Los Warbos Project, Chile

Helicopter Magnetic Survey

Compelling Skarn and Porphyry Targets Refined Through Integrated Datasets

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High-resolution helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey completed across the Los Warbos Project.**
- **Multiple independent datasets refine the FMR exploration model, significantly increasing confidence in priority skarn and porphyry-style targets.**
- **Radiometric interpretation clearly defines the favourable Formación Río Tascadero marine carbonate sequence that hosts the known Los Molles skarn mineralisation.**
- **Survey identified a series of discrete magnetic anomalies across the Project, several of which are spatially associated with dioritic intrusive centres interpreted from regional SERNAGEOMIN 1:100,000 geological mapping.**
- **All priority magnetic anomalies occur within or immediately adjacent to the favourable carbonate sequence, highlighting compelling targets for both intrusion-related skarn and porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation.**
- **New multi-element geochemistry from first-pass rock chip sampling returns up to 5.94% Cu and 148 g/t Ag.**
- **Increased landholding with the application for 9 new concessions over key target stratigraphy.**

Managing Director, Mr Oliver Kiddie, commented:

"The helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey has significantly advanced our understanding of the Los Warbos Project. By integrating multiple, independent datasets, we have refined our exploration model and increased confidence in a number of high-priority skarn and porphyry targets that will form the focus of our next phase of exploration.

"The identification of the numerous magnetic anomalies associated with regional mapping, adjacent to high-grade Cu-Au-Ag skarn mineralisation, provides an incredibly compelling set of porphyry-source and skarn targets, along a +15km-long prospective corridor.

"New multi-element geochemistry has returned further high-grade copper and silver results and provided further evidence of a long-lived hydrothermal system with potential to host multiple significant discoveries. The systematic exploration across Los Warbos continues at pace as we progress towards maiden drilling at this exciting Project."



Photo 11. *Looking west across Los Molles artisanal mining area, showing the contact between the marine carbonate sequence and a dioritic intrusive complex. Magnetic anomalies Warbos VIII to Warbos X are located behind the mountain and clay alteration. See Figures 1 and 2 for location and Table 2 for details.*

FMR Resources Limited (ASX:FMR) ("FMR" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of the recently completed helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey across the 100% FMR Los Warbos Project, Coquimbo Region, Chile.

Helicopter Magnetic and Radiometric Survey

The recently completed helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey has significantly advanced FMR's understanding of the geological architecture of the Los Warbos Project, providing a high-resolution geophysical dataset to support geological mapping and exploration targeting.

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The survey **identified a series of discrete magnetic anomalies** across the Project, several of which are spatially associated with dioritic intrusive centres interpreted from regional SERNAGEOMIN 1:100,000 geological mapping. Geological mapping completed by FMR during the due diligence program has **validated these geological relationships across several priority mineralised areas**, while recognising that **large areas of the Project remain to be systematically mapped.**

