



ASX Announcement | 25 March 2022

INFINITY'S FIRST DRILL PROGRAM CONFIRMS GOLD MINERALISATION AT GREAT NORTHERN

Highlights:

- **Infinity has received gold assay results for its first pass, 12 hole (724m) RC drilling program, from the Great Northern Gold Prospect near Leonora, WA.**
- **The program was designed to verify gold mineralisation reported in historical RC drill holes completed by Melita Mining NL in 1987-1988.**
- **Multiple gold intersections over 1 g/t Au were returned with individual assays up to a maximum of 10.95 g/t Au (1 m sample).**
- **Significant gold intercepts include:**
 - 5 m @ 2.48 g/t Au from 37 m depth in hole GN22RC101.
 - 4 m @ 3.68 g/t Au from 30 m depth in hole GN22RC111.
 - Including 1 m @ 10.95 g/t Au from 32 m depth in hole GN22RC111
- **Detailed 3D modelling of the geology and mineralisation to now be undertaken, which will allow Infinity to design a follow-up drilling program to test possible extensions of the gold mineralisation.**
- **A site visit is also planned to Infinity's Pilbara Lithium tenements next month.**

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) (the Company or Infinity) is pleased to announce that a 12-hole RC drilling program for 724 m total drilling, has been completed at the Great Northern tenement (P37-8310). The program was completed in January 2022 and gold assays were returned to the company in March 2022. Multi-element analyses for a selection of samples are still pending. The Great Northern tenement is part of Infinity's Central Goldfields group of projects, located in gold mining district of Leonora, WA (see Figure 1).

