FireFly METALS

ASX FFM

3 September 2024

ASX Announcement

Green Bay Copper-Gold Project, Canada

More high-grade assays pave way for substantial resource growth

Plus, successful geophysics trial reveals potential for future programs to identify new regional deposits and mine extensions at Green Bay; Resource update on track for September-October 2024

KEY POINTS

- **Latest assays from the upper high-grade massive sulphide VMS zone include (~true thickness):**
  - **3.2m @ 11.8% CuEq (2.9% Cu & 10.4g/t Au)** MUG24-037
  - **5.3m @ 8.6% CuEq (6.6% Cu & 2.2g/t Au)** MUG24-032
  - **7.0m @ 7.4% CuEq (4.4% Cu & 2.7g/t Au)** MUG24-038
  - **3.5m @ 5.0% CuEq (1.6% Cu & 3.8g/t Au)** MUG24-031
- **Multiple mineralised zones from the large-scale copper-rich Footwall zone were intersected in each hole and include (~true thickness):**
  - **6.5m @ 4.3% CuEq** and **6.0m @ 4.1% CuEq** within a broader zone of **48.6m @ 1.9% CuEq** MUG24-035
  - **43.2m @ 2.2% CuEq** MUG24-041
  - **18.7m @ 2.4% CuEq** and an additional zone of **38.8m @ 2.0% CuEq** MUG24-044
  - **21.7m @ 2.4% CuEq** MUG24-036
- **Four rigs now drilling underground; Resource update on track for September-October 2024; This will take into account the vast number of mineralised intersections recorded outside the existing resource since FireFly commenced drilling (current Resource is 811,000t contained metal at 2.1% copper-equivalent[1])**
- **Highly successful trial of downhole electromagnetics (DHEM) geophysics shows the technology can be used very effectively to identify new mineralised zones, having identified both the high-grade VMS and the broad Footwall zone in areas of known mineralisation**

[1] The Company first announced the foreign estimate for the Green Bay Project on 31 August 2023. The foreign estimate is prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and has not been reported in accordance with JORC 2012. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the foreign estimates in accordance with the JORC Code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and or further exploration that a foreign estimate will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code. Further information on the foreign estimate is set out in Appendix A.

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- **DHEM will immediately be utilised underground to assist defining mineralised extensions as well as new copper zones - drill testing in coming weeks**
- **FireFly remains well-funded for its growth strategy with A$38.1M in cash as at 30 June 2024.**

FireFly Managing Director Steve Parsons said: *"We keep adding outstanding intersections of high-grade and wide mineralisation to the vast database of assays we have accumulated over the past year.*

"These results extend the known continuous mineralisation by about 500m beyond the current resource and will underpin the upcoming resource estimate.

"In addition to these latest assays, we have established that geophysics is a highly effective means of identifying prospective mineralised areas at Green Bay. The results point to likely extensions of the known mineralisation beyond the current drilling at the existing mine at Green Bay.

"But importantly, they also show that geophysics will be extremely useful in our strategy to identify new regional deposits at Green Bay. This wider exploration campaign has the potential to create huge value for shareholders and is now a top priority".

FireFly Metals Ltd (ASX: FFM) is pleased to announce more strong drilling results which further extend the known mineralisation at Green Bay ahead of the upcoming resource estimate.

There are two distinct styles of mineralisation at the Ming underground mine at Green Bay. One comprises the upper copper-gold rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ('VMS') lenses. This sits above a broad copper stringer zone known as the Footwall Zone ('FWZ').

The FireFly strategy of rapid resource growth via the drill bit is well underway, with four drill rigs operating from the underground exploration drive positioned to test the mineralised system outside of the resource, which currently stands at 39.2Mt @ 2.1% for 811,000t CuEq.[1]

More exceptional drill results have been returned from the resource extension drilling at both the upper high-grade copper-gold VMS zone and the underlying broad-scale copper FWZ. Key results from the VMS zone include 3.2m @ 11.8% CuEq, 5.3m @ 8.6% CuEq and 7.0m @ 7.4% CuEq. Bulk zones of high-grade copper in the FWZ continued to be identified, with intersections including 43.2m @ 2.2% CuEq, 48.6m @ 1.9% CuEq and 38.8m @ 2.0% CuEq.

These results set the scene for significant resource growth, with an update scheduled for September-October 2024 followed by another resource update in second Qtr 2025 on the back of the 100,000 metre drill programme.

In addition to the drilling results, underground downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying was trialled on select drillholes and successfully identified areas of known high-grade VMS as well as broad Footwall zone mineralisation. The positive trial demonstrates that the DHEM technique will play a key role in identifying both extensions of known zones and discovery of new copper deposits

both at the mine and regionally across the Green Bay Copper-Gold project. Further geophysical modelling of conductive responses and drill testing will be undertaken in coming weeks.

The Company remains funded for the current 100,000m drill campaign and continuing exploration development, with A$38.1M in cash as at the end of the 2024 June quarter.