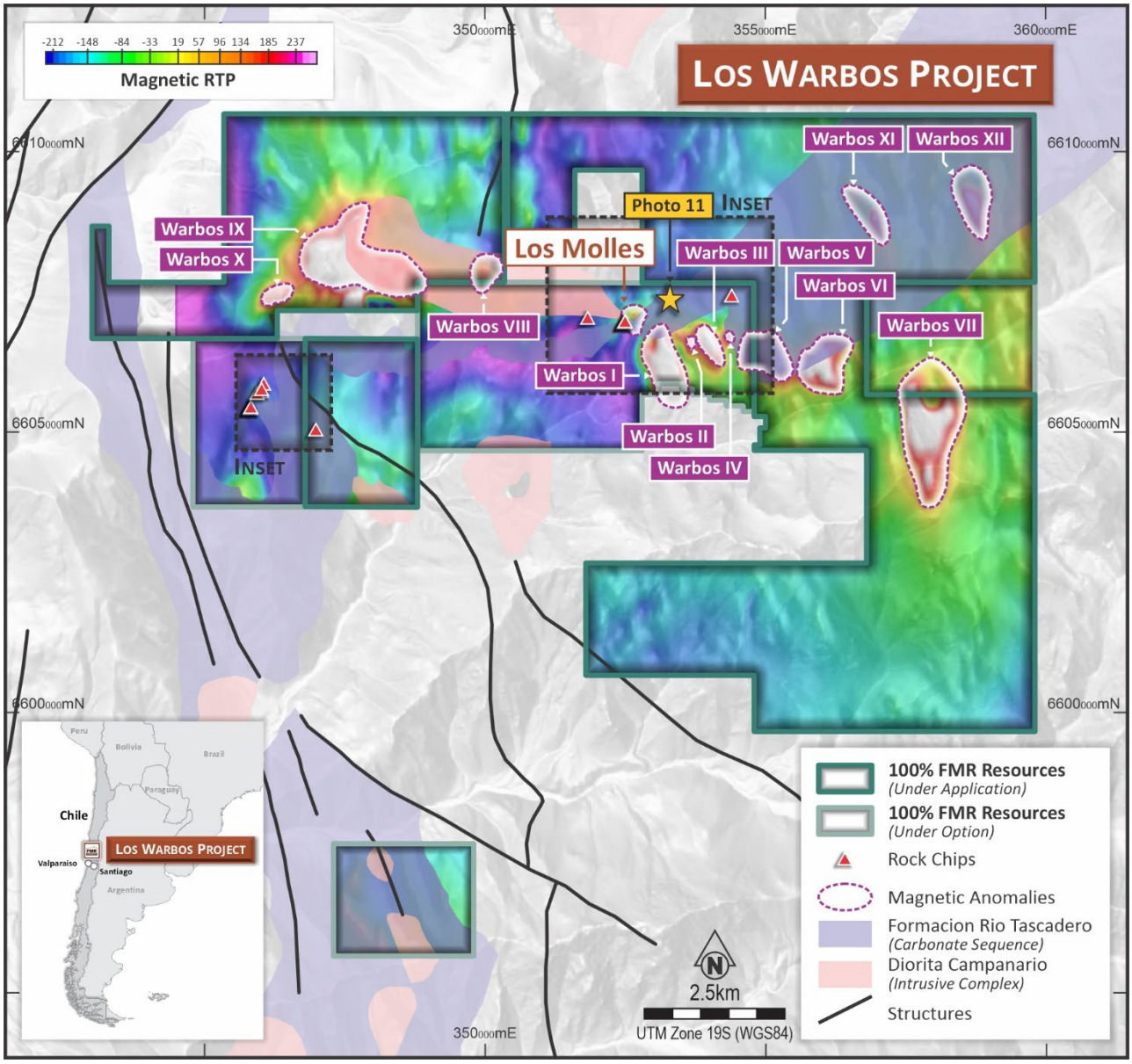


***Figure 1**. Tenement map showing TMI-RTP heli-magnetic imagery, magnetic anomalies identified, and target lithological domains across the Los Warbos Project.*

Radiometric interpretation has refined the distribution of the **Formación Río Tascadero** marine **carbonate sequence**, the principal host to the known **Los Molles Cu-Au-Ag skarn mineralisation**. Importantly, key radiometric responses exhibit a strong spatial correlation with several of the priority magnetic anomalies while effectively delineating the favourable carbonate target horizon.

The correlation between the magnetic and radiometric datasets has significantly increased confidence in the Company's geological interpretation and provides a robust foundation for prioritising the next phase of exploration.

Refined Exploration Model

The integration of geological mapping, reconnaissance rock chip sampling and the helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey has refined the FMR exploration model for the Los Warbos Project.

All priority magnetic anomalies identified to date occur within, or immediately adjacent to, the **favourable** Formación Río Tascadero marine **carbonate sequence**. Several anomalies are also spatially associated with interpreted dioritic intrusive centres, indicating favourable geological conditions for the development of both **intrusion-related skarn** and **porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation**.

Field observations completed during FMR's due diligence program identified extensive **epidote-rich alteration**, abundant **magnetite replacement of reactive carbonate host rocks**, and associated **copper oxide mineralisation** across several historical workings. These geological characteristics support the interpretation that the exposed mineralisation represents a calcic **skarn system** possibly developed **adjacent to fertile intrusive centres**.

The coincidence of geological, geochemical, and geophysical anomalies indicates that the Los Warbos Project hosts a large-scale intrusion-related hydrothermal system. The refined exploration model provides increased confidence in the Company's targeting rationale and establishes a clear **framework for advancing** both **skarn and porphyry targets towards drill testing.**

Los Warbos Project - Tenure Position

The Los Warbos Project currently comprises approximately **3,300 hectares** of granted mining concessions which the Company has the exclusive right to acquire under an Option Agreement (refer ASX announcement dated 21 July 2026), with approximately **7,950 hectares** of contiguous

exploration concession applications held by FMR, creating a large-scale landholding within a highly prospective copper-gold province (see Figures 1, 5, and 6).

Los Warbos Project - First-Pass Sampling Results

New **multi-element and ore grade assays** have now been received from the reconnaissance rock chip sampling completed as part of FMR's due diligence across the Los Warbos Project. Additionally, applications are now lodged over an area which returned a rock chip result of **5.94% Cu** within the same prospective carbonate horizon (see Figures 1-3 and Tables 1 and 2).