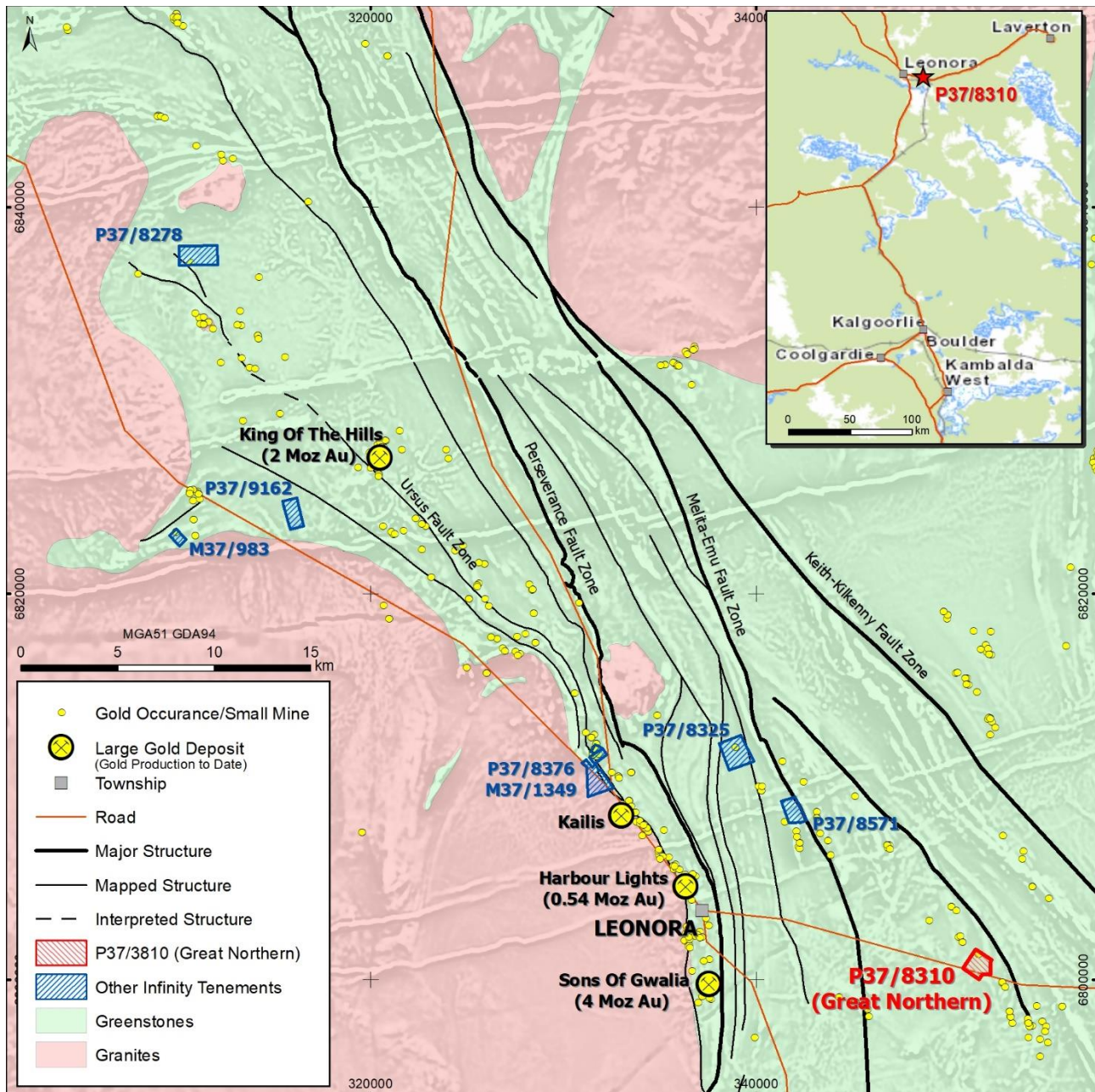


FIGURE 1: Infinity Central Goldfields Tenement Map, showing the location of the Great Northern Tenement, around 20 km east of Leonora.

On the 10 January 2022, Infinity reported the commencement of the drilling program (see announcement [here](#)) along with a video of the commencement of the first RC hole (see Infinity website). This program was designed to verify the gold mineralisation intersected in a historical RC drilling program completed by Melita Mining NL in 1987-1988. Drill collar tables for both Infinity and Melita RC drilling programs are included below (see Tables 1 and 2). The Melita drilling program was originally reported in 1988 (see WAMEX Report A25349). A map showing the collar locations (and drill traces) of both Infinity and Melita RC drill holes, is included below as Figure 2.

TABLE 1: RC Drill hole collar details for 2022 Infinity drilling program.

Hole_ID	GDA_EAST	GDA_NORTH	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Date Completed
GN22RC100	351587	6801331	412	-60	212	90	10/01/2022
GN22RC101	351583	6801295	430	-60	212	66	10/01/2022
GN22RC102	351573	6801284	395	-60	212	48	9/01/2022
GN22RC103	351557	6801326	389	-60	212	60	11/01/2022
GN22RC104	351547	6801312	394	-60	212	48	11/01/2022
GN22RC105	351574	6801316	398	-60	212	78	11/01/2022
GN22RC106	351564	6801304	351	-60	212	66	11/01/2022
GN22RC107	351603	6801288	394	-60	212	60	9/01/2022
GN22RC108	351598	6801281	391	-60	212	48	9/01/2022
GN22RC109	351625	6801288	388	-60	212	66	9/01/2022
GN22RC110	351617	6801270	396	-60	212	40	8/01/2022
GN22RC111	351554	6801287	386	-60	212	54	12/01/2022

TABLE 2: RC Drill hole collar details for 1987-1988 Melita drilling program.

Hole	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
GN01	351577	6801288	-60	210	45
GN02	351584	6801303	-60	210	65
GN03	351554	6801320	-60	210	54
GN04	351621	6801278	-60	210	78
GN05	351592	6801312	-60	210	80
GN06	351559	6801283	-60	210	13
GN07	351545	6801297	-60	210	38
GN08	351553	6801275	-60	210	32
GN09	351603	6801288	-60	210	60
GN10	351521	6801340	-60	210	60
GN11	351570	6801311	-60	210	61