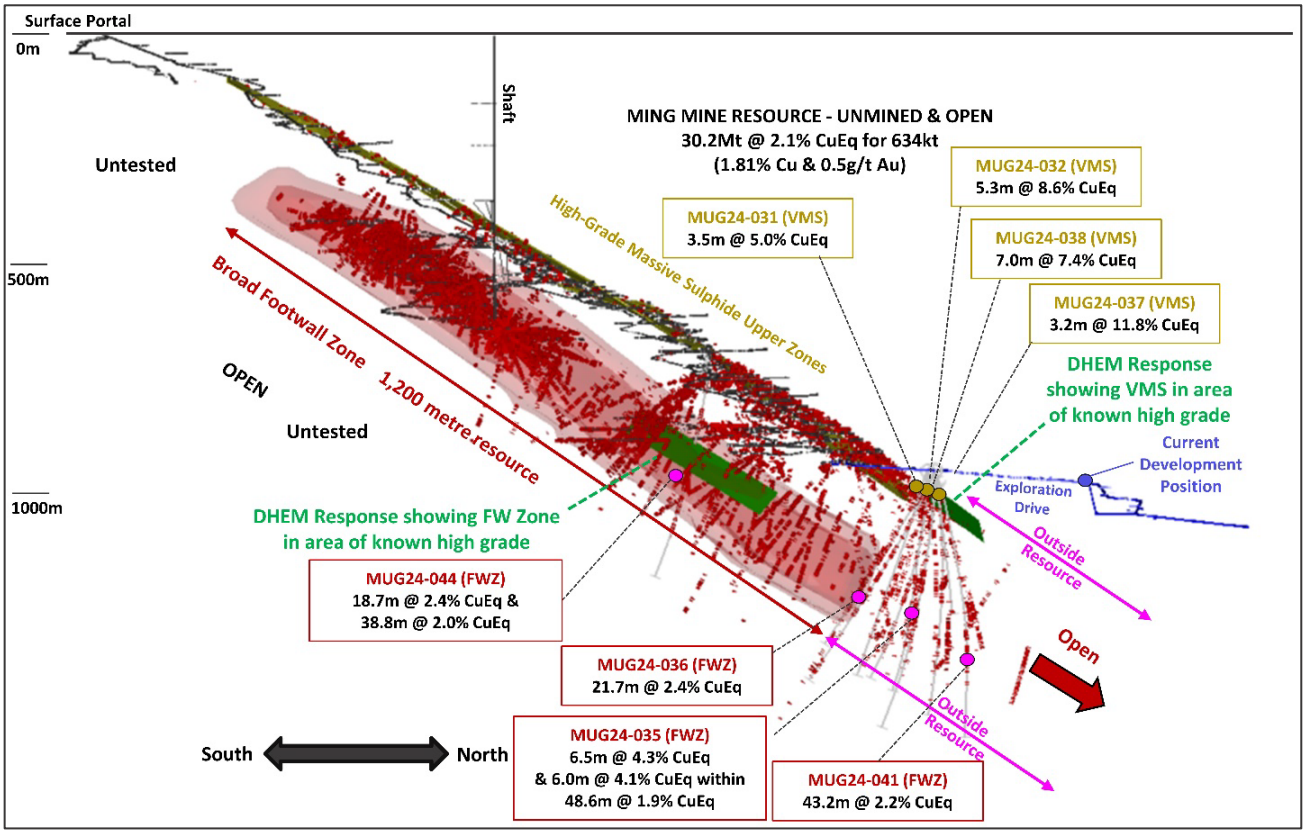

Figure 1: Long Section through the Green Bay Ming underground mine showing the location of FireFly's latest **drill results** from step-out drilling of the high- grade VMS zone and the broad Footwall zone. Also shown in green are the two **DHEM conductors** from the recent trial work that clearly show both the high-grade VMS as well as the broad Footwall 'stringer' style zones of mineralisation. Key results from this release are highlighted. Drillhole assays >0.5% copper are shown in red.

About the Drill Results

Drilling at the Ming underground copper-gold mine recommenced following the acquisition of the Green Bay copper-gold project by FireFly in October 2023. In total, the Company has completed 68 drill holes for 30,691m of diamond core to date from underground development. Assays have been received for the first 53 holes drilled by FireFly. Logging and analysis of the remaining 15 drill holes is ongoing, with details to be reported regularly as results are received.

There are two distinct styles of mineralisation present at the Green Bay Ming Mine, consisting of a series of upper copper-gold rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ('VMS') lenses underlain by a broad copper stringer zone, known as the Footwall Zone ('FWZ').

The Footwall Zone is extensive, with the stringer mineralisation observed over thicknesses of ~150m and widths exceeding 200m. The known strike of mineralisation to date is ~1.6km and remains open down plunge.

The new results reported in this release are from holes completed by FireFly from the initial phase One 750m exploration drive that will ultimately extend to 1,500m of drill drive development.

Development Drive Drilling (from the 805L)

Development of a 1,500m exploration drive continues, with Phase One (750m) completed. Four drill rigs are operating underground, with three rigs at in the northernmost cross-cuts drilling extensional holes that will inform the resource update planned for September-October 2024.

This release contains results from a further 14 drill holes completed from the first two drill platforms completed in the drill drive.

All holes demonstrate the presence of both VMS and FWZ-style mineralisation, confirming continuity for ~500m beyond the current underground workings.

All significant assay results are presented in Appendix B of this release. Significant intersections[2] include, but are not limited to:

Hole MUG24-031

- **1.8m @ 0.99% Cu, 5.2g/t Au, 17.7g/t Ag, 2.3% Zn (5.9% CuEq)** from 67.6m (VMS-style)
- **3.5m @ 1.57% Cu, 3.8g/t Au, 26.1g/t Ag, 0.9% Zn (5% CuEq)** from 82.6m (VMS-style)
- **34.0m @ 1.51% Cu, 0.2g/t Au, 2.3g/t Ag (1.7% CuEq)** from 280.7m (FW Stringer-style)
- **10.6m @ 1.52% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 2.2g/t Ag (1.6% CuEq)** from 262.7m (FW Stringer-style)

Hole MUG24-032 (Drilled for Geophysical targeting, no footwall intersections)

- **5.3m @ 6.61% Cu, 2.2g/t Au, 11.7g/t Ag, 0.5% Zn (8.6% CuEq)** from 48.8m (VMS-style)

Hole MUG24-034

- **3.7m @ 3.27% Cu, 1.4g/t Au, 7.6g/t Ag (4.5% CuEq)** from 110.7m (VMS-style)
- **1.3m @ 3.24% Cu, 2.9g/t Au, 24.9g/t Ag, 2.5% Zn (6.5% CuEq)** from 76.9m (VMS-style)
- **49.6m @ 1.46% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 1.8g/t Ag, 0.02% Zn (1.6% CuEq)** from 218.4m (FW Stringer-style)
  - Including 9.7m @ 2.26% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, 2.6g/t Ag (2.6% CuEq) from 218.4m
  - Including 5.4m @ 3.6% Cu, 0.2g/t Au, 4.5g/t Ag (3.8% CuEq) from 262.7m