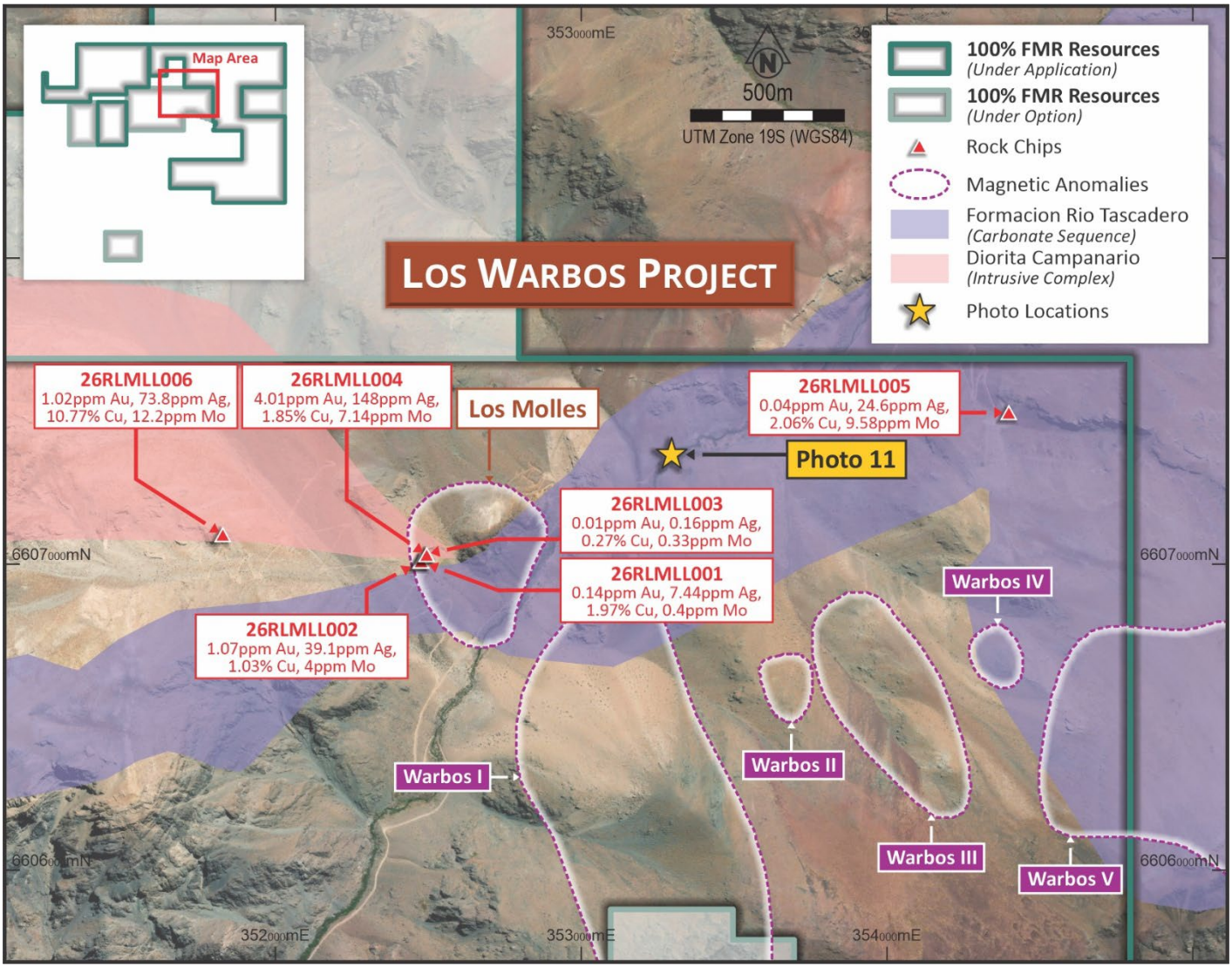


***Figure 2**. Los Warbos rock chip sample and photo location, showing the location of Los Molles Prospect and the 2.6km strike extent of sampled mineralisation to date.*

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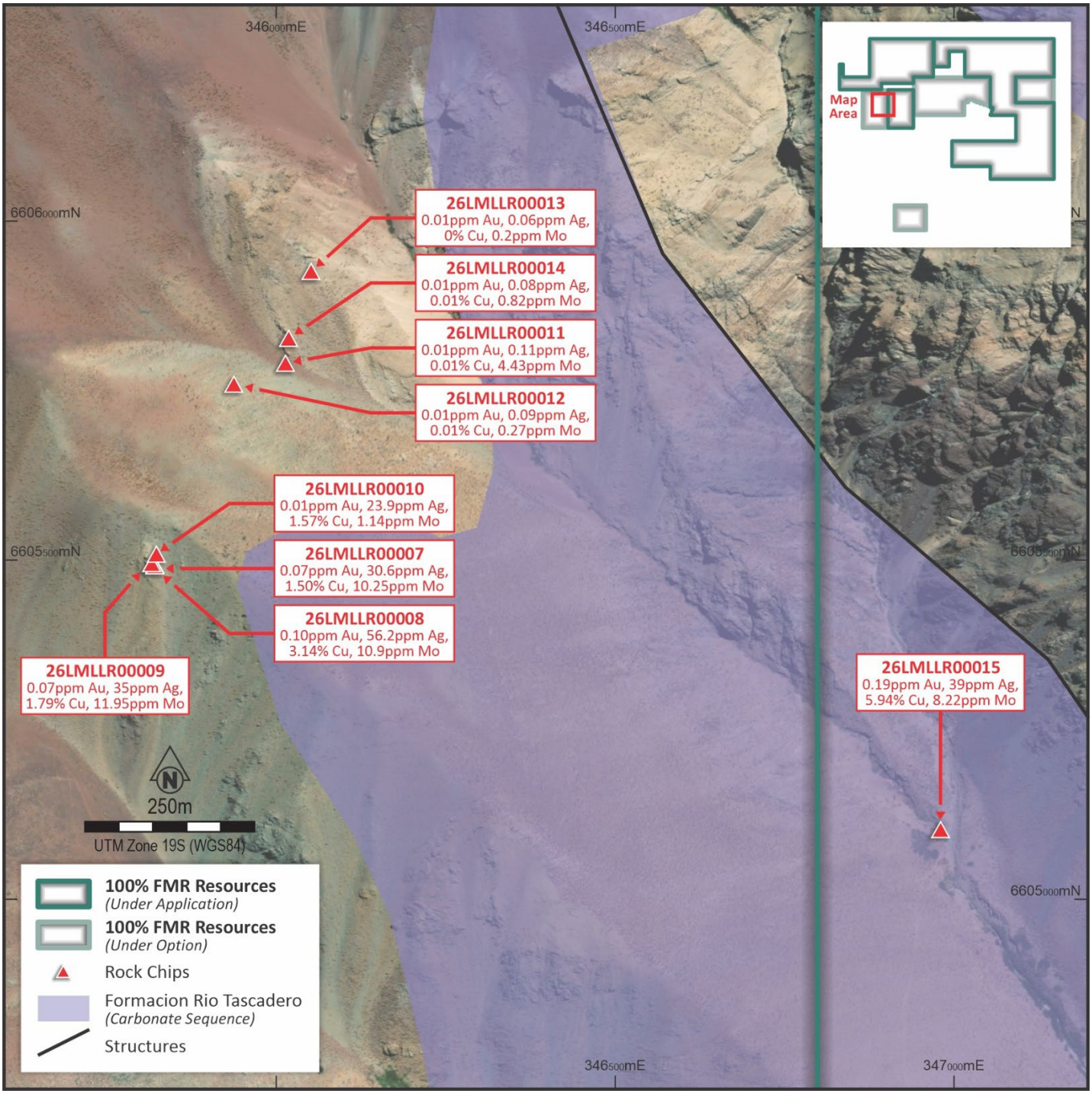