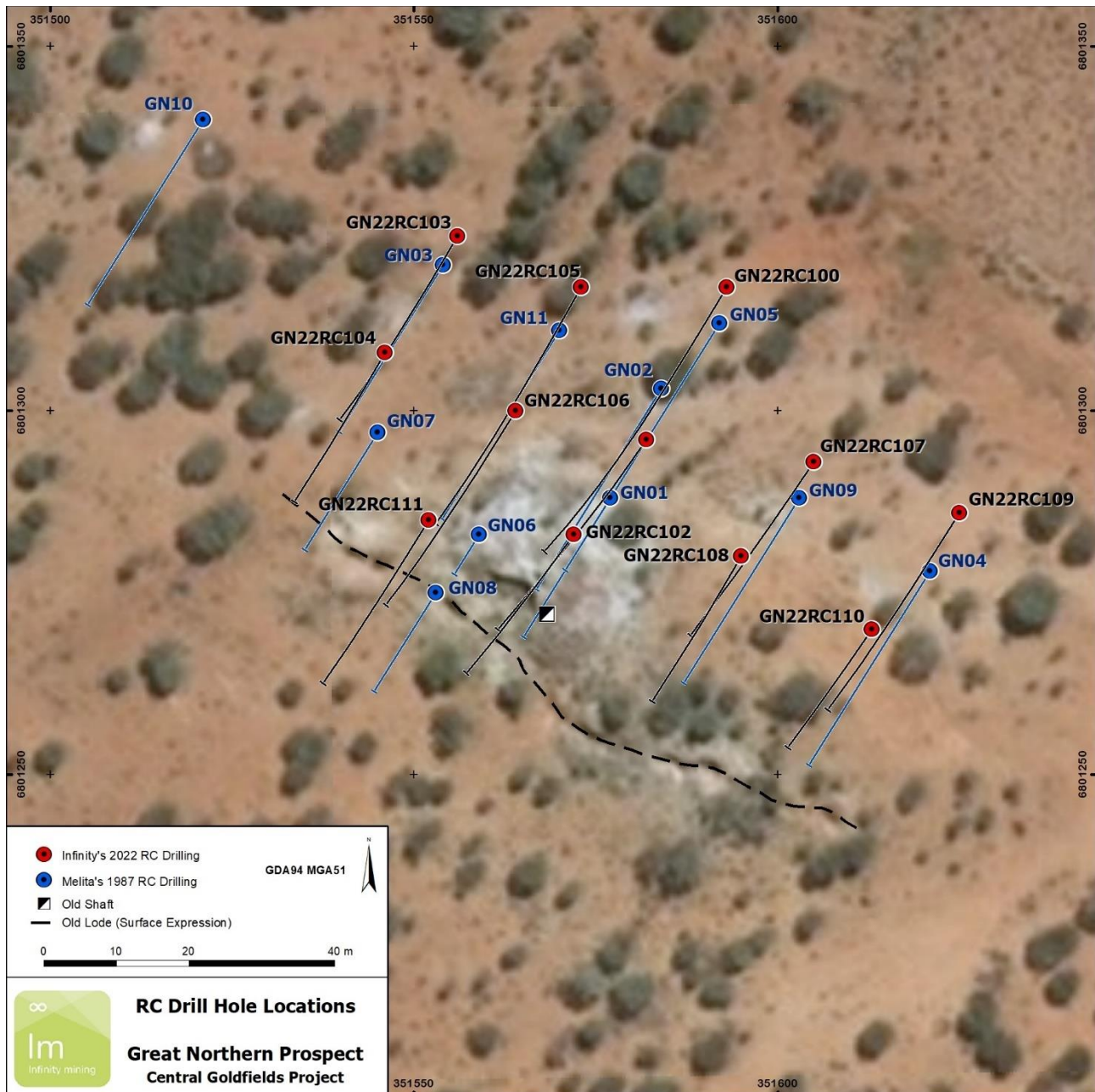


FIGURE 2: Drill hole collar location map showing both Infinity and Melita drill holes, plus drill hole traces.

Results

The recent Infinity RC drilling program was successful in verifying the subsurface gold mineralisation, as reported by Melita Mining NL in Melita's Annual Report to August 1988 (WAMEX Report A25349). Assays from the Infinity RC program returned multiple gold intercepts over 1 g/t Au, with individual assays up to 10.95 g/t Au (1 m sample).

Significant gold intercepts from the Infinity RC program are reported below in **Table 3**, which were calculated using both 0.2 and 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grades.