Hole MUG24-035

- **48.6m @ 1.53% Cu, 0.4g/t Au, 4.1g/t Ag, 0.1% Zn (1.9% CuEq) from 49m** (VMS/FW Stringer)
  - Including 6.5m @ 2.85% Cu, 1.6g/t Au, 14.1g/t Ag, 0.34% Zn (4.3% CuEq) from 49m
  - Including 6m @ 3.74% Cu, 0.4g/t Au, 5.5g/t Ag, 0.09% Zn (4.1% CuEq) from 88.6m

Hole MUG24-036

- **2.5m @ 2.18% Cu, 2.5g/t Au, 19.8g/t Ag, 3.6% Zn (5.4% CuEq)** from 66.1m (VMS-style)
- **1.2m @ 5.35% Cu, 1.8g/t Au, 55g/t Ag, 3.0% Zn (8.2% CuEq)** from 59.9m (VMS-style)
- **21.7m @ 2.18% Cu, 0.3g/t Au, 2.9g/t Ag (2.4% CuEq)** from 256.2m (FW Stringer-Style)
- **23.9m @ 1.69% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 3.1g/t Ag (1.8% CuEq)** from 312m (FW Stringer-Style)

[2] Holes are drilled perpendicular to the mineralisation and approximate true thickness

Hole MUG24-037

- **3.2m @ 2.87% Cu, 10.4g/t Au, 22.4g/t Ag, 2.1% Zn (11.8% CuEq)** from 95.7m (VMS-style)
- **1.6m @ 1.78% Cu, 7.2g/t Au, 13.8g/t Ag, 0.2% Zn (7.5% CuEq)** from 89.1m (VMS-style)
- **16.5m @ 1.84% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 2.0g/t Ag (2.0% CuEq)** from 275m (FW Stringer-style)

Hole MUG24-038

- **7m @ 4.35% Cu, 2.7g/t Au, 27.1g/t Ag, 2.2% Zn (7.4% CuEq)** from 55.5m (VMS-style)
- **10.8m @ 1.96% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 3.1g/t Ag (2.1% CuEq)** from 367m (FW Stringer-style)

Hole MUG24-041

- **1.6m @ 4.04% Cu, 3.7g/t Au, 27.5g/t Ag, 0.7% Zn (7.4% CuEq)** from 112.9m (VMS-style)
- **6m @ 0.97% Cu, 1.5g/t Au, 7.6g/t Ag, 0.9% Zn (2.5% CuEq)** from 163.1m (VMS-style)
- **43.2m @ 2.12% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 2.8g/t Ag (2.2% CuEq)** from 396.4m (FW Stringer-style)

Hole MUG24-043

- **4m @ 2.63% Cu, 0.5g/t Au, 6.7g/t Ag, 0.4% Zn (3.2% CuEq)** from 7.2m (VMS-style)

Hole MUG24-044

- **2m @ 2.54% Cu, 1.1g/t Au, 7.1g/t Ag, 0.3% Zn (3.5% CuEq)** from 7.3m (VMS-style)
- **5m @ 1.97% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 2.3g/t Ag (2.1% CuEq)** from 85.2m (FW Stringer-style)
- **18.7m @ 2.25% Cu, 0.2g/t Au, 2.6g/t Ag (2.4% CuEq)** from 171.2m (FW Stringer-style)
- **38.8m @ 1.92% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 2.1g/t Ag (2.0% CuEq)** from 243.2m (FW Stringer-style)

Hole MUG24-045

- **2.2m @ 3.64% Cu, 3.5g/t Au, 22.1g/t Ag, 0.8% Zn (6.8% CuEq)** from 87.8m (VMS-style)
- **7.3m @ 0.98% Cu, 1.8g/t Au, 7.5g/t Ag, 0.36% Zn (2.6% CuEq)** from 124.7m (VMS-style)

Hole MUG24-046 (partial assays)

- **2.3m @ 2.33% Cu, 2.5g/t Au, 13.7g/t Ag, 0.9% Zn (4.7% CuEq)** from 84.2m (VMS-style)

Growth Outlook

Funds at the June Quarter of A$38.1M allow for the Company's growth drilling program.

The development of the Phase One 750m drill drive is completed. Phase Two has commenced, which consists of a further 1,200m of planned development to enable further step-out resource growth. The owner-operator mining crew have completed 1,374m of lateral development to date since the recommencement of underground mining.

Four rigs continue to operate underground with a focus on extensional drilling in the lead up to the resource update, which remains on track for delivery in September-October 2024.

Given the success of the underground downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) trial in delineating mineralisation, further geophysical work will be completed with high priority targets to be drill tested in coming weeks.