Figure 3. *Inset map, showing higher resolution of the rock chip samples taken ~6km west of the Los Molles Prospect artisanal mining workings, along the same prospective carbonate horizon.*

Sample ID	Prospect	Sample Location WGS84			Cu Grade	Au Grade	Ag Grade	Mo Grade	Sample Description
		East	North	RL	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
26RLMLL00001	Los Molles	352479	6607018	2553	1.97	0.14	7.44	0.4	Surface Rock Chip
26RLMLL00002	Los Molles	352476	6607018	2551	1.03	1.07	39.1	4	Surface Rock Chip
26RLMLL00003	Los Molles	352497	6607039	2559	0.27	0.01	0.16	0.33	Surface Rock Chip
26RLMLL00004	Los Molles	352497	6607039	2559	1.85	4.01	148*	7.14	Surface Rock Chip
26RLMLL00005	Los Warbos	354401	6607503	2736	2.06	0.04	24.6	9.58	Surface Rock Chip
26RLMLL00006	Los Molles	351831	6607104	2771	10.77	1.02	73.8	12.2	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00007	Los Molles	345821	6605498	2700	1.50	0.07	30.6*	2.19*	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00008	Los Molles	345821	6605497	2700	3.14	0.10	56.2*	4.36*	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00009	Los Molles	345816	6605500	2700	1.79	0.07	35*	2.56*	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00010	Los Molles	345823	6605514	2700	1.57	0.01	23.9*	2.03*	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00011	Los Molles	346013	6605796	2641	0.01	0.01	0.11*	0.02*	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00012	Los Molles	345937	6605765	2676	0.01	0.01	0.09*	0.02*	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00013	Los Molles	346051	6605931	2678	0.00	0.01	0.06*	0.01*	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00014	Los Molles	346018	6605832	2650	0.01	0.01	0.08*	0.02*	Surface Rock Chip
26LMLLR00015	Los Molles	346980	6605108	2142	5.94*	0.19*	39.0*	8.22*	Surface Rock Chip

Table 1. *Initial reconnaissance rock chip sample results as part of FMR due diligence across the Los Warbos Project.*
**New reported results.*

Photo	Prospect	Sample Location WGS84			Mineralisation Mode/Type/Percentage	Comments
		East	North	RL		
Photo 1	Los Molles	352528	6607055	2592	Vein, blebby, and stratiform vein copper oxides ~5%	Surface grab sample from small scale mining operation
Photo 2	Los Molles	352849	6607218	2568	Vein, blebby, and stratiform vein copper oxides ~5%	Surface grab sample from small scale mining operation
Photo 3	Los Molles	352479	6607010	2596	Vein, blebby, and stratiform vein copper oxides ~5%	Surface grab sample from small scale mining operation
Photo 4	Los Molles	352495	6607043	2598	Vein, blebby, and stratiform vein copper oxides ~5%	Surface grab sample from small scale mining operation
Photo 5	Los Molles	352503	6607037	2595	Vein, blebby, and stratiform vein copper oxides ~5%	Surface grab sample from small scale mining operation
Photo 6	Los Molles	352533	6607063	2593	Vein, blebby, and stratiform vein copper oxides ~5%	Surface grab sample from small scale mining operation
Photo 7	Los Warbos Regional	354388	6607492	2756	Polymetallic vein hosted oxides Host minerals not identified in hand specimen	Surface grab sample from small scale mining operation
Photo 8	Los Molles	352535	6607065	2593	Vein, blebby, and stratiform vein copper oxides ~5%	Surface grab sample from small scale mining operation
Photo 9	Los Molles	352561	6607053	2587	Overview Photo, mineralisation not visible	Shows exploration target concept
Photo 10	Los Molles	353281	6607331	2532	Overview Photo, mineralisation not visible	Shows exploration target concept
Photo 11	Los Molles	353300	6607340	2532	Overview Photo, mineralisation not visible	Shows exploration target concept

