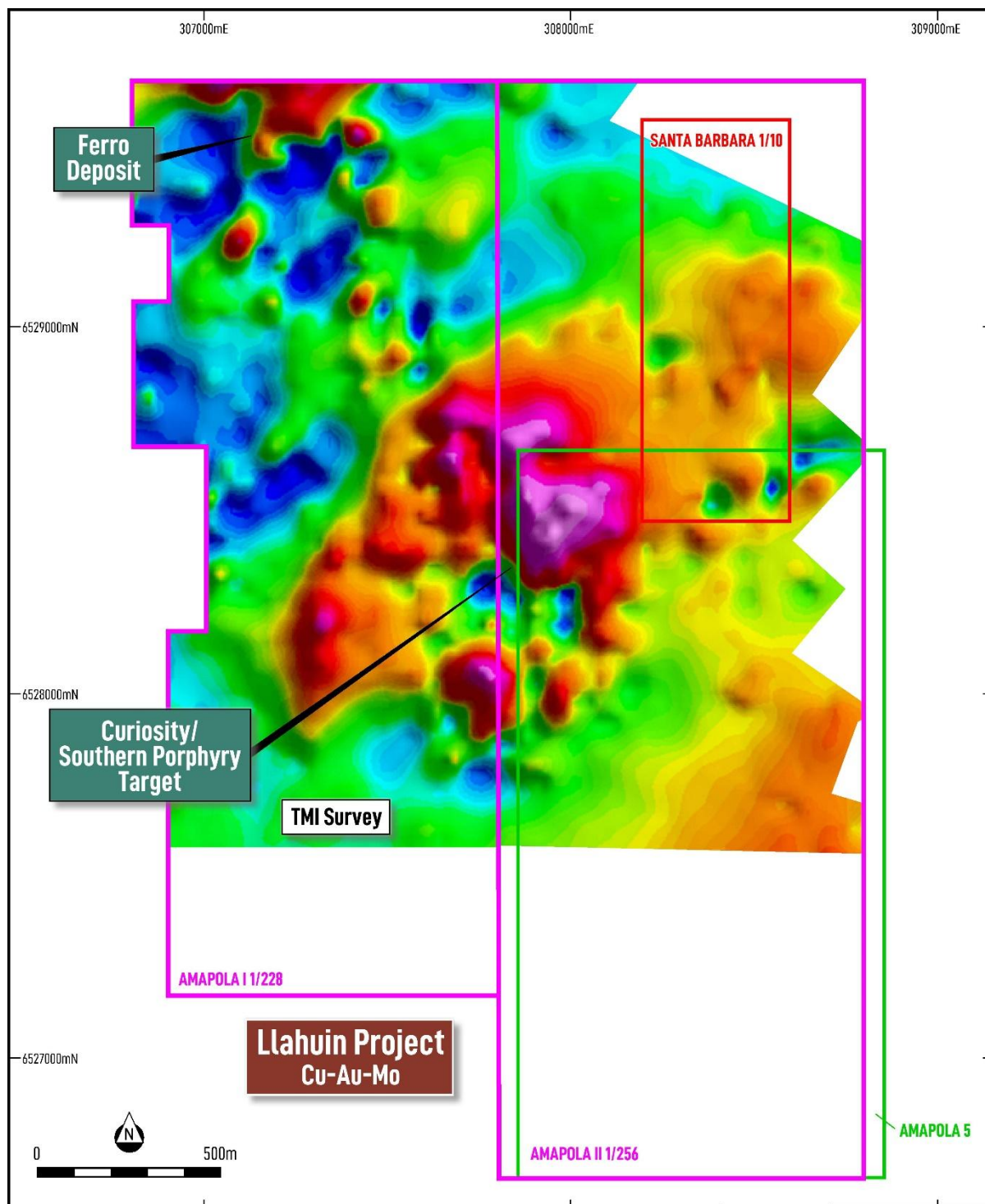


Figure 2. 2D plan view of Southern Porphyry Target showing TMI magnetics at surface on Llahuin Project JV tenements.

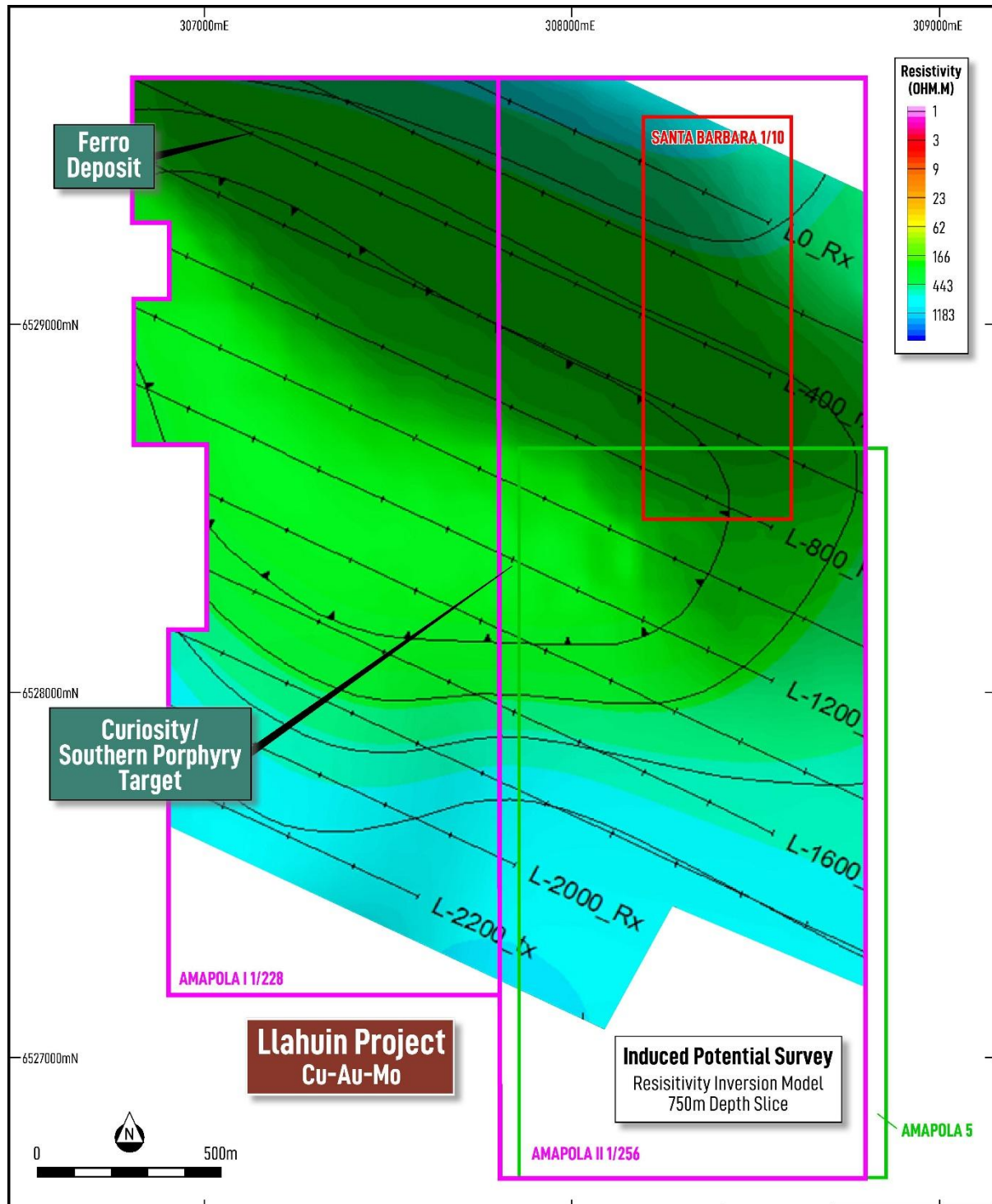


Figure 3. 2D plan view of Southern Porphyry Target showing moderate IP resistivity anomaly at 750m RL on Llahuin Project JV tenements.