Significant intercepts from the Melita Mining ML RC drilling program (1987-88) are also included below in Table 4 for comparison. The maximum gold assay from the Melita program was 24.1 g/t Au, from 12-13 m (EOH) in hole GN06. All gold intercepts quoted within Tables 3 and 4 are weighted averages of the gold assays from 1 m RC drilling samples, using a cut-off grade of 0.2 or 0.5 g/t Au. Two different cut-off grades were applied to better define the extent of the gold mineralisation. Infinity has confidence in the Melita drilling data, as the historical results compare moderately well with Infinity's drilling results, and therefore Infinity has reported the Melita drilling results under the JORC (2012) Code and included all details of this historical program, plus the Infinity drilling program, in the attached JORC Table 1.

TABLE 3: Infinity RC drill hole gold assays intercepts.

Drill Hole	Length	Gold Grade	From	Comments
GN22RC101	5m	2.48 g/t	37m	At a 0.2 g/t cut-off
<i>includes</i>	2m	5.22 g/t	37m	
GN22RC102	2m	1.12 g/t	25m	At a 0.5 g/t cut-off
GN22RC103	1m	2.41	51m	
GN22RC105	1m	1.66 g/t	49m	
GN22RC105	3m	1.21 g/t	70m	At a 0.5 g/t cut-off
GN22RC106	1m	1.49 g/t	51m	
GN22RC107	3m	1.44 g/t	49m	At a 0.5 g/t cut-off
GN22RC108	3m	2.87 g/t	34m	At a 0.2 g/t cut-off
<i>includes</i>	1m	7.78	35m	
GN22RC109	2m	1.27 g/t	47m	At a 0.5 g/t cut-off
GN22RC110	1m	1.39 g/t	28m	
GN22RC111	4m	3.25	13m	At a 0.2 g/t cut-off
<i>includes</i>	1m	8.89 g/t	13m	
GN22RC111	4m	3.68 g/t	30m	At a 0.2 g/t cut-off
<i>includes</i>	1m	10.95 g/t	32m	

TABLE 4: Melita RC drill hole gold assays intercepts.

Drill Hole	Length	Gold Grade	From	Comments
GN01	2m	1.2 g/t	38m	
GN02	4m	2.22 g/t	44m	At a 0.5 g/t cut-off
GN02	6m	5.58 g/t	58m	At a 0.5 g/t cut-off
<i>includes</i>	2m	10.2 g/t	60m	
GN03	2m	3.77 g/t	44m	
GN06	3m	13.89 g/t	10m	At a 0.5 g/t cut-off
<i>includes</i>	1m	24.1 g/t	12m	
GN08	2m	2.2 g/t	Surface	
GN09	4m	2.03 g/t	42m	At a 0.2 g/t cut-off
GN11	4m	2.31 g/t	42m	At a 0.5 g/t cut-off

Interpretation

The Infinity RC drilling program has confirmed the continuity of gold mineralisation below the historical workings at Great Northern. The significant gold intercepts from the Infinity program compare moderately well with the historical Melita program (see **Tables 3 and 4**). The gold mineralisation at Great Northern is hosted in quartz-veins within felsic to intermediate schists. The zones of quartz veining dip steeply to the SW,

as shown on two cross-section interpretations below (see **Figures 3 and 4**). The interpretation of drilling results shows several sub-parallel zones of gold mineralisation, with the system being open at depth.