Table 2. *Photos, geological observation and details across the Los Warbos Project (see Appendix 1 for Field Logging Guide).*

Exploration History

Exploration at the Los Warbos Project has been limited to small-scale pirquinero artisanal mining focused on shallow, high-grade copper, gold, and silver mineralisation exposed at surface. Mining was selective in nature, targeting readily accessible mineralisation developed within historical workings, with little understanding of the broader geological controls or the overall scale of the mineral system.

Despite the widespread historical workings and numerous mineralised occurrences, **no project-scale systematic geological mapping, modern geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling has ever been completed** within the Los Warbos Project. Consequently, the geometry, continuity and source of the mineralising system remain largely untested.

Initial reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling completed by FMR as part of its due diligence program has confirmed widespread high-grade copper, gold, and silver mineralisation and provides the first modern geological assessment of the Project.

Geological Setting

The Los Warbos Project is located within the highly prospective Coquimbo Region of central Chile, where mineralisation is interpreted to be controlled by the interaction of favourable host lithologies, fertile intrusive suites, and major crustal-scale structures (see Figures 4 and 5).

The Project occupies a favourable structural setting influenced by the **NNE-trending Tulahuen Fault** and a **major WNW-trending Trans-Lithospheric Fault (TLF)**. These regionally significant structures are interpreted to have provided important pathways for magma emplacement and hydrothermal fluid flow, creating favourable conditions for the development of large intrusion-related mineral systems.

Field observations completed by FMR have identified **extensive epidote-rich alteration**, **abundant magnetite replacement within reactive carbonate host rocks**, and **associated copper oxide mineralisation** developed across the Los Molles Project area. Together, these geological characteristics are interpreted to be consistent with a **calcic skarn system** developed **adjacent to a fertile intrusive source**. Approximately 2.6km east of Los Molles, silver rich polymetallic veins occur, which are interpreted to be more distal to the fluid source. Approximately **6km west** of Los Molles, the **same prospective carbonate horizon and associated oxide copper mineralisation** is encountered, highlighting the scale potential of this target horizon.

The Project also contains evidence for multiple mineralisation styles, including **copper-gold-silver skarn mineralisation**, **IOCG-affinity mineralisation**, **copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry-style systems**, and **silver-rich polymetallic veins**. Collectively, these mineral systems suggest the presence of a large, long-lived hydrothermal system with significant exploration potential.