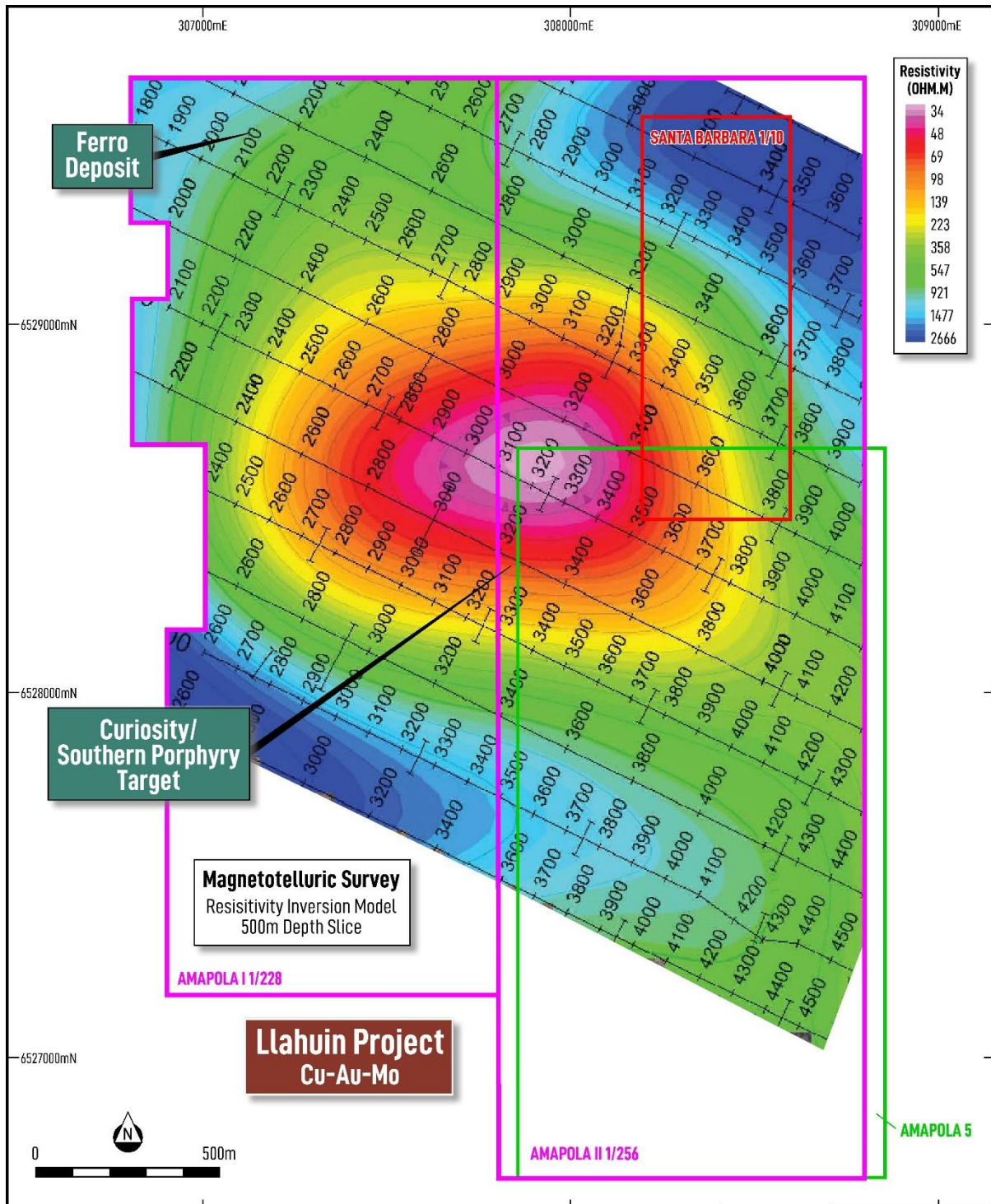


Figure 4. 2D plan view of Southern Porphyry Target showing MT resistivity anomaly at 1000m RL on Llahuin Project JV tenements.

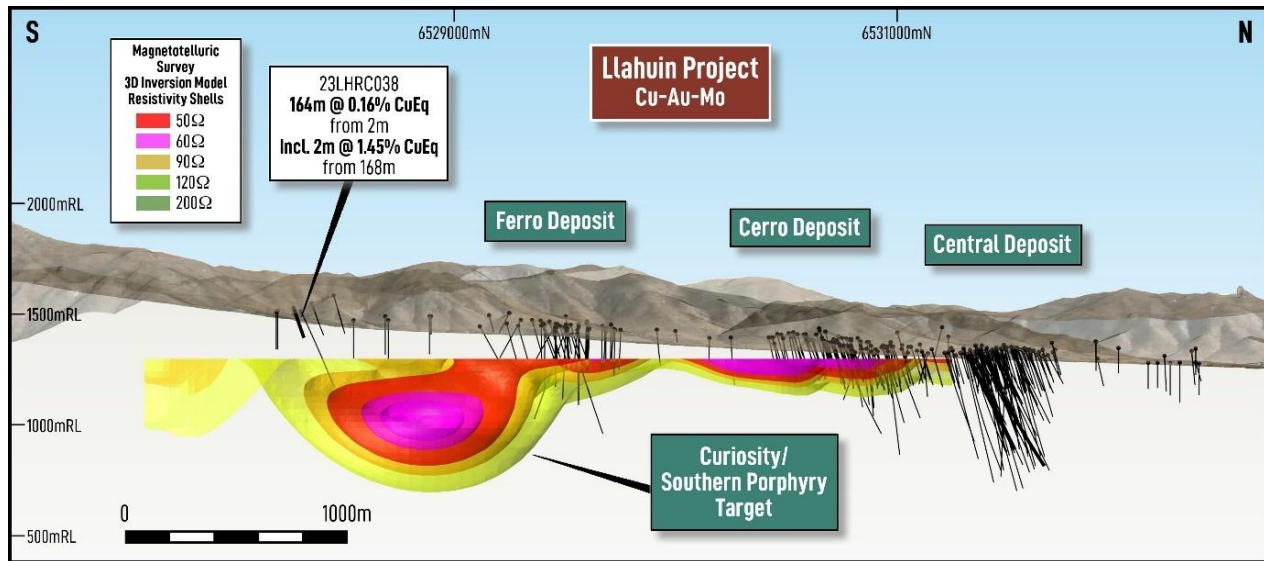


Figure 5. Long section view of Southern Porphyry Target showing 3D inversion model resistivity shells from magnetotelluric data and Llahuin Project drilling to date

Recently SUH announced the results of a deep penetrating MT survey which collected data from areas not previously surveyed, along with infilling previous surveys. The MT survey detected a large MT resistivity anomaly extending significantly to depth at the Southern Porphyry Target which suggests a large porphyry stock at depth (see Figures 1, 4, and 5).

Only 11 shallow drillholes have been completed previously in the area above the Southern Porphyry Target. Data from this shallow drilling confirms the presence of a porphyry system with copper-gold-molybdenite mineralisation in assays e.g. 23LHRC038 166m @ 0.16% CuEq from 2m incl. 2m @ 1.45% CuEq from 168m (see Figures 1, 5, and 7). However, this drilling has not tested the core of the IP and MT anomalies and therefore has not directly tested the Southern Porphyry Target.

The Southern Porphyry Target bears strong similarities to the Valeriano Project in Chile (owned by Atex Resources, TSXV: ATX).

Llahuin is located 8km East of the El Espino Copper-Gold Project operated by Santiago listed copper producer Pucobre. El Espino is currently in development with RCF investing development capital of US\$90 million for 23.68% of the Project.

Location

The Llahuin Project is located close to the city of Illapel, in the Coquimbo Region, 350 kms north of Santiago in Chile, at an elevation of ~1,300 metres above sea level (see Figures 6 and 7). The area is well served by infrastructure, including roads, and is also just 5 km from the electricity grid and 20 km from the nearest sealed airstrip. In addition, a disused railway passes through the property.

Despite the semi-arid climate, the Project is not in a critical water vulnerable area, and although there has been a severe drought over recent years SUH has intersected water (non-potable) in all holes at an average depth of 60 m.

Nearby ports include Coquimbo, some 200 km by road to the NW, and which supports the Andacollo operation of Teck, and Los Vilos, 150 km by road to the south-west, which supports the Los Pelambres mine, owned 60% by Antofagasta plc. Being in a recognised mining district (and country), there is ready access to skilled services and suppliers, as well as personnel, from unskilled labour to professionals.



Figure 6. Llahuin Project location in central Chile, with major centres and nearest port.