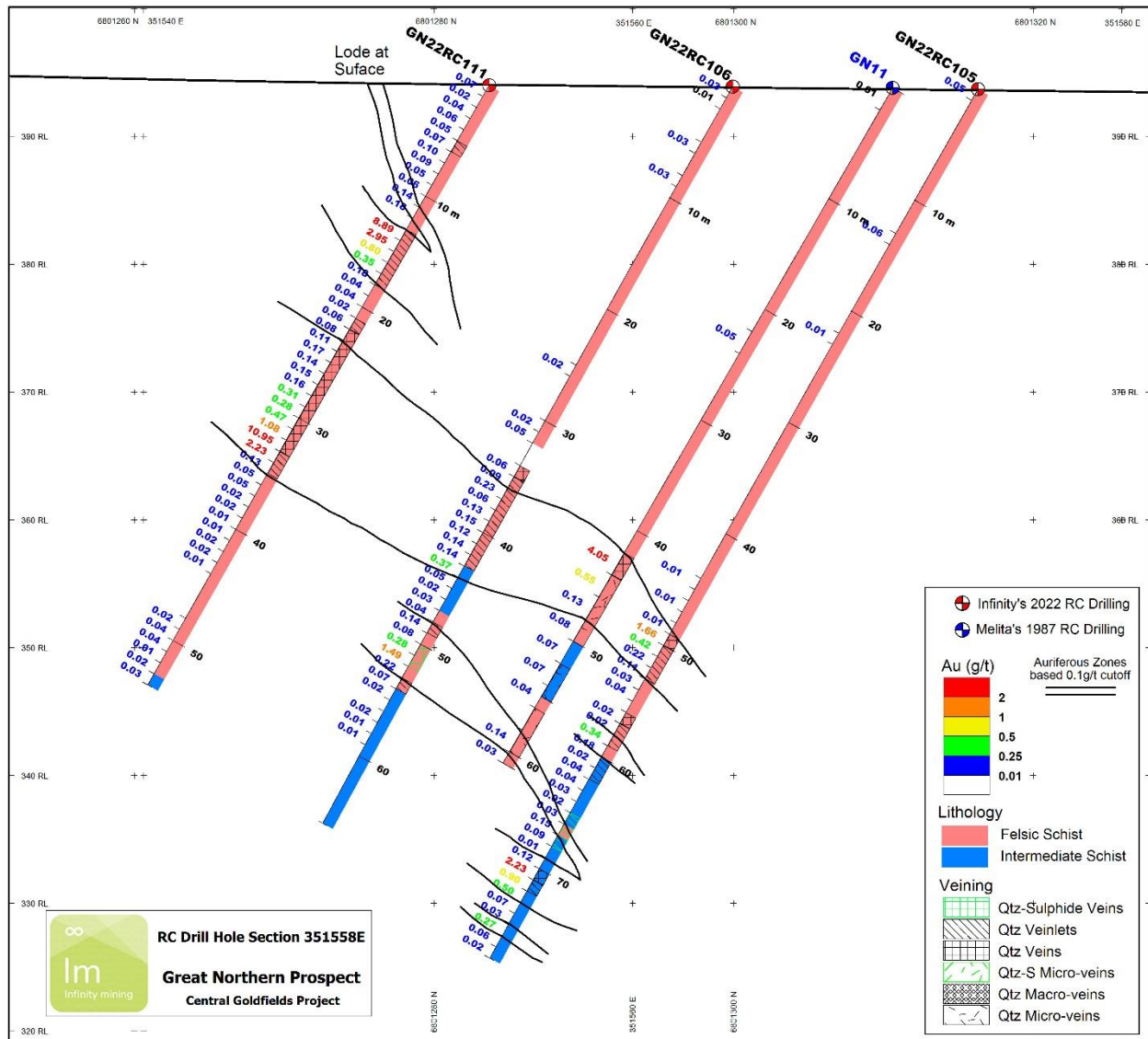


FIGURE 3: SW-NE cross-section through Infinity holes GN22RC111, 106 and 105, showing the interpreted trends of gold mineralisation.