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

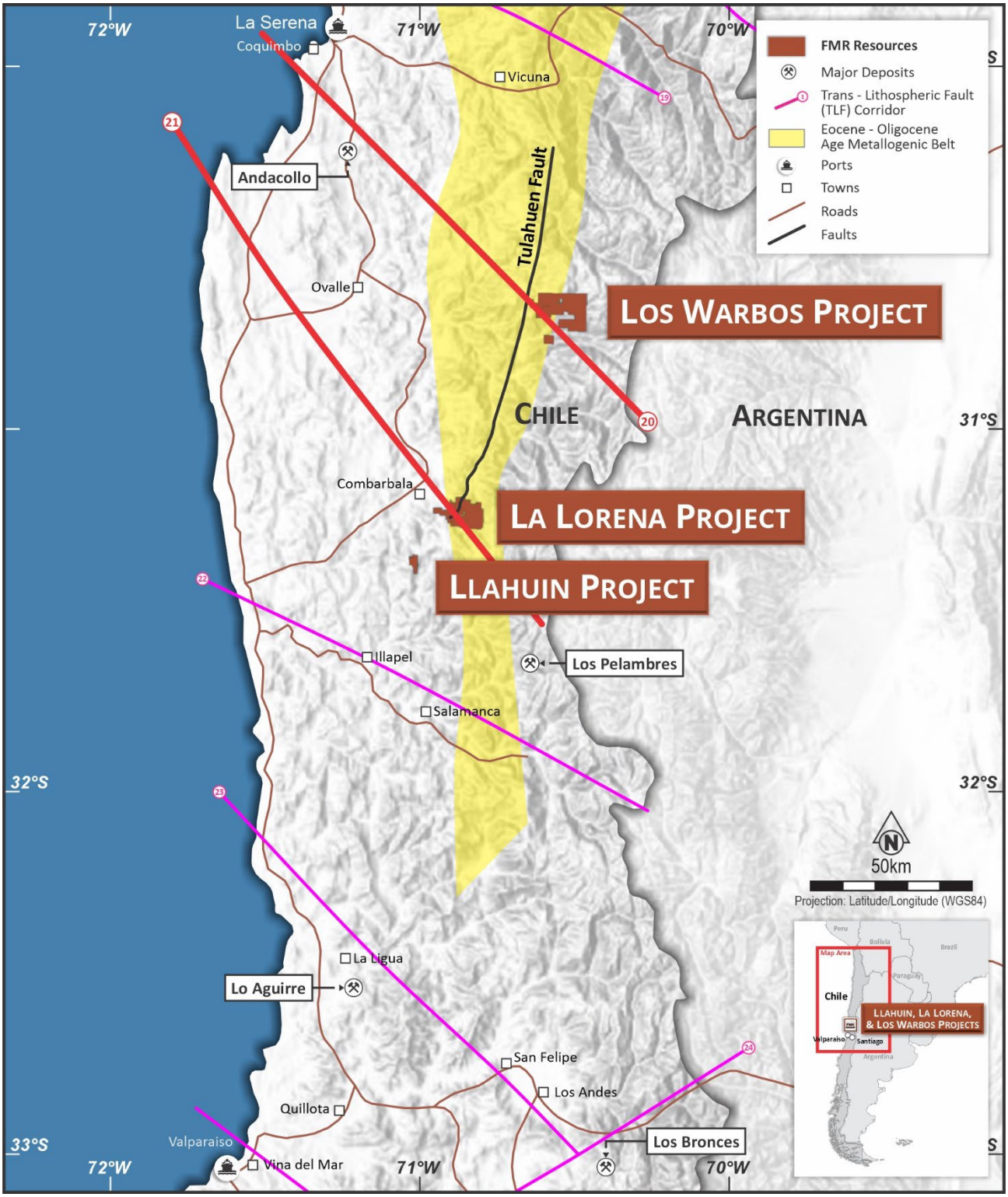


Figure 5. *Project-view map showing the Los Warbos Project in relation to the 100% FMR La Lorena Project and the Llahuin JV, with the context of regional Eocene-Oligocene metallogenic age belt, major deposits, and regional structural architecture related to major deposits (after Rivera y Yañez, 2019).*

Project Location

The Los Warbos Project is located in the Coquimbo Region of central Chile, approximately **64km east of Ovalle** and **440km north of Santiago**, at elevations ranging from approximately **1,400m to 2,700m above sea level** (see Figures 4, 5 and 6).

The Project is situated within a well-established mining district and is readily accessible via a network of maintained regional and local roads. Existing infrastructure includes nearby grid power, established mining services, and access to skilled contractors and personnel based in the Coquimbo Region.

Los Warbos lies approximately **60km north-northeast of FMR's La Lorena Project** and complements the Company's growing portfolio of copper-gold exploration assets in central Chile. The Project occupies a favourable regional setting influenced by the **Tulahuen Fault** and a separate **WNW-trending Trans-Lithospheric Fault (TLF)**, reinforcing FMR's strategy of securing highly prospective projects across multiple fertile structural corridors within the region.

The Project is located within a recognised mining jurisdiction with a long history of copper and gold production. Regional infrastructure includes the ports of **Coquimbo**, approximately **160km northwest by road**, and **Los Vilos**, approximately **240km southwest by road**, providing access to established export facilities servicing the Chilean mining industry.

The semi-arid climate enables near year-round exploration activities, with no known environmental or community constraints identified that would be expected to materially impact the Company's planned exploration programs.