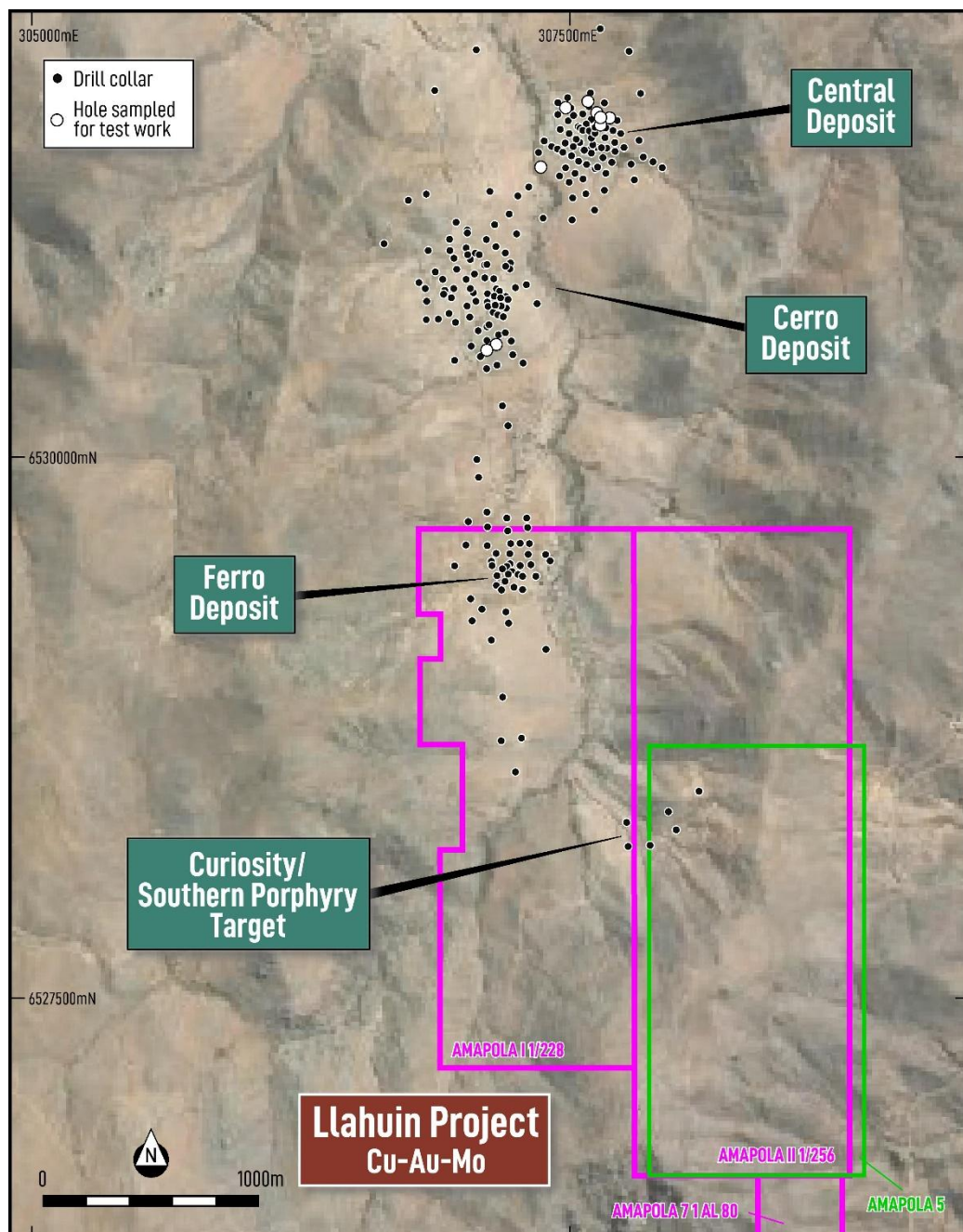


Figure 7. Llahuin Project and Southern Porphyry Joint Venture concessions with drilling shown in Figure 1.

Geological Setting

The Project is located over volcano-sedimentary units of the Early Cretaceous Coastal Metallogenic Belt (see Figure 8), one of several arc-parallel belts hosting mineralisation in Chile. The coastal belt is the oldest, with these progressively younging to the east - this belt is also characterised by manto-style mineralisation, however none of this style has been recognised at Llahuin to date.

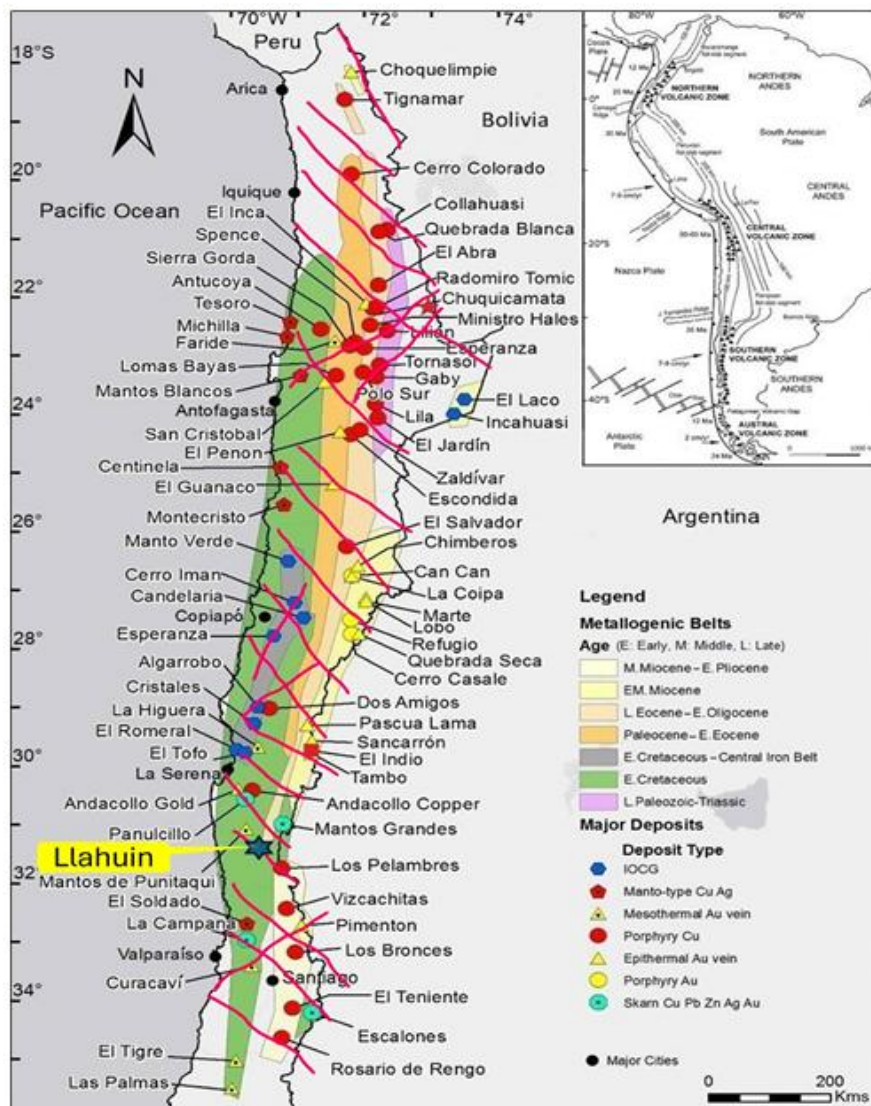


Figure 8. Central and Northern Chile with the Llahuin Project showing metallogenic belts, significant deposits, and interpreted structures

Llahuin is located on a SE-trending structure that appears to terminate the southern end of the Eocene/Oligocene belt (which hosts Escondida to the north), and the northern end of the Miocene belt, which hosts Los Pelambres to the SE amongst many other copper deposits. These structures are important for localising intrusive complexes and hence mineralisation.

Overprinting relationships indicate at least two stages of mineralisation, with at least the Central porphyry having an epithermal overprint.

The deformed Early Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary rocks include the Arqueros Formation; comprising volcanic flows and andesitic breccias with interbedded sandstone and epiclastic breccias; and the concordant Quebrada Marquesa Formation; comprising chemical and clastic sediments, including marls, shales, sandstones, conglomerates and gypsum. The volcano-sedimentary units form an east-dipping homocline, and are cut by three main fault sets, namely NE-SW, N-S and NW-SE. These are generally steeply dipping and are considered important as structure appears to have played a major part in controlling the location of the major intrusives.

Next Steps

The Company will immediately undertake work programs across the Southern Porphyry JV including geophysical reprocessing (MAG, IP, and MT) and associated modelling. Results from this exercise will define drill targets for Phase I drilling at the Southern Porphyry target.

In parallel the Company has commenced tendering for drilling contractors to test the Southern Porphyry Target. Drilling is anticipated to commence in Q4 2025.

CANADA

FINTRY PROJECT

Hyperspectral Satellite Analysis (See ASX Release dated 2 May 2025)

Remote sensing analyses were conducted over the project area, integrating Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), Sentinel-2 and ASTER multispectral data to generate a structural interpretation, mineral and alteration mapping, and vegetation anomaly analysis. This is a multivariate exploration approach, combining existing geological, geochemical, and geophysical data with multiple satellite analyses, to identify targets within the Fintry complex. Due to the minimal presence of bare soil or rock outcrops in the project area, the spectral analysis predominantly focuses on vegetation analysis.

The analysis identified several targets prospective for REE mineralisation with a strong structural component alongside vegetation anomalies. There were also coincident gossan and vegetation anomalies in the spectral data. Importantly the work highlighted a central ring faulting feature with additional smaller circular anomalies within this core zone (Figure 9). This is a compelling target as this ring fault and circular feature within the core of the system is common in mineralised alkalic complexes like the Niobec system in Quebec.

In total, 12 targets (A-L, Figure 9 and 10) were defined by the hyperspectral analysis with the priority zones focused on the late-stage intrusive centre. These late-stage faults are the ideal targets for drilling as these conduits focus mineralised hydrothermal fluids within the carbonatite system with targets defined on the intersection of these cross faults and ring faults. REE mineralisation commonly occurs late in the evolution of a carbonatite system.