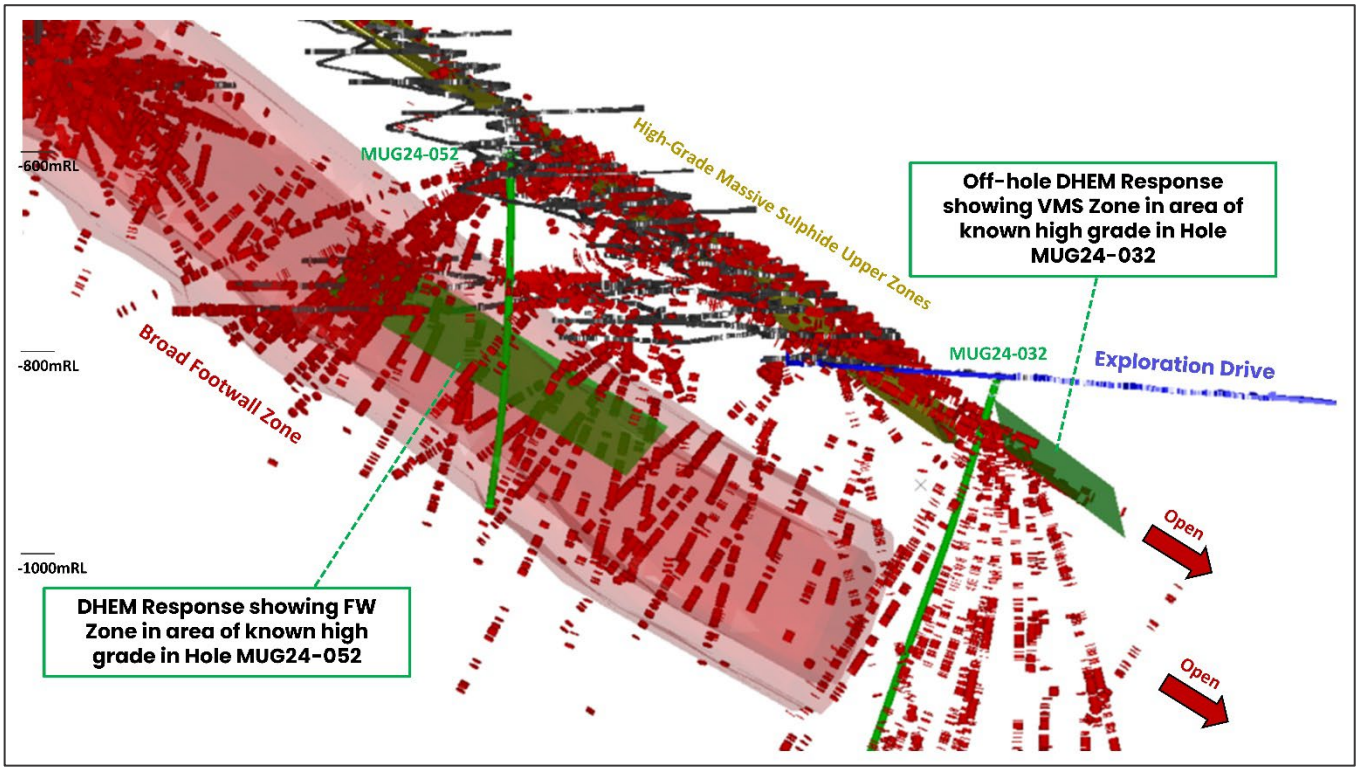

Figure 2: DHEM plates (in green) from trial work showing high 'conductors' within the broad Footwall zone as well as within the high-grade VMS mineralised zone. Drillhole assays >0.5% copper are shown in red.

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ABOUT FIREFLY METALS

FireFly Metals Ltd (formerly AuTECO Minerals Ltd) (ASX:FFM) is an emerging copper-gold company focused on advancing the high-grade Green Bay Copper-Gold project in Newfoundland, Canada. The **Green Bay Copper-Gold Project** currently hosts a mineral resource prepared in accordance with Canadian NI 43-101 of **39.2Mt at 2.1% for 811,000t CuEq**. The Company has a clear strategy to rapidly grow the copper-gold resource to demonstrate a globally significant copper-gold asset. FireFly has commenced a 40,000m diamond drilling program.

FireFly holds a 70% interest in the high-grade **Pickle Crow Gold Project** in Ontario. The current Inferred Resource stands at **11.9Mt at 7.2g/t for 2.8Moz gold**, with exceptional discovery potential on the 500km^2 tenement holding.

The Company also holds a 90% interest in the **Limestone Well Vanadium-Titanium Project** in Western Australia.

For further information regarding FireFly Metals Ltd please visit the ASX platform (ASX:FFM) or the Company's website www.fireflymetals.com.au

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Foreign Resource Estimate – Green Bay Project

The Company first announced the foreign estimate of mineralisation for the Green Bay Project on 31 August 2023. The Company confirms that the supporting information included in the announcement of 31 August 2023 continues to apply and has not materially changed.

Metal equivalents

Metal equivalents for the foreign estimate of mineralisation have been calculated at a copper price of US$8,295/t, gold price of US$1,912/oz and silver price of US$22.59/oz. Individual grades for the metals are set out at Appendix A of this announcement. Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula CuEq(%) = Cu(%) + (0.74112 x Au(g/t)) + (0.00876 x Ag(g/t).

Metal equivalents for the drilling at the Green Bay Project have been calculated at a copper price of US$8,300/t, gold price of US$2,000/oz, silver price of US$25/oz and zinc price of $2,500/t. Individual grades for the metals are set out at Appendix B of this announcement. Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula CuEq (%) = Cu(%) + (Au (g/t) x 0.77472) + (Ag (g/t) x 0.00968) + (Zn (%) x 0.3012).

No metallurgical recovery factors have been applied to the in-situ resource nor drill hole results. It is the Company's view that all elements in the copper equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Exploration results

Previously reported exploration results at the Green Bay Project referred to in this announcement were first reported in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 in FireFly's ASX releases dated 31 August 2023, 11 December 2023, 16 January 2024, 4 March 2024, 21 March 2024, 29 April 2024 and 19 June 2024.

Mineral Resources Estimate – Pickle Crow Project

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Project referred to in this announcement was first reported in the Company's ASX release dated 4 May 2023, titled "High-Grade Inferred Gold Resource Grows to 2.8Moz at 7.2g/t".

Compliance Statements

FireFly confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to new Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Darren Cooke, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cooke is a full-time employee of FireFly Metals Ltd and holds securities in FireFly Metals Ltd. Mr Cooke has sufficient experience that is 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 the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cooke 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 INFORMATION

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections, including statements regarding FireFly's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programs. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The forward-looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. For example, there can be no assurance that FireFly will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that FireFly's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic, or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of FireFly's mineral properties. The performance of FireFly may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its directors, staff or contractors. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws.