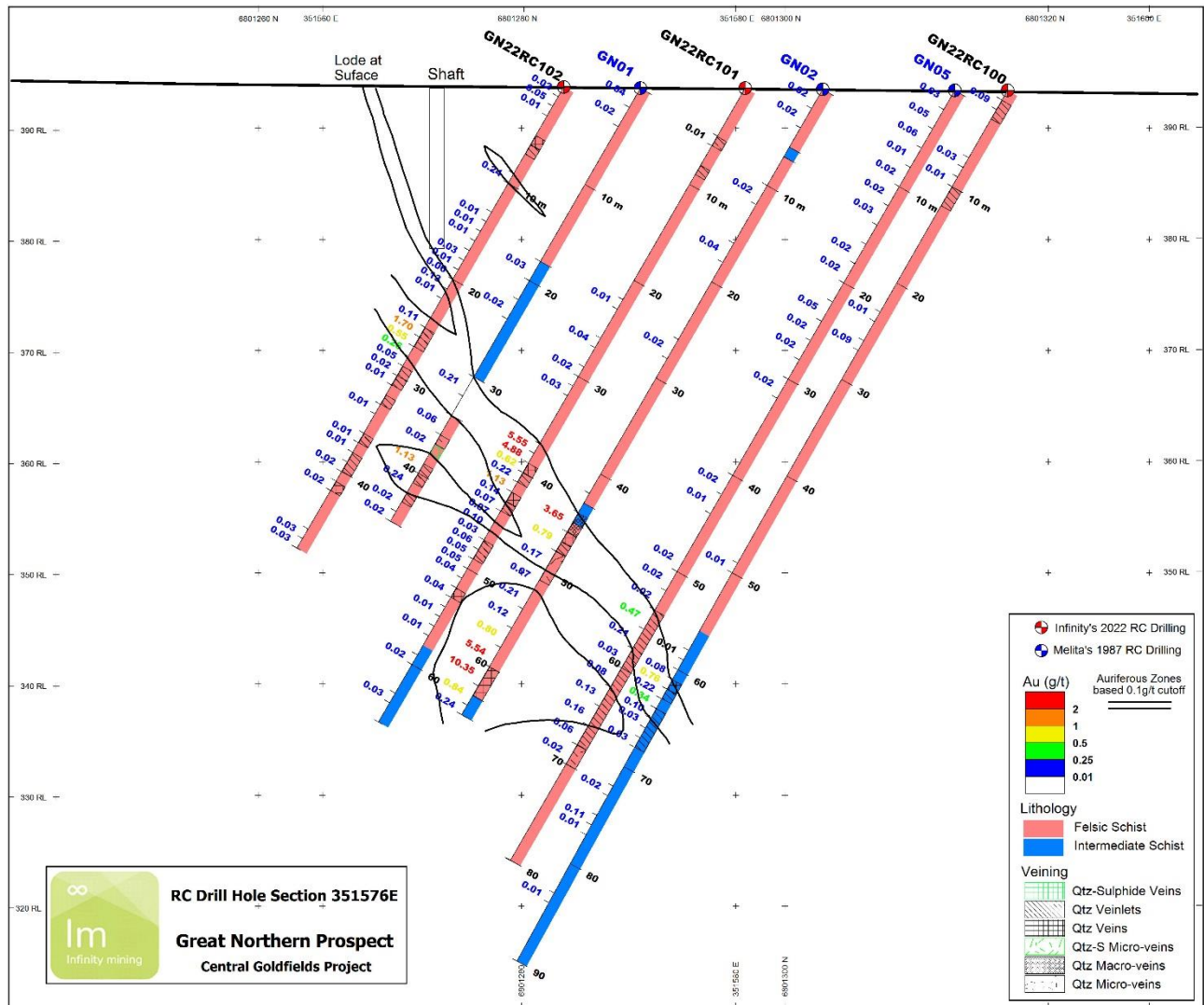


FIGURE 4: SW-NE cross-section through Infinity holes GN22RC102, 101 and 100 showing the interpreted trends of gold mineralisation.

Next Steps

Given these excellent first-stage results, Infinity will now undertake more detailed 3D modelling of the geology and gold mineralisation. The 3D modelling will also help Infinity to design a new drilling program, to test for extensions of the gold mineralisation at depth and along strike. The drilling to date, has only tested mineralisation to shallow depths (maximum 70 m), therefore deeper drilling is well justified.

Joe Groot, CEO of Infinity Mining commented:

“The Company is very pleased to have intersected significant gold mineralisation on its maiden drilling program, shortly after its ASX listing in December 2021. The drilling results have verified historical drilling results and identified several zones of gold mineralisation below the historical workings at Great Northern, which are open at depth. Further drilling by Infinity is planned, to explore for extensions.

Over the next few months, our geological team will conduct more exploration around the Central Goldfields group of tenements in the Leonora District. A range of surveys are planned ahead of more drilling campaigns. In addition, the team will visit the Pilbara tenements in mid-April, looking at ways to fast-track the planned Lithium exploration programs. The Pilbara is now a high-priority area, given the high prospectivity of our tenements for Lithium and the global interest in Lithium.

Infinity is spending a large proportion of the funds raised in December 2021 in the ground, with multiple exploration programs kicking off in the next few months. We have a big program planned for 2022, ensuring a steady stream of market updates from here on.”