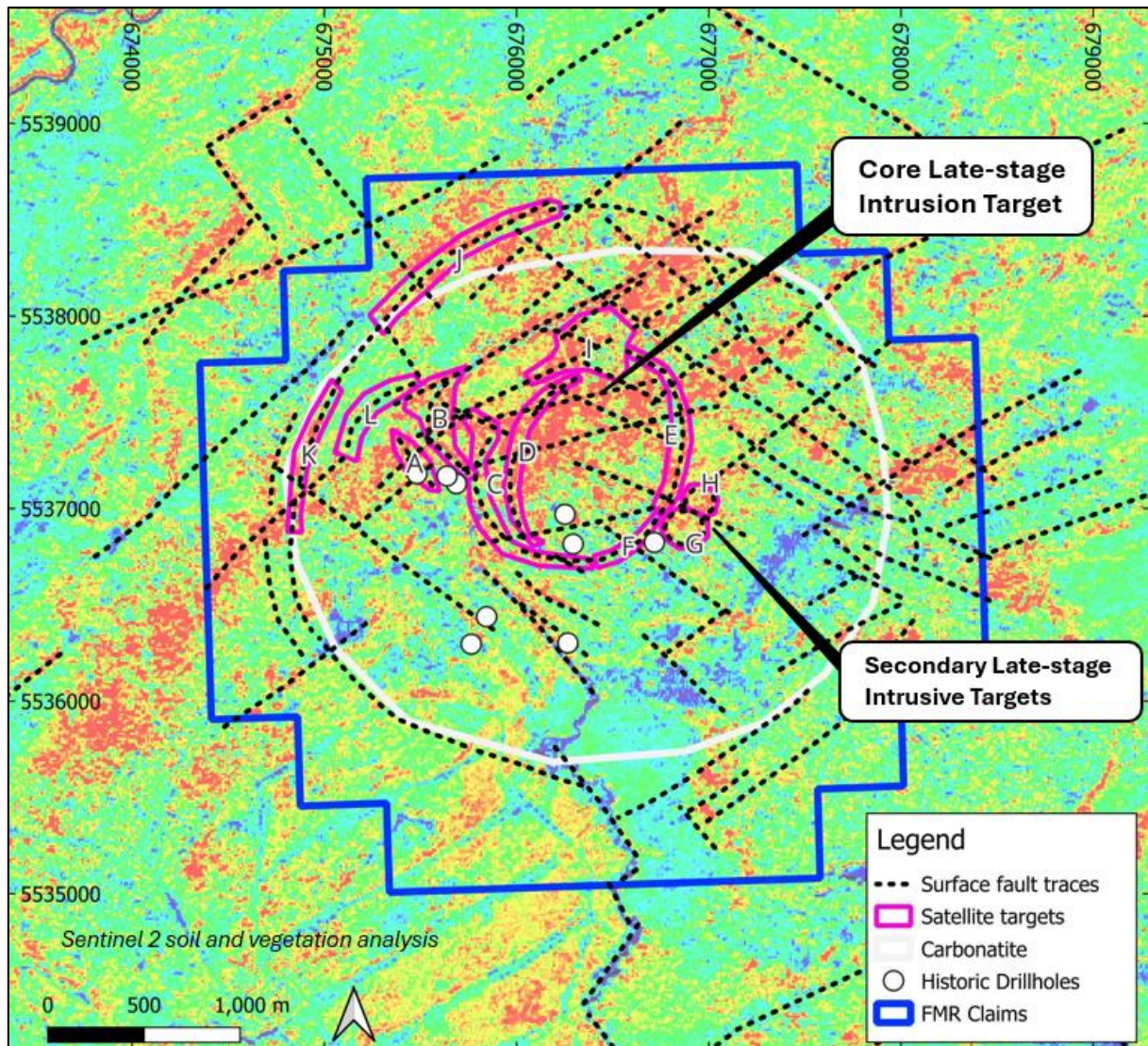


Figure 9. Hyperspectral Sentinel 2 soil and vegetation analysis map

The hyperspectral targets were compared with historic AeroTEM EM survey data over the Fintry intrusive complex completed in 2008¹. Interpretation of the AeroTEM data (Figure 10) indicates that the intrusive complex is composed of a non-conductive core zone surrounded by a conductive outer zone (potentially a fenitization zone around an ultramafic host rocks). This core zone is interpreted to be the nepheline syenite detailed in petrographic studies at Fintry² as these lithologies typically have low conductivity. The presence of a nepheline syenite within the late-stage core zone represents an encouraging drill target that warrants further work.

¹ 2008 Aeroquest, Report on a Helicopter-borne AeroTEM System Electromagnetic & Magnetic survey, Auden Block for 1518164 Ontario Inc.

² FMR Resources ASX Announcement 12 March 2024

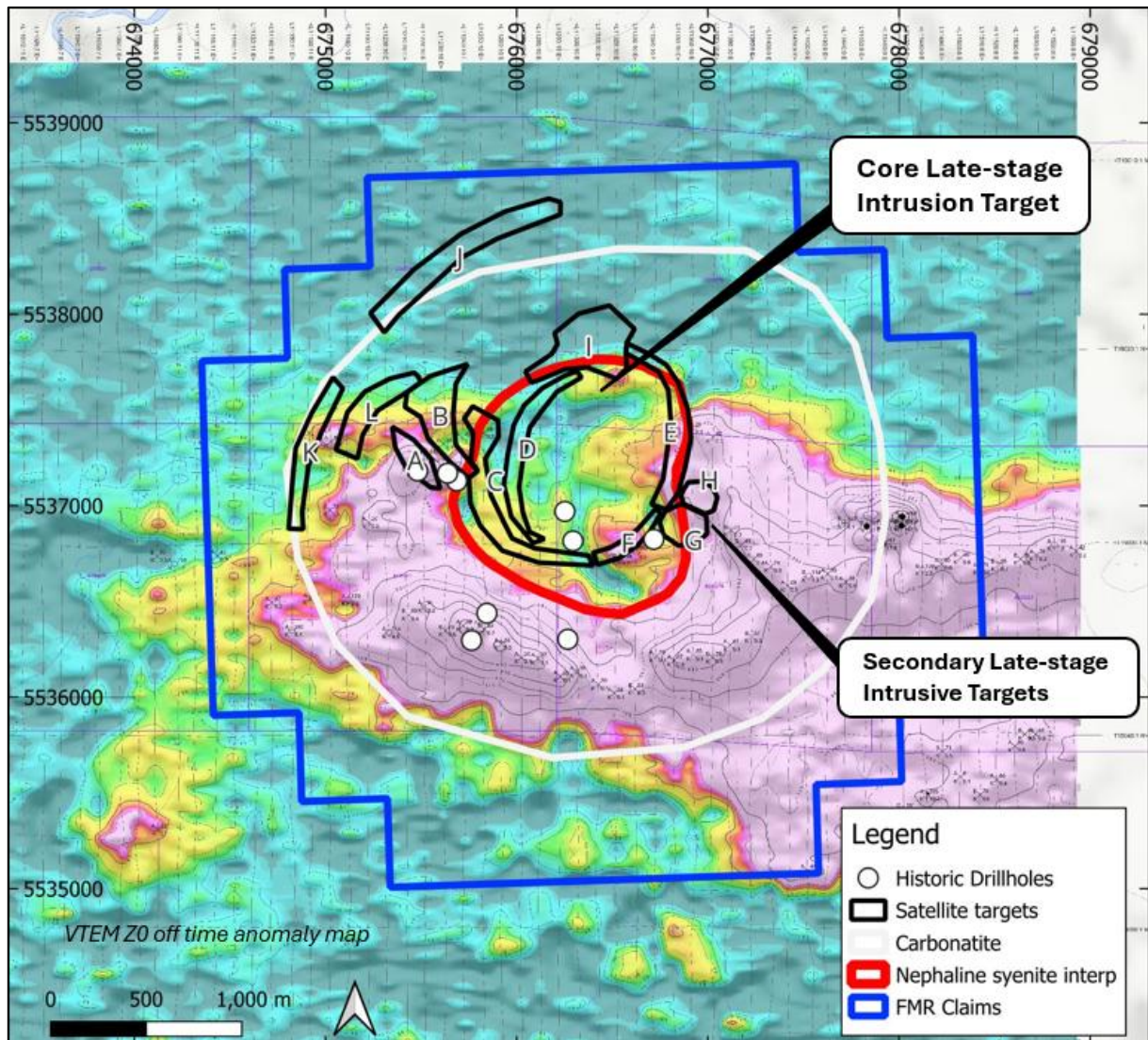


Figure 10. Hyperspectral targets on historic AeroTEM Z0 off time conductivity image ¹

Geological Setting

The Fintry Project overlies the southern zone of the Nagagam River alkalic complex in Ontario, Canada. The complex consists of a number of carbonatite-alkaline intrusive suites representing a series of intrusives within a regional carbonatite complex that host REE-Nb mineralisation. At Fintry, the intrusive zone is interpreted as a late stage intrusive suite within the Nagagam complex (Figure 11). This carbonatite complex shares many geological similarities to the Niobec complex in Quebec, which is the only producing niobium mine and one of the largest REE deposits in Canada.