APPENDIX A – Green Bay Copper-Gold Project Mineral Resources

Ming Deposit as at 31 March 2022

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCE		
	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
Copper	8.4Mt	1.71%	144kt	15.3Mt	1.85%	284kt	6.4Mt	1.86%	120kt	**30.2Mt**	**1.81%**	**547kt**
Gold		0.5g/t	124koz		0.3g/t	148koz		0.4g/t	79koz		**0.4g/t**	**351koz**
Silver		3.6g/t	962koz		2.4g/t	1,164koz		2.6g/t	537koz		**2.7g/t**	**2,664koz**

Little Deer Complex (Little Deer & Whalesback Mine) as at 31 December 2021

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCE		
	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
Copper	-	-	-	2.9Mt	2.13%	62kt	6.2Mt	1.78%	110kt	**9.1Mt**	**1.90%**	**172kt**
Gold	-	-	-		0.1g/t	9koz		0.1g/t	10koz		**0.1**	**19koz**
Silver	-	-	-		3.4g/t	318koz		2.2g/t	430koz		**2.6**	**748koz**

TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCE		
	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
Copper	8.4Mt	1.71%	144kt	18.2Mt	1.89%	345kt	12.6Mt	1.82%	230kt	**39.2Mt**	**1.83%**	**718kt**
Gold		0.5g/t	124koz		0.3g/t	157koz		0.2g/t	88koz		**0.3**	**370koz**
Silver		3.6g/t	962koz		2.5g/t	1,482koz		2.4g/t	968koz		**2.7**	**3,413koz**

1. FireFly Metals Ltd cautions that mineral resources for the Green Bay Copper-Gold project, incorporating the Ming Deposit and Little Deer Complex, are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition); resources have been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the foreign estimates in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and it is uncertain that following evaluation and or further exploration that a foreign estimate will be able to be reported in according with the JORC Code. Please refer to ASX announcement dated 31 August 2023 for additional technical information relating to the foreign estimate.
2. Mineral resources have been reported at a 1.0% copper cut-off grade.

APPENDIX B – Significant Intersection Table

Collar co-ordinates and orientation are listed in the local Ming Mine grid, which is rotated +35 degrees from NAD83 True North. Significant intersections reported are those above a 1% copper cut-off and contain a maximum of 6 metres of internal waste. Please refer to the compliance statement for further details on parameters used in the copper equivalent calculation. All results are approximate true thickness.

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Drilled Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %
										Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %	
MUG24_031	1191.4	1724.0	-825.6	177	-58	453	67.6	69.4	1.8	0.99	5.2	17.7	2.34	5.90
							82.6	86.1	3.5	1.57	3.8	26.1	0.87	5.03
							78.8	80.8	2.0	1.71	0.2	2.9	0.04	1.94
							91.1	93.1	2.0	1.38	1.2	5.2	0.13	2.43
							193.5	209.6	16.1	1.23	0.1	1.2	0.02	1.31
							221.5	231.7	10.2	1.36	0.1	1.8	0.02	1.42
							262.7	273.3	10.6	1.52	0.1	2.2	0.02	1.63
							280.7	314.7	34.0	1.51	0.2	2.3	0.01	1.67
							322.8	325.0	2.1	1.54	0.5	2.8	0.01	1.95
MUG24_032	1098.1	1724.6	-825	258	-55	600	48.8	54.1	5.3	6.61	2.2	11.7	0.45	8.59
MUG24_033	1191.4	1724.0	-825.6	191	-87	27	Hole abandoned due to set-up deviation, No Significant Assays							
MUG24_034	1191.8	1724.0	-825.6	191	-87	549	76.9	78.2	1.3	3.24	2.9	24.9	2.53	6.49
							110.7	114.4	3.7	3.27	1.4	7.6	0.06	4.46
							218.4	268.0	49.6	1.46	0.1	1.8	0.02	1.57
						Including	*218.4*	*228.1*	*9.7*	*2.26*	*0.3*	*2.6*	*0.05*	*2.55*
						Including	*262.7*	*268.0*	*5.4*	*3.60*	*0.2*	*4.5*	*0.02*	*3.79*
MUG24_035	1130.2	1719.2	-825.1	184	-84	492	49.0	97.6	48.6	1.53	0.4	4.1	0.10	1.92
						Including	*49.0*	*55.5*	*6.5*	*2.85*	*1.6*	*14.1*	*0.34*	*4.29*
						Including	*88.6*	*94.6*	*6.0*	*3.74*	*0.4*	*5.5*	*0.09*	*4.10*
							231.0	249.0	18.0	1.18	0.1	1.7	0.02	1.27

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Drilled Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %
										Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %	
							379.7	387.0	7.4	1.21	0.1	2.5	0.02	1.29
MUG24_036	1191.4	1724.0	-825.6	190	-65	543	59.9	61.1	1.2	5.35	1.8	55.0	2.96	8.19
							66.1	68.6	2.5	2.18	2.5	19.8	3.62	5.37
							134.5	137.4	2.9	1.66	0.1	2.6	0.01	1.78
							161.3	164.3	3.0	1.55	0.1	1.9	0.08	1.71
							193.4	203.0	9.6	1.63	0.1	1.8	0.02	1.73
							206.8	214.9	8.2	1.68	0.1	1.9	0.01	1.80
							230.9	238.1	7.2	1.35	0.2	1.6	0.01	1.52
							256.2	277.9	21.7	2.18	0.3	2.9	0.02	2.42
							312.0	335.9	23.9	1.69	0.1	3.1	0.02	1.80
							488.1	490.7	2.5	2.25	0.1	2.8	0.02	2.33
MUG24_037	1191.4	1724.0	-825.6	358	-81	541.5	89.1	90.8	1.6	1.78	7.2	13.8	0.16	7.52
							95.7	98.9	3.2	2.87	10.4	22.4	2.11	11.79
							144.2	151.0	6.8	1.01	0.3	2.1	0.05	1.25
							218.5	220.5	2.0	2.14	0.3	2.4	0.18	2.42
							245.0	263.0	18.0	1.10	0.1	1.2	0.01	1.19
							275.0	291.5	16.5	1.84	0.1	2.0	0.01	1.95
							400.4	403.2	2.8	1.88	0.1	4.5	0.02	2.03
							423.0	431.0	8.0	1.45	0.0	2.3	0.01	1.51
MUG24_038	1156.0	1717.0	-823.8	190	-87	465	55.5	62.5	7.0	4.35	2.7	27.1	2.16	7.36
							91.0	96.3	5.3	1.51	0.3	2.4	0.03	1.78
							148.6	153.6	5.0	1.07	0.2	1.8	0.07	1.25
							188.9	193.9	5.0	1.52	0.2	1.9	0.02	1.72
							264.7	274.7	10.0	1.35	0.1	2.0	0.02	1.45
							291.9	297.9	6.0	1.73	0.1	2.7	0.02	1.83
							349.0	351.0	2.1	3.79	2.1	11.1	0.03	5.50