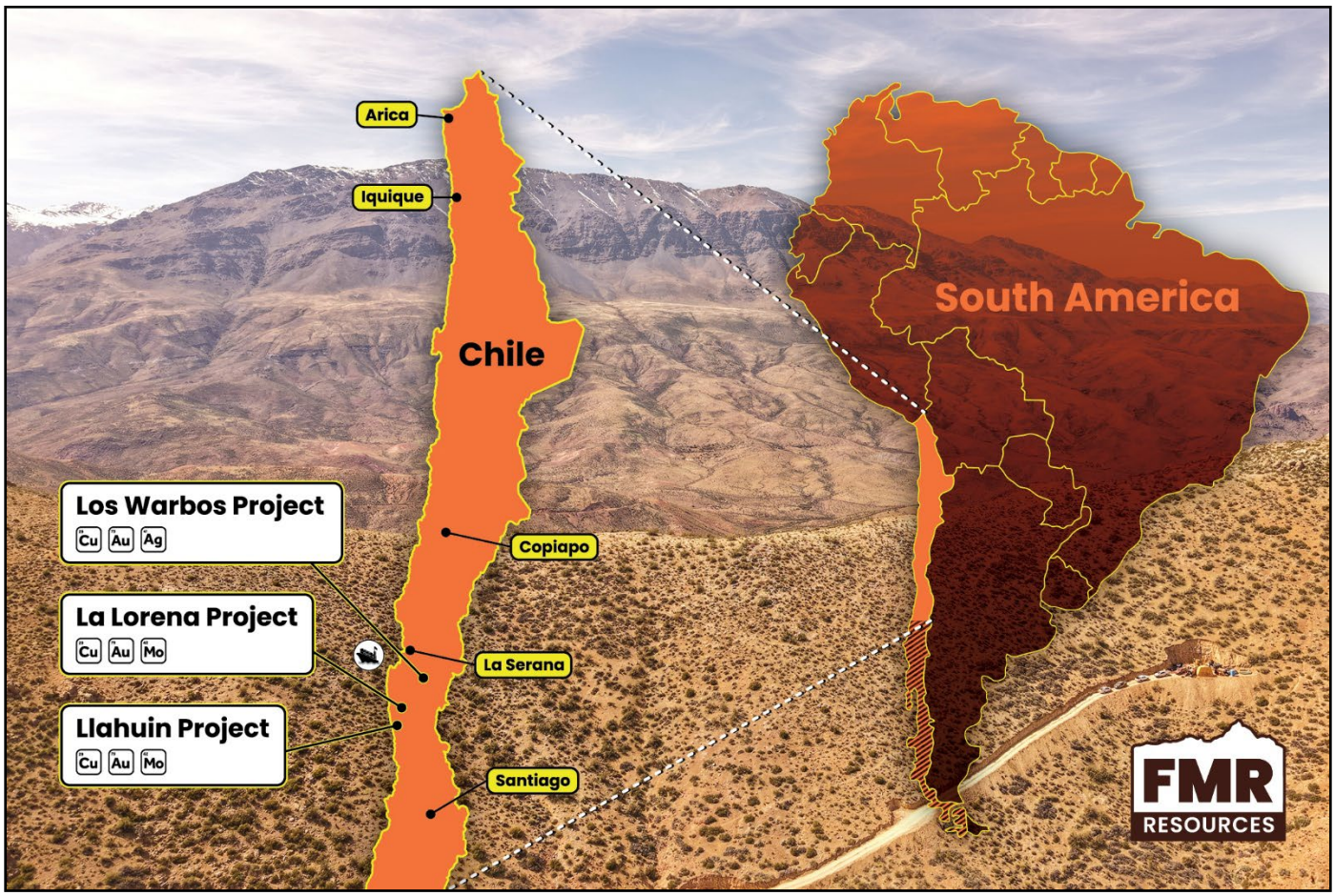


Figure 6. *FMR's Project locations in central Chile, with major centres and nearest port.*

Next Steps

- **Complete integrated** interpretation of the helicopter magnetic, radiometric, geological and geochemical datasets.
- Continue detailed **geological mapping and rock chip sampling** to refine the exploration model and validate priority targets.
- Systematic **soil geochemical sampling** to evaluate concealed skarn and porphyry mineralisation across priority target areas.
- Undertake targeted **ground geophysical surveys**, including **Induced Polarisation (IP)**, to further define sulphide mineralisation and prioritise drill targets.
- Integrate all geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets to refine and **rank priority skarn and porphyry drill targets**.
- Statutory approvals, permitting, and drill planning ahead of the **maiden drilling program**.

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

For further information, please contact:

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ABOUT FMR RESOURCES

FMR Resources Limited (ASX: FMR) is a diversified explorer with a focus on battery and critical minerals exploration and development. Our Llahuin JV, La Lorena, and Los Warbos Projects are located in central Chile, prospective for copper, gold, and molybdenite. Our Fairfield project is located in Canada, with a focus on copper.

FMR Resources is committed to delivering value through strategic exploration and development of critical mineral assets, aiming to contribute to the global transition towards sustainable energy solutions.

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Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this report constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for products on inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and

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Competent Persons Statement

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

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

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results are extracted from announcement titled:
"Los Warbos Project Acquisition" dated 21 July 2026.

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

Appendix 1

Field Logging Guide

Sulphide/Oxide Mode	Percentage Range
Disseminated, Blebby, Vein	1-5%
Heavy Disseminated	5-20%
Matrix	20-40%
Net-Textured	20-40%
Semi-Massive	>40% to <80%
Massive	>80%