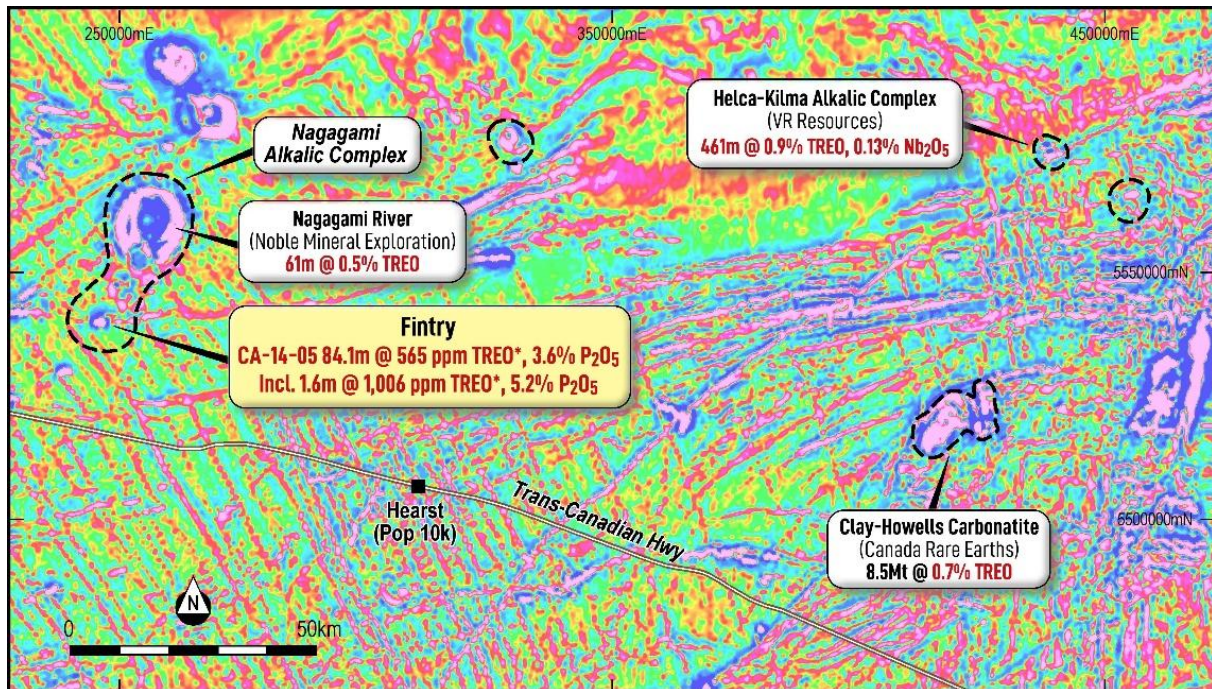


Figure 11. Airborne magnetic map showing the location of the Fintry in relation to other alkalic intrusive hosted REE mineralisation in Ontario ³

Drilling on neighbouring properties within the Nagagami complex only 15 km north of the Fintry suite returned 61m at 0.5% TREO⁴. Historic exploration at the Fintry intrusive has focused on Cu-PGE targets within the host rock ultramafic units, with no REE or Nb assays within the carbonatite alkalic units and no drilling targeting REE targets.

Petrographic work completed on historic drill samples from the Fintry carbonatite-alkalic intrusives identified nepheline bearing syenite including the REE-bearing mineral apatite (Figure 12)³. Nepheline syenites are extremely rare and are known to be the host rock for many REE deposit including Kvanefjeld in Greenland.

While petrographic work was completed, no assays for REE elements were completed for the carbonatite-alkalic intrusive zone. Encouragingly, selected drill samples from the surrounding ultramafic host rocks returned elevated results of up to >1,000 ppm 3TREO (CeO₂ + La₂O₃ + Y₂O₃) and 5.7 % P₂O₅. As previously documented these samples were not assayed for the full suite of rare earth elements and the analytical method utilised a weak aqua-regia digest assay not designed for REE minerals³.

³ FMR Resources ASX Announcement 12 March 2024

⁴ Noble Mineral Exploration (TSX.V:NOB) News Release January 17, 2023

https://noblemineralexploration.com/site/assets/files/6471/nob_nr_2023-01-17.pdf

Next Steps

Surface geochemical work is planned to delineate the hyperspectral targets further ahead of likely ground geophysical surveys to refine the priority areas and delineate drill targets. Field checking of these hyperspectral anomalies is planned to be carried out in coming months and will aim to identify outcrop and boulder trains. Sampling of these will provide data to confirm the relationship between these anomalies and REE mineralisation.

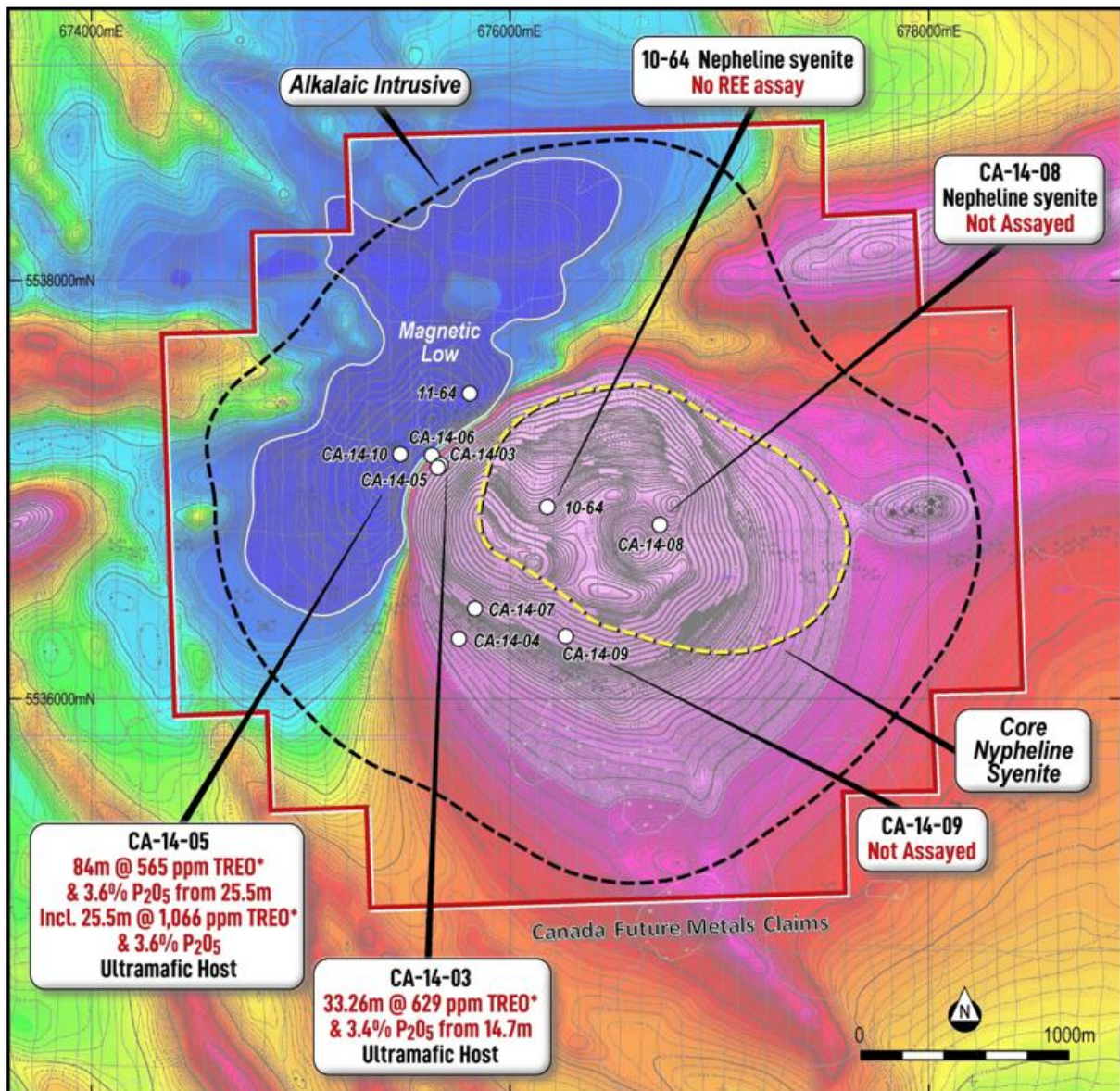


Figure 12. Fintry TMI magnetic image showing drilling data and interpretation of the Fintry Complex ³