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Drilled Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay				CuEq %
										Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %	
MUG24_038 cont.							367.0	377.8	10.8	1.96	0.1	3.1	0.01	2.05
							405.9	407.9	2.0	1.31	0.0	2.0	0.01	1.37
MUG24_039	1136.7	1973.1	-842.1	256	-32	681	Geophysics hole, awaiting assays							
MUG24_040	1217.09	1719.875	-825.6	30	-72	15	Hole abandoned due to set-up deviation, No Significant Assays							
MUG24_041	1217.09	1719.875	-825.7	30	-72	579	112.9	114.5	1.6	4.04	3.7	27.5	0.72	7.35
							163.1	169.1	6.0	0.97	1.5	7.6	0.90	2.47
							364.5	384.1	19.6	1.34	0.1	1.8	0.01	1.40
							396.4	439.6	43.2	2.12	0.1	2.8	0.02	2.21
MUG24_042	1197.9	1966.9	-844.7	12	-65	612	Geophysics hole, awaiting assays							
MUG24_043	995.8	1248.1	-610.1	108	-66	15	7.2	11.2	4.0	2.63	0.5	6.7	0.35	3.19
MUG24_044	995.8	1248.1	-610.1	108	-66	489	7.3	9.3	2.0	2.54	1.1	7.1	0.30	3.53
							85.2	90.2	5.0	1.97	0.1	2.3	0.04	2.11
							129.4	133.4	4.0	1.42	0.1	2.0	0.02	1.51
							171.2	189.9	18.7	2.25	0.2	2.6	0.02	2.40
							193.9	196.8	2.9	1.24	0.1	1.5	0.04	1.31
							229.5	232.5	3.0	1.08	0.0	1.3	0.01	1.13
							243.2	282.0	38.8	1.92	0.1	2.1	0.01	2.04
							294.7	303.7	9.0	1.42	0.4	2.3	0.01	1.74
							317.5	320.8	3.3	1.17	0.3	2.1	0.01	1.42
							345.9	347.9	2.0	1.54	0.1	1.8	0.01	1.61
							360.4	363.0	2.6	3.16	0.1	2.8	0.02	3.24
MUG24_045	1217.1	1719.9	-825.6	100	-80	324	87.8	90.0	2.2	3.64	3.5	22.1	0.78	6.83
							124.7	132.0	7.3	0.98	1.8	7.5	0.36	2.58
							318.7	321.7	3.0	1.59	0.1	2.4	0.01	1.69
MUG24_046 (Partial)	1217.1	1719.9	-825.6	100	-80	168	84.2	86.5	2.3	2.33	2.5	13.7	0.91	4.68