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Appendix 2

Supporting information for Exploration Results from the Los Warbos Copper-Gold-Silver Project as prescribed by the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• Rock chips were collected using a geological hammer from outcrops or old underground workings in the field. The samples are photographed bagged and sent to ALS La Serena Laboratory for analysis. The samples have an average weight of 4kg. The laboratory procedure is to log the samples into their tracking system and dry them then they are crushed to -2mm from which a 1kg sample is split and pulverized to 85% passing -75µm. A 30gram charge is taken for industry standard fire assay Au with AAS finish (Au-AA23). Ore Grade Cu is analysed by HF-HNO3-HCLO4 digestion, HCL leach, and AAS finish (Cu-AAS62). Multi-element assays are done using Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (ME-MS61). A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials.
		• A Helicopter magnetic/radiometric survey was completed with the following parameters:
		  • AMAG: Stinger mounted Helicopter.
		  • Radiometric: Helicopter Mounted
		  • Line spacing (Traverse): 200 m
		  • Traverse direction: 90° / 270° (east-west)
		  • Control line spacing: 2,000 m
		  • Control line direction: 0° / 180° (north-south)
		  • Nominal terrain clearance: 65 m
		  • Sampling rates:
		  • Magnetic: 50 Hz / 10Hz
		  • Radiometric: 1 Hz
		  • Spectrometer : RS-500 airborne spectrometer with RSX-5 detector package (Radiation Solutions Inc.)
		  • 1024 channels
		  • 16 L downward crystals + 4 L upward crystal
		  • Magnetometer: Gen-2 QTFM total-field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		magnetometer. Raw data at 50 Hz, smoothed and resampled to 10 Hz
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling is being reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged relevant intersections logged.*	• The rock chip samples were geologically logged on site. Logging was both qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• No sub sampling techniques are applied to rock chips. • There is no relationship between the sample size and the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assays were fire assayed for gold with ICPMS read and four acid digest for multi-element, including copper with an ICPMS read. • Two standards and one blank were submitted with the batch • The assay technique utilized is fire assay with AAS finish for gold which is a total digestion technique. • There is no apparent bias of any significance with acceptable levels of precision across standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The Company's Exploration Manager has made several site visits and inspected the sampling methods and finds them acceptable and up to the industry standard procedure. • Logging is completed into standardised Excel spreadsheets, which can then be loaded into an Access front-end customised database. • There have been no adjustments to the assay data.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*
		• Rock chips and soil samples are located with a Garmin handheld GPS unit, accurate to 3m, which is considered adequate for the type of exploration work being completed.
		• A Helicopter magnetic/radiometric survey was completed with the following parameters:
		  • AMAG: Stinger mounted Helicopter.
		  • Radiometric: Helicopter Mounted
		  • Line spacing (Traverse): 200 m
		  • Traverse direction: 90° / 270° (east-west)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Control line spacing: 2,000 m • Control line direction: 0° / 180° (north-south) • Nominal terrain clearance: 65 m • Sampling rates: • Magnetic: 50 Hz / 10Hz • Radiometric: 1 Hz • Spectrometer : RS-500 airborne spectrometer with RSX-5 detector package (Radiation Solutions Inc.) • 1024 channels • 16 L downward crystals + 4 L upward crystal • Magnetometer: Gen-2 QTFM total-field magnetometer. Raw data at 50 Hz, smoothed and resampled to 10 Hz
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rock chips typically don't have a set sample spacing as they are taken from outcrops. In this case, the samples were taken from surface workings. • Rock chip samples are not sufficient to establish Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates. • No sample compositing has been applied. • A Helicopter magnetic/radiometric survey was completed with the following parameters: • AMAG: Stinger mounted Helicopter. • Radiometric: Helicopter Mounted • Line spacing (Traverse): 200 m • Traverse direction: 90° / 270° (east-west) • Control line spacing: 2,000 m • Control line direction: 0° / 180° (north-south) • Nominal terrain clearance: 65 m • Sampling rates: • Magnetic: 50 Hz / 10Hz • Radiometric: 1 Hz • Spectrometer : RS-500 airborne spectrometer with RSX-5 detector package (Radiation Solutions Inc.) • 1024 channels • 16 L downward crystals + 4 L upward crystal • Magnetometer: Gen-2 QTFM total-field magnetometer. Raw data at 50 Hz, smoothed and resampled to 10 Hz
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to*	• Rock chips are point samples and have no relationship to geological structure. • A Helicopter magnetic/radiometric survey was completed with the following parameters:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	• AMAG: Stinger mounted Helicopter. • Radiometric: Helicopter Mounted • Line spacing (Traverse): 200 m • Traverse direction: 90° / 270° (east-west) • Control line spacing: 2,000 m • Control line direction: 0° / 180° (north-south) • Nominal terrain clearance: 65 m • Sampling rates: • Magnetic: 50 Hz / 10Hz • Radiometric: 1 Hz • Spectrometer : RS-500 airborne spectrometer with RSX-5 detector package (Radiation Solutions Inc.) • 1024 channels • 16 L downward crystals + 4 L upward crystal • Magnetometer: Gen-2 QTFM total-field magnetometer. Raw data at 50 Hz, smoothed and resampled to 10 Hz
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are transported by a Company representative to Llahuin, then transported to the laboratory by contracted truck and driven directly to the ALS facility in Santiago.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or review of rock chip samples were undertaken, given the small size of the dataset. • A review of magnetic and radiometric survey data was completed by consultant geophysicist Spinifex GPX Pty Ltd and found to be of excellent quality.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Los Warbos prospect tenure (LOS MOLLES 1 B, LOS MOLLES 6 A, LOS MOLLES 7 A, LOS MOLLES 7 B, LOS MOLLES 8 A, LOS MOLLES 11) at time of reporting is owned 100% by SALINAS BUSTAMANTE JOSE RUBENFMR has entered into a conditional option agreement with the above tenure holder, grating the Company an option to purchase LOS MOLLES 1 B, LOS MOLLES 6 A, LOS MOLLES 7 A, LOS MOLLES 7 B, LOS MOLLES 8 A, LOS MOLLES 11. Material terms of the Option Agreement are set out in FMR's announcement dated 21 July 2026. • The following tenure under application is owned 100% by FMR: LOS WARBOS 1 to LOS WARBOS 31, and MAN WARBOS 1 TO MAN WARBOS 8. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration activity within the Los Warbos Project area has been limited to small-scale artisanal surface workings, focused on high-grade copper and gold occurrences at the Los Molles Prospect. This activity pre-dates modern exploration methodologies and is confined to near-surface mineralisation. • Previous exploration history is reported in the body of this announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is targeting Cu-Au-Ag -skarn style, Cu-Au-Ag manto style hosted in sediments and Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry style mineralisation hosted in Eocene intrusives.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth*	• No drilling reported.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.