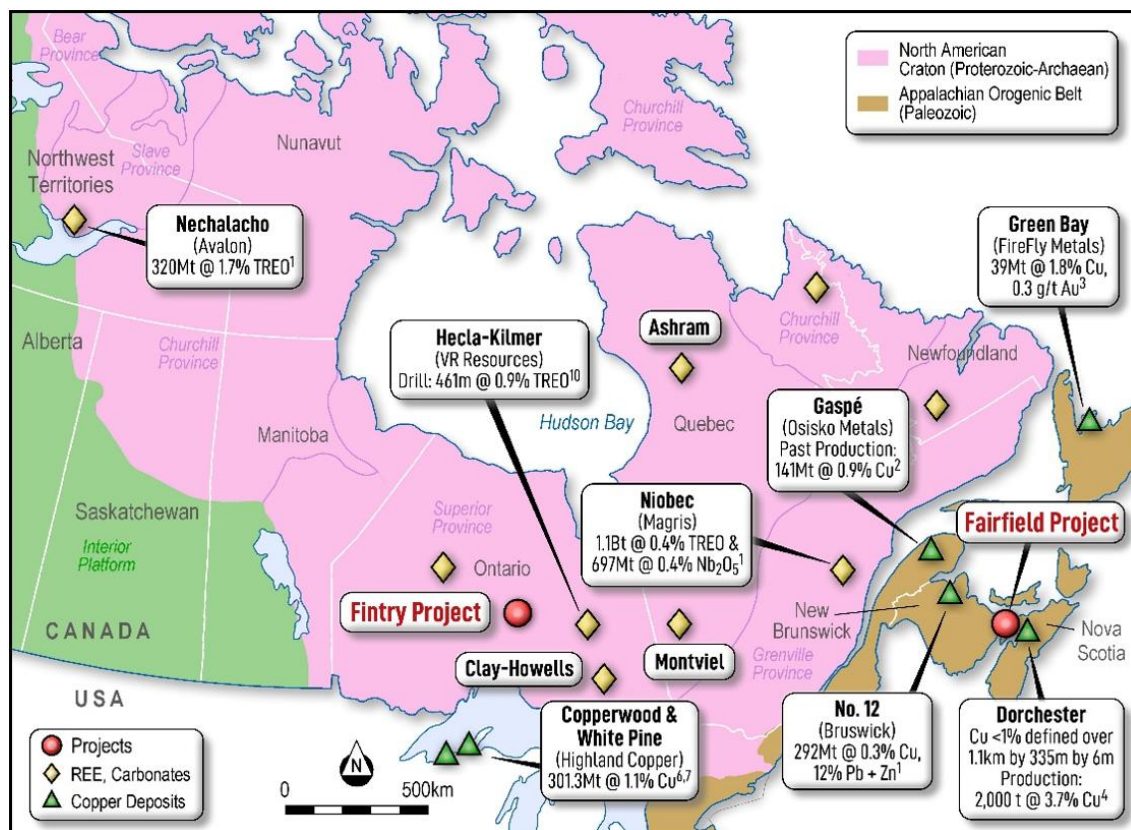


Figure 13. Location of the Fintry REE Project in comparison to other important deposits in Canada

References for Figure 13.

- i. Clow G et al 2014 NI 43-101 Technical report, Updated mineral resource estimate for rare earth elements, 2012 NIOBEC MINE PROPERTY for Iamgold
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1203464/000119312514010943/d654919dex992.htm>;
- ii. Nechalacho deposit Avalon Rare Metals News Release 17 April 2013 NI43 101 Technical Report Avalon Announces Results of Positive Feasibility Study for the Nechalacho Rare Earth Elements Project
https://www.avalonadvancedmaterials.com/resources/news/2013/NR_13_03.pdf;
- iii. TSX.V: NOB Announcement dated Jan 17, 2023
https://noblemineralexploration.com/site/assets/files/6471/nob_nr_2023-01-17.pdf
- iv. TSX.V: VRR announcement dated Jan 17, 2023
<https://vrr.s3.amazonaws.com/news/January2023/5SiSuBdaBk38kjeYmTul.pdf>
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<http://www.canadarareearth.com/upload/documents/technical-report-on-the-clay-howells.pdf>
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- vii. Myllyaho, J. 2014 Drilling on the Auden Property for GTA Resources (<https://prd-0420-geoontario-0000-blob-cge0eud7azhvfsf7.z01.azurefd.net/lrc-geology-documents/assessment/20000009094/20014071.pdf>)

FAIRFIELD PROJECT

Drill Results (See ASX Release dated 23 May 2025)

A six-hole reverse circulation (RC) drill program was completed at the Demoiselle prospect In February-March 2025. Assays returned wide zones of copper-silver mineralisation in drilling (see Figure 14 for full results), including:

- 12.2m at 0.4% Cu, 11.3 g/t Ag from 35.1m (CFMDEM-RC-25-001) including 3.0m at 0.5% Cu, 19.5 g/t Ag (see Figure 14)
- 13.7m at 0.3% Cu, 4.1 g/t Ag from 86.9m and second mineralised zone of 1.5m at 0.4% Cu, 3.0 g/t Ag from 108.2m (CFMDEM-RC-25-005)

These assay results are encouraging, corresponding to mineralisation observed within basal conglomerates of the Boss Point formation with characteristic coal detritus on the base of the unit acting as a marker horizon. The coal is believed to act as a reductant for copper deposition, and therefore is a primary indicator for mineralisation.

As part of the drilling program the geological team viewed historic drill core from Demoiselle with observations being incorporated into the analysis of the drill results. Copper mineralisation is disseminated within the matrix of the conglomerate as well as laminated and blebby in higher grade zones. Copper bearing minerals are commonly chalcocite and malachite, forming 5 to 20m above the copper mineralised zone. The broad zones of sediment hosted copper mineralisation dip shallowly to the east and average 2 to 14m in width (downhole length).

Mineralisation appears to be strongly fault controlled with basinal fluids migrating up a complex zone of cross faults (Figure 15) and deposited at the unconformity of oxidised red beds (Hopewell Fm) and reduced conglomerate grey beds with coal fragments (Boss Point). The unconformity forms a redox front and mineralisation is typically located 1 to 5m above the unconformity contact (illustrated in Figure 14 by drill chips from recent drilling).

Using VLF-EM, magnetic and hyperspectral data⁵, several interpreted faults have been defined at the prospect level at Demoiselle with four target areas interpreted as potential extensions to copper mineralisation (Figure 16). These will be the subject of further assessment, which will also compare the new FMR datasets to historical data to ensure robust targets are delineated.

⁵ Refer ASX Announcements 27 November 2024, 5 December 2024 and 5 February 2025



Figure 14. RC chip trays from CFMDEM-RC-25-001 annotated with assay results.

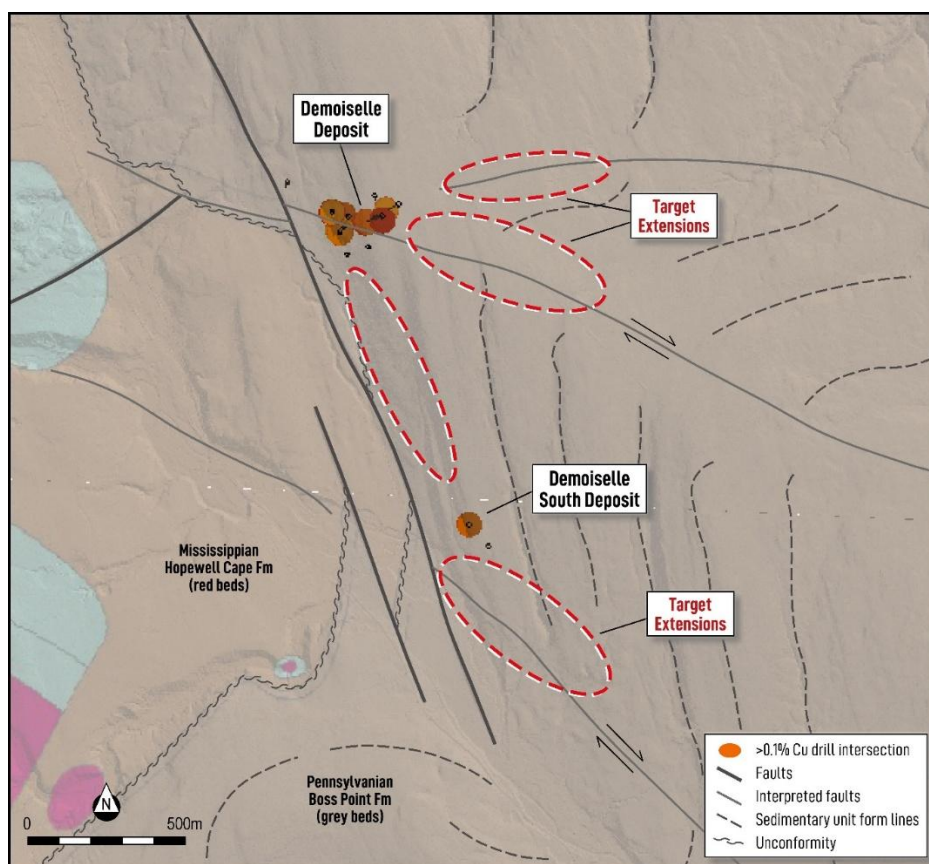


Figure 15. Geological interpretation of the Demoiselle area showing potential targets

Conceptual Mineralisation Model

Drilling and other work undertaken at Demoiselle has provided data to further the geological understanding of copper mineralisation at the project. Copper mineralisation intersected in drilling was consistently sitting within reduced conglomerates above the unconformity with oxidised siltstones and mudstones. Copper mineralisation is best developed where there is structural complexity disrupting this lithological contact, providing basinal fluids rich in copper a structural pathway which is then deposited at the unconformity (see Figure 16). Importantly, there is a strong structural component to higher grade copper mineralisation and this model will be applied to future exploration within the wider Fairfield project.