APPENDIX C – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Table 1

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 (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.
	• 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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.
		DRILLING
		• All current drilling conducted at the Ming Mine site was completed under the supervision of a registered professional geologist as a Qualified Person (QP) who is responsible and accountable for the planning, execution, and supervision of all exploration activity as well as the implementation of quality assurance programs and reporting.
		• All FireFly drilling reported is NQ.
		• The following is a summary of the core sampling procedure:
		  • All sample collection, core logging, and specific gravity determinations were completed by FireFly under the supervision of a professionally qualified registered geologist.
		  • NQ core was marked for splitting during logging and is sawn using a diamond core saw with a mounted jig to assure the core is cut lengthwise into equal halves. Whole core sampling was used for BQ grade control core.
		  • Half of the cut core is placed in clean individual plastic bags with the appropriate sample tag.
		  • QA/QC samples are inserted into the sample stream at prescribed intervals.
		  • The samples are then placed in rice bags for shipment to the offsite laboratory's facility.
		  • The remaining half of the core is retained and incorporated into FireFly's secure, core library located on the property.
		• All FireFly drill analysis was completed at ISO-certified Eastern Analytical laboratories. The samples are dried, crushed, and pulverised. Samples are crushed to approximately -10 mesh and split using a riffle splitter to approximately 300 g. A ring mill is used to pulverize the sample split to 98% passing -150 mesh. Sample pulps and rejects are picked up at Eastern by FireFly staff and returned directly to the Project site. Sample rejects are securely stored at the FireFly site.
		DHEM GEOPHYSICS
		• Underground DHEM surveys were completed in exploration drives established by FFM for the express purpose of underground exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling of potential down-plunge mineralisation to the known lodes. • A single FLEM profile was acquired across the mineralisation using the same TX loop to help measure the electrical properties of the ground and mineralisation to aid with future geophysical TEM survey planning. • FLEM stations were planned along survey lines perpendicular to geological strike and, FLEM stations were recorded every 100m. The DHEM surveys were completed in exploration drillinholes in the underground exploration drives.
Drilling techniques	• 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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Holes reported in this release were NQ (47.8 mm diameter).
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.	• Recoveries are measured via measurement of the core between blocks. • Core loss is measured as a percentage of recovered length.
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.	The following steps are completed during the core logging procedure: • Sample security and chain of custody start with the removal of core from the core tube and boxing of drill core at the drill site. • The boxed core remains under the custody of the drill contractor until it is transported from the drill to the secure onsite core facility. • Core boxes are opened and inspected to ensure correct boxing and labelling of the core by the drill contractor. • The drill core is geologically logged, photographed, and then marked and tagged for sampling and splitting. • Core logging describes variations in lithology, alteration, and mineralization. • Data associated with core logging and related assay results and other downhole information including orientation surveys are recorded in Fusion™ by Century System.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Measured parameters include structural orientation with respect to core axis, lost core as a percentage of recovered length, and fracture density which are determined by the intensity and thickness of mineralization at specific intervals. • Each core sample is assigned a tag with a unique identifying number. Sample lengths are typically one metre but can be depending on zone mineralogy and boundaries. • Sample core that is not mineralized is marked in 1.5 metre lengths. • Wing samples are marked at 0.5 metres and sampled at the extremities of mineralized intervals to ensure anomalous grades do not continue into the surrounding wall rock.
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. • 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.	• All FireFly drilling is NQ2. • For NQ diameter the core was sawn in half following a sample cutting line determined by geologists during logging and submitted for analysis on nominal 1m intervals or defined by geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist. • Each core sample is assigned a tag with a unique identifying number. Sample lengths are typically one metre but can be depending on zone mineralogy and boundaries. • Sample core that is not mineralized is marked and sampled in 1.5 metre lengths. • Wing samples are marked at 0.5 metres and sampled at the extremities of mineralized intervals to ensure anomalous grades do not continue into the surrounding wall rock. • For BQ diameter same sampling practice was completed except that the whole core was crushed for the assays. • This sampling technique is industry standard and deemed appropriate.
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	**DRILLING** • Samples are delivered to the Eastern Analytical independent accredited laboratory by bonded courier, where the samples are dried, crushed, and pulverized. Samples are crushed to approximately -10 mesh and split using a riffle splitter to approximately 300 g. A ring mill is used to pulverize the sample split to 98% passing -150 mesh. Sample pulps and rejects are picked up at Eastern Analytical by FireFly staff and returned directly to the Project site. • All results reported in this release were analysed by Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL. • 34 elements were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP). A 200mg subsample is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	totally dissolved in four acids and analysed by ICP-OES. Gold assays were determined by fire assay with atomic adsorption finish.
		• As part of the QA/QC program duplicate, blank and Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples are inserted alternately, one per ten samples.
		• In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM's (Certified Reference Materials), blanks and duplicates.
		• Sample assay results continue to be evaluated through control charts, log sheets, sample logbook and signed assay certificates to determine the nature of any anomalies or failures, and failures were re-assayed at the laboratory.
		• Sample preparation, analytical procedures and QA/QC used on the property were reviewed by independent consultants WSP, stating in their report that sampling practices and QA/QC meet industry standards and display acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
		DHEM GEOPHYSICS
		• FFM commissioned Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) of Perth to supervise the DHEM surveys that were undertaken by SGC's in-house data acquisition crew in collaboration with local TEM survey crew supplied by Eastern Geophysics Ltd.
		• Contractor: Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC) and Eastern Geophysics Ltd.
		• Planning/Supervision: Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC)
		• Survey Details:
		  • Survey Configuration: Fixed Loop TEM (FLEM) and Downhole TEM (DHTEM)
		  • TX Loop Size: 1000 x 1000m
		  • Transmitter: DRTX from GeoResults
		  • Transmitter Power: 12 x 12V DC battery supply
		  • Receiver: DigiAtlantis SN: 1762
		  • Sensor: DigiProbe SN: 185
		  • Station Spacing: 10m with 5m and 1m infill
		  • TX Frequency: 1 Hz
		  • Duty cycle: 50%
		  • Current: 18 to 21 Amp
		  • Stacks: 64 and 32 stacks
		  • Readings: At least 2 repeatable readings per station
		• At least two repeatable readings were taken at each station. Spurious and noisy readings are rejected from the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**DRILLING** • Where used, original copper assays from the on-site laboratory facility were compared to results received from Eastern Analytical. No material variance was noted. • There are no purpose twinned holes in the dataset but a comparison of the results of different drilling generations showed that results were comparable. • All logging data was completed, core marked up, logging and sampling data was entered directly into the MX deposit database. • The logged data is stored on the site server directly. • FireFly is not aware of any adjustments made by Rambler to the assay data. WSP completed an independent audit where a representative number of assay certificates were compared to digital assay database and no discrepancies were found. **DHEM GEOPHYSICS** • Geophysical data were recorded by the Smartem24 / DigiAtlantis receiver and downloaded in the field then emailed to the SGC supervising geophysicist. All data are backed up daily.
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.	**DRILLING** • Drill collars were surveyed by the FireFly mine survey crew upon completion of the drill program. • The set-ups for the underground drill collars were marked by FireFly mine survey crew, and the drilling contractor were expected to set up properly on line. A FireFly geologist checked the underground drill set-up during the drilling program to ensure accuracy. • Downhole surveys are completed using a Reflex EZ-Shot® multi-shot instrument to provide azimuth and dip reading down the hole. Readings were collected on a time basis not distance, resulting in an almost continuous reading downhole. The Reflex EZ-Shot is calibrated at least once a year to ensure accuracy of results. • The entire drill campaigns used Reflex EZ-Shot® single-shot electronic instrument with readings collected at intervals of approximately every 30 m downhole plus a reading at the bottom of the hole. • Directional surface holes completed using Devico® technology. • Survey data was collected in mine gird and in UTM grid (NAD83 Zone 21).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DHEM GEOPHYSICS • Surface geophysical measurement locations were determined using a hand-held GNSS. The accuracy of this unit at most sample sites was +/- 3m to 5m. • The DHEM station positions are estimated using a winch counter that measures to the nearest cm accuracy with gyro survey files to accurately locate the survey stations in space. • FLEM stations were planned perpendicular to geological strike, and all were surveyed with hand-held GPS in NAD83, UTM zone 21N. All DHEM coordinates are supplied in the same coordinate system. • Geophysical measurement locations were determined using a hand-held Garmin GPSMAP64. The accuracy of this unit at most sample sites was +/- 3m to 5m.
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.	**DRILLING** • Due to the nature of mineralisation and a mix of underground and surface drilling the hole spacing is highly variable. • Data spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuities for mineral resource estimation at the Inferred and Indicated category. • No sample compositing was applied. **DHEM GEOPHYSICS** • DHEM is 10m stations with 5m and 1m infill • FLEM data is 100m station spacing • The station spacings are considered to be sufficient for sampling the anomalous response for detailed quantitative modelling
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.	**DRILLING** • Underground drill hole orientation was sub-perpendicular to the mineralisation but variable in places where low angle drilling to the mineralisation has been completed in zones without suitable drilling platforms. **DHEM GEOPHYSICS** • FLEM stations were planned perpendicular to geological strike. • DHEM stations were recorded opportunistically based on exploration drives and drillhole locations targeting specific target zones of interest. The survey records 3D data and target orientation relative to the survey orientation is not deemed to be important in the modelling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**DRILLING** • Core was placed in wooden core boxes close to the drill rig by the drilling contractor. The core was collected daily by the drilling contractor and delivered to the secure core logging facility on the Ming Mine site. Access to the core logging facility is limited to FireFly employees or designates. **DHEM GEOPHYSICS** • Geophysical data were recorded by the DigiAtlantis receiver and downloaded in the field then emailed to the SGC supervising geophysicist. All data are backed up daily.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• An audit and review of sampling techniques and data was conducted as part of NI-43-101 resource estimation by independent consultants WSP in 2018. It is WSP's opinion that the drilling, sampling and logging procedures put in place by Rambler met acceptable industry standards and that the information can be used for geological and resource modelling.