The fault architecture of the Fairfield project appears to deposit copper mineralisation where cross faults intersect splay faults at a high angle along the Dorchester fault system (as is the case at the Dorchester Copper Mine) and represents a key targeting criteria.

On review, there are a number of drill targets which arise from this mineralisation model as potential extensions to the known mineralisation (shown in Figure 14). These will be reviewed in conjunction with FMR datasets and against historical data which this model can be applied more broadly to priority targets at Dorchester North and Lower Cape (Figure 17).

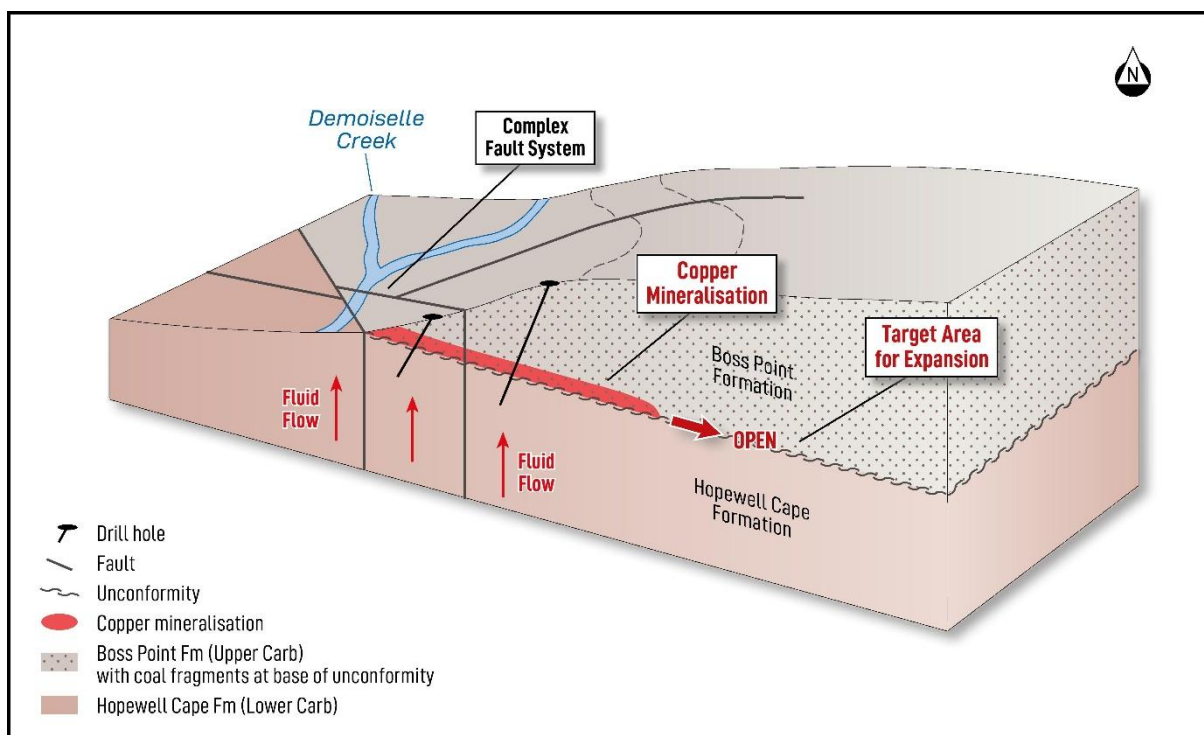


Figure 16. Geological model developed from drilling at Demoiselle

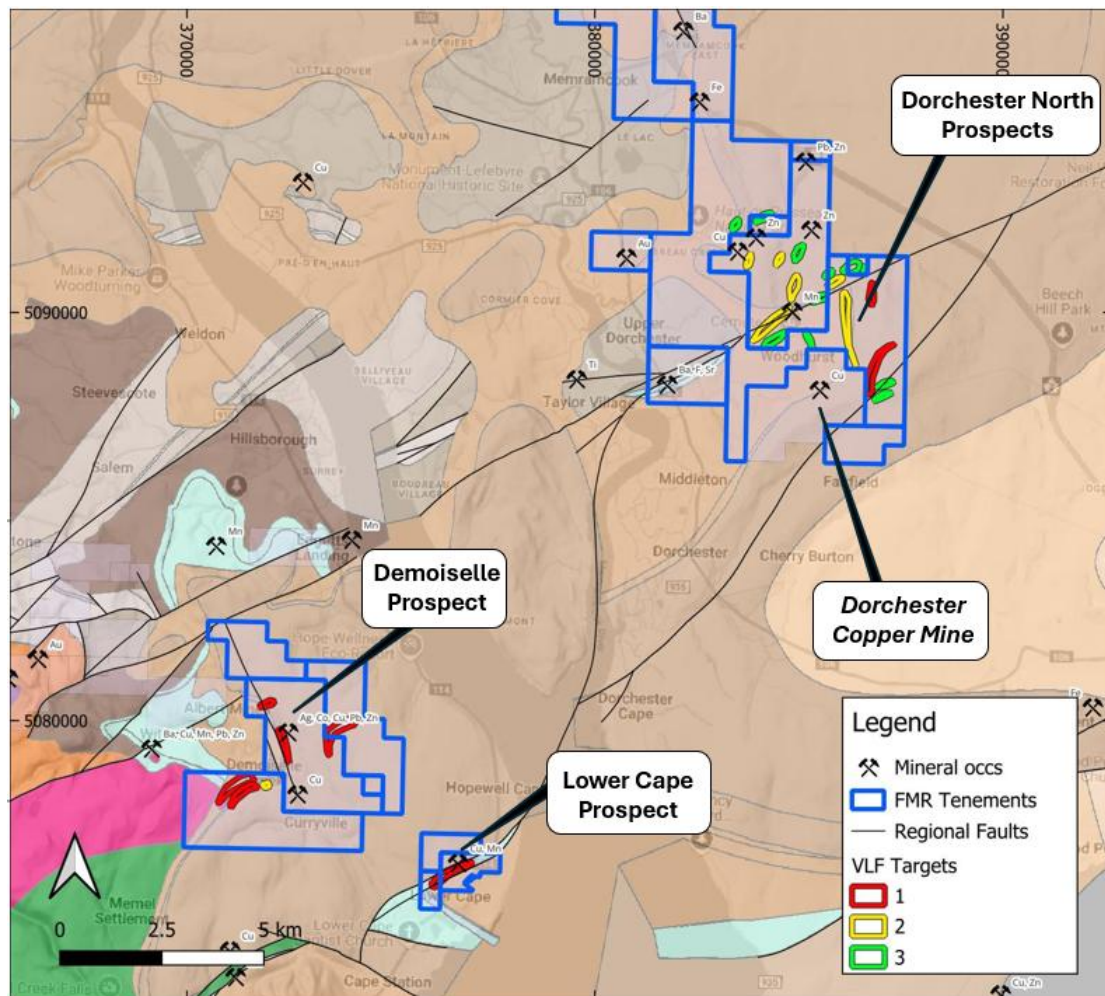


Figure 17. Priority targets at the Fairfield Copper Project showing location of Demoselle

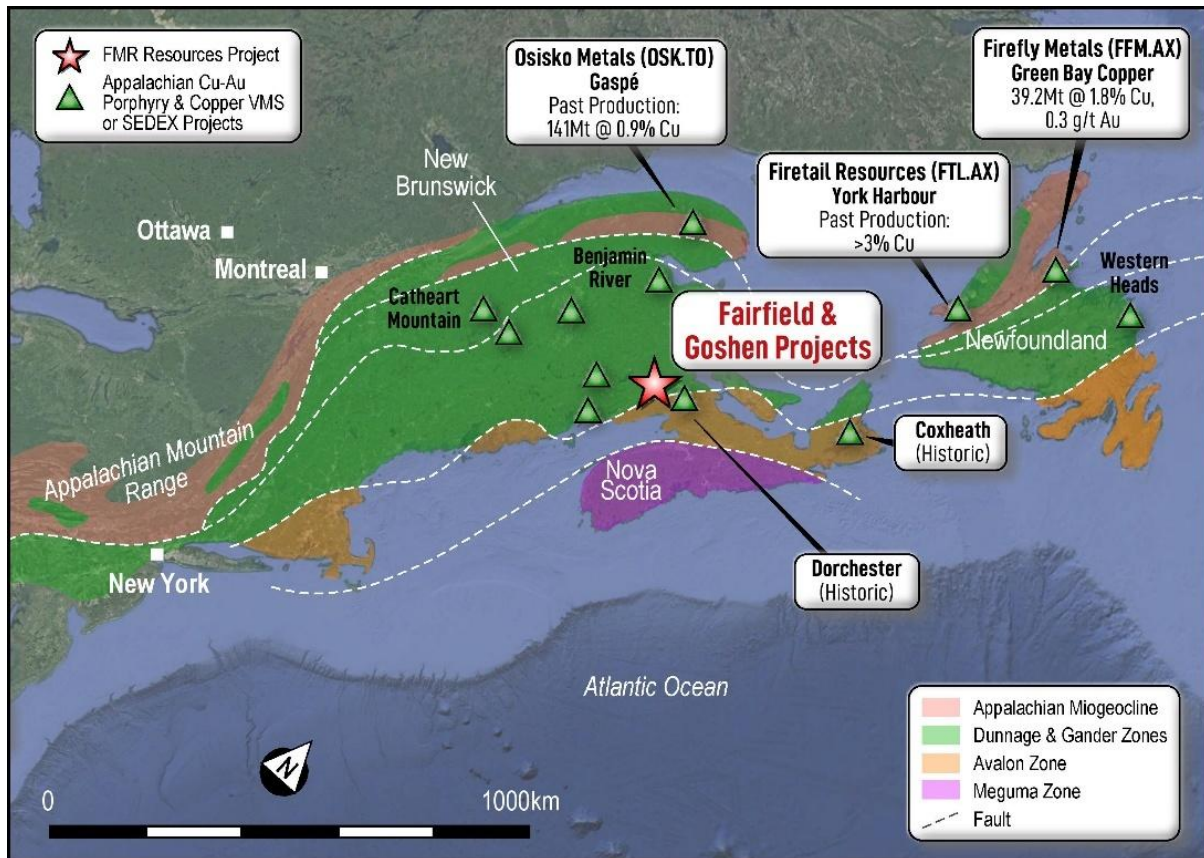


Figure 18. Location of the Fairfield and Goshen copper projects

References

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Next Steps

Further exploration at Fairfield will focus on the Dorchester North area in conjunction with field programs commencing at the Goshen Project⁶. The aim will be to apply the geological model created from the drilling information at Demoiselle across the project area to selectively target the area's most likely to host high grade copper mineralisation, rather than the broader mineralised system associated with the unconformity target. At Goshen exploration will initially focus on the zone previously drilled with the aim to define likely extensions to mineralisation for later drill testing.

To assist with forthcoming exploration FMR has applied for the New Brunswick Junior Mining Assistance Program grant for both the Fairfield and Goshen projects which can provide up to C\$100,000 in government funding for exploration activities.

The Company continues to evaluate opportunities for project acquisitions in commodities which complement or diversify the current projects being explored.

⁶ Refer ASX Announcement 13 March 2025

CORPORATE

Table 1. Reconciliation of expenditure to date vs that projected in the Company's Prospectus.

Funds available	Prospectus Use of Funds For 24 months	Actual costs 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025
Capital raising and re-compliance costs	\$ 343,400	\$ 259,153
Exploration expenditure	\$ 2,102,000	\$ 968,569
General and administrative costs	\$ 920,000	\$ 417,522
Working capital	\$ 1,037,276	\$ 331,941
Total	\$ 4,402,676	\$ 1,977,185

Additional Information as Required by ASX

The Company provides the following information pursuant to ASX Listing Rule requirements:

1. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1: Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure spend during the quarter was \$304,000 materially comprising the exploration activity outlined in this quarterly report.
2. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2: There were no substantive mining production and development activities during the quarter.
3. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3: The tenement schedule is set out in Annexure 1.
4. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4: The progress towards spending the funds relative to the proposed use of funds outlined in the prospectus dated 13 May 2024 lodged at ASX on 2 July 2024 (the Prospectus) and any material variance between anticipated expenditure and actual expenditure is set out in Table 1.
5. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5: Payments to related parties of the Company and their associates during the quarter as set out in Section 6.1 of the attached Appendix 5B relate to director salaries and fees in the quarter.

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

ABOUT FMR RESOURCES

FMR Resources Limited (ASX: FMR) is a diversified explorer with a focus on battery and critical minerals exploration and development. Our current Fairfield and Fintry projects are located in Canada, prospective for copper and REE. Our Llahuin Project (subject to completion terms) is located in Chile, prospective for copper, gold, and molybdenite.

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.

For further information please contact:

Oliver Kiddie

Managing Director

admin@fmrresources.com.au

Ian Hobson

Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary

admin@fmrresources.com.au

FMR Resources Website: www.fmrresources.com.au

Compliance Statement

The information detailed in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results have been cross-referenced to the original announcement, or are sourced from the Independent Geologist's Report contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024, both of which are available to view on the FMR website at www.fmrresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects previous exploration results referred to in this announcement. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Annexure 1

Tenement schedule as at 30 June 2025

As announced on 16 June 2025, the earn in rights and obligations to the Llahuin Project do not come into effect and are not binding on either party until the Company completes to its sole satisfaction legal and technical due diligence on the Concessions (Condition). The Company has 60 days to satisfy this Condition.

Project	Concession	JV Interest at end of Quarter	Comments
Llahuin	AMAPOLA I, 1 AL 300 – RED 1/228*	0%	Up to 60:40 JV
Llahuin	AMAPOLA II, 1 AL 300 – RED 1/256	0%	Up to 60:40 JV
Llahuin	AMAPOLA 5	0%	Up to 60:40 JV
Llahuin	AMAPOLA 7, AL 80	0%	Up to 60:40 JV

*Not including the excluded deposit, being the area comprising the Ferrocarril deposit, the Ferro South deposit, and Ferro West target

Project	Right Number	Location/Mineral Claim Name	%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	10899	Memramcook East	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	10900	Upper Dorchester	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	10901	Breau Creek	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	10902	Breau Creek West	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	10903	Breau Creek North	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	10904	Calhoun	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	10905	Breau Marsh Gold	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	10906	Calhoun 2	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11094	Woodhurst North	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11095	Gaytons North	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11096	Demoiselle Creek	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11097	Breau Creek	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11098	Gaytons	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11099	Jenks Brook	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11101	Jenks Brook 2	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11102	Curryville	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11389	Livingstones Hill	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11390	Livingstones Hill SE	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11391	Curryville	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11392	Lower Cape	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11393	Coppermine Hill	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11394	Jenks Brook	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11395	Lower Cape West	100%
Fairfield - New Brunswick	11396	Lower Cape North	100%
Goschen – New Brunswick			
Goschen – New Brunswick	11753	Upper Goschen	100%
Goschen - New Brunswick	11758	Hubley Hill	100%

Project	Right Number	Location/Mineral Claim Name		%
<i>Fintry - Ontario</i>				
Fintry - Ontario	800154	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800155	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800156	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800157	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800158	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800159	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800160	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800161	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800162	Fintry township, ON		100%
Fintry - Ontario	800163	Fintry township, ON		100%

Fintry - Ontario	800104	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800105	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800106	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800107	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800108	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800109	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800110	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800111	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800112	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800113	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800114	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800115	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800116	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800117	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800118	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800119	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800120	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800121	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800122	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800123	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800124	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800125	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800126	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800127	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800128	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800129	Fintry township, ON	100%

Fintry - Ontario	800130	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800131	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800132	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800133	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800134	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800135	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800136	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800137	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800138	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800139	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800140	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800141	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800142	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800143	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800144	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800145	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800146	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800147	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800148	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800149	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800150	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800151	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800152	Fintry township, ON	100%
Fintry - Ontario	800153	Fintry township, ON	100%

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

FMR RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN

29 107 371 497

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2025

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(57)	(174)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(109)	(559)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	25	84
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid (on lease liability)	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(141)	(649)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(304)	(950)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	(25)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (bonds deposit)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(304)	(975)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	777	777
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(254)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (T2 funds received in advance)	168	168
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	945	691

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,852	4,285
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(141)	(649)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(304)	(975)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	945	691

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,352	3,352

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	956	4
5.2	Call deposits	2,396	2,848
5.3	Bank overdrafts		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	3,352	2,852

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	71
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	0
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(141)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(304)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(446)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	3,352
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	3,352
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	7.5
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>		
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
	Answer: Not applicable	
8.8.2	Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
	Answer: Not applicable	

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Not applicable

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date:24/07/2025.....

Authorised by: BY THE BOARD
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.