Table 1

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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.	• FireFly owns a mineral land assembly consisting of one map-staked mineral license (023175M) and two mining leases (141L and 188L) totalling 955.4 ha and registered in the name of FireFly Metals Canada Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of FireFly Metals Limited. All of these mineral lands are contiguous and, in some cases, overlapping and are located in the area of the former Ming and Ming West mines. In early 2015 the mineral license 023175M replaced the original license 014692M by claim reduction as requested by Rambler. All lands are in good standing with the Provincial Government, and FireFly is up to date with respect to lease payments (for leases) and required exploration expenditure (for licenses). • FireFly holds all the permits required to operate the Ming Mine.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Ming Mine Early History: Auriferous sulphides and copper was found in the area in 1905 by Enos England. • The Main Mine sulphide zone was found in 1935 about 600ft north of the Enos England discovery. In 1940, the Newfoundland government drilled eighteen diamond drill holes totalling 5,000ft. • An airborne electromagnetic survey was flown from 1955 to 1956. • The Ming Mine was discovered in 1970 by a helicopter borne AEM system. A large low grade stringer type copper deposit was later discovered in the footwall 300ft to 500ft below the Ming orebody during mining operations and delineated by thirty-six diamond drill holes. Mining ceased at the Ming Mine in 1982 because of low copper prices. • In 1988, the property was awarded to the Rambler Joint Venture Group (a Consortium of Teck Exploration, Petromet Resources Ltd, and Newfoundland Exploration Company Ltd). Exploration consisted of ground geophysics and soil geochemistry, resulting in discovery of the Ming West deposit. Forty-eight diamond drill holes (25,534ft) were completed • Altius Minerals Corporation: Under the terms of an option to purchase agreement with Ming Minerals, Altius conducted exploration on the Rambler property in 2001, 2003, and 2004. In 2001, a lithogeochemical program was initiated to chemically fingerprint rocks of the hanging wall and footwall to the sulphide deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Rambler Metals and Mining PLC: Rambler Metals and Mining is a UK-based company listed on London's Alternate Investment Market (AIM). Rambler held a 100% interest in the Ming property and between 2005 and 2023 and conducted a multi-phase diamond drilling program consisting of surface drilling, directional drilling, and underground delineation drilling. A total of 220,704m from 1,365 diamond drill holes were completed by Rambler. Between 2012 and 2022 the Ming mine produced 3Mt at 1.86% Cu and 0.71 Au for total of 55Kt of copper and 68Koz of gold. • The Ming mine was placed on care and maintenance in February 2023. • In October 2023, AuTECO Minerals Ltd (now FireFly Metals Ltd) acquired the project from administration. • FireFly conducted drilling to test down plunge extent of VMS lodes. • An underground exploration drive is in progress to allow further drilling at more favorable drill angles.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Green Bay project is a Noranda-type Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide (VMS) hosted by Cambrian-Ordovician metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Pacquet Harbour Group. The style of mineralization, alteration, host rock, and tectonism most closely resembles other VMS deposits throughout the world. The deposit consists of several individual massive sulphide lens and their underlying stockwork zones. It is thought that the stockwork zone represents the near surface channel ways of a submarine hydrothermal system and the massive sulphide lens represents the accumulation of sulphides precipitated from the hydrothermal solutions, on the sea floor, above and around the discharge vent. The Ming deposits are polymetallic (Cu, Au, Ag ± Zn) massive sulphides that occur along the flank of a felsic dome. The Ming deposits have undergone strong deformation and upper greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. The massive sulphide bodies are now thin and elongate down the plunge of the regional lineation (30-35°NE). Typical aspect ratios of length down-plunge to width exceed 10:1, and the bodies exhibit mild boudinage along the plunge. The foot wall stock work comprises mainly of quartz-sericite-chlorite schist, which hosts disseminated and stringer pyrite and chalcopyrite with minor sphalerite, galena, and pyrrhotite with locally significant gold contents that could represent a discordant stockwork stringer feeder zone. The mineralization is crosscut by younger mafic dykes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 meters) 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.
		• Refer to Appendix B in this release

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 values should be clearly stated.	• All drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 1% copper. A maximum of 6m internal waste was allowed.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All intersections reported in the body of this release are down hole, however approximate the true thickness of mineralisation. • The majority of the drill holes in the database are drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralized lodes as possible. A number of drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at high angles. • Only down hole lengths are reported.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should	• Maps and sections are included in the body of this release as deemed appropriate by the competent person.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• 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.	• All significant assays (above a 1% copper cut-off and containing a maximum of 6m of internal waste) received from the current drill program have been reported in Appendix B.
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.	• Appropriate plans are included in the body of this release. • Underground Downhole Electromagnetics (DHEM) was completed by Southern Geoscience & Eastern Geophysics Ltd • The TX surface loop size was 1km x 1km • See Table 1 Section 1 for further details
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.	• FireFly will be conducting drill testing of additional mineralisation as well as step out drilling of existing lodes to further enhance the resources quoted in this release. More information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource extension on existing lodes. The Company has commenced mining an exploration drive to enable effective drill testing of down plunge extensions.