On behalf of the Board of Directors, Mr Joe Phillips, Executive Chairman

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to the Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew White, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr White is a Geological Consultant for Infinity Mining and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr White consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Company profile

Infinity Mining Limited (IMI) holds 100% interest on 711km² of tenements, comprising 10 exploration licences, 2 mining leases and 7 Prospecting licences. The tenements are located in highly prospective gold-copper-lithium terranes of the Pilbara and Central Goldfields regions of Western Australia. Historically the company has spent ~\$5.5M on exploration on these tenements. The business strategy moving forward is to develop near-term gold targets in the Central Goldfields, to support the longer-term investment needed to develop projects the Pilbara tenements (Lithium/Gold/Copper projects).

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Certain of the statements made and information contained in this press release may constitute forward-looking information and forward-looking statements (collectively, “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable securities laws. All statements herein, other than statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including but not limited to statements regarding exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates or the eventual mining of any of the projects, are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this press release reflect the current expectations, assumptions or beliefs of the Company based upon information currently available to the Company. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct as actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include but are not limited to: unforeseen technology changes that results in a reduction in copper, nickel or gold demand or substitution by other metals or materials; the discovery of new large low cost deposits of copper, nickel or gold; the general level of global economic activity; failure to proceed with exploration programmes or determination of Mineral resources; inability to demonstrate economic viability of Mineral Resources; and failure to obtain mining approvals. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty thereof. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements contained in this press release are made as of the date of this press release and except as may otherwise be required pursuant to applicable laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - A total of 12 x RC drill holes were completed by Infinity Mining Ltd in January 2022 at the Great Northern Gold Prospect, on tenement P37/8310, located approximately 15 km east of Leonora, WA. - Holes GN22RC100 to GN22RC111 were drilled to depths ranging from 40 to 90 m for a total of 724 m drilled. - Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m split samples, from the rig-mounted cyclone, from which a 2-3 kg split sample was collected into pre-numbered calico bags using a cone splitter. - Samples were collected by a qualified geologist on site. - The calico bag samples were then dried, crushed and pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay for Au. - Several zones of interest were also analysed by Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES for a 33 element suite (results pending). - All laboratory assaying of gold was completed by the Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory, in Kalgoorlie, WA. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987-88</u> - A total of 11 x RC drill holes were completed by Melita Mining NL in 1987 and 1988 at the Great Northern Gold Prospect, on tenement M37/113. - Holes GN01 to GN11 were drilled to depths ranging from 13 to 80 m for a total of 586 m drilled. - Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m split samples. The 1 m samples were composited into 2 m intervals for assaying. - The samples were pulverised and assayed for gold by fire assay at Australian Assay Laboratories in Leonora, WA. - Details of the Melita drilling are reported within historical company Report A25349, downloaded from the WAMEX website.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - RC drilling was conducted by IDRILL using a Hydco 350 drill rig. - RC Drilling was completed using a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer bit. 1 to 2 m of PVC casing was used at each hole to protect the collar. - Drilling methods and equipment were to best industry standard. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - RC drilling was conducted by Pekay Drilling using a Schramm 42 RC drilling rig to complete the drilling program, as noted on the drill hole logs (see report A25349).
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.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - Sample recovery and moisture content for each meter drilled is visually recorded by the field geologist at the rig. - Recovery was estimated to be 90 to 100%, for the majority of samples collected. - Samples were dry and limited groundwater was encountered. - No bias has been found between sample recovery and grade. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - Recovery was not recorded by Melita.
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.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - Geological logs were completed for all drill holes by an experience geologist. - The lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, grainsize, texture, alteration, veining, structure and mineralisation were recorded in excel spreadsheets at the time of drilling by an experienced geologist. - Logs are largely qualitative in nature using company logging codes. - Logging of sulphide mineralisation and veining was quantitative. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - Geological logs were completed for all drill holes by an experience geologist (Wilkinson and Associates Pty Ltd). - Detailsof the lithology and mineralisation were recorded in spreadsheets and included in Report A25349. - Logs are largely qualitative 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. - 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.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m split samples, from the rig-mounted cyclone, from which a 2-3 kg split sample was collected into pre-numbered calico bags using a cone splitter. - Samples were all dry and stored at Infinity Mining's secure yard in Leonora. - Samples were then transported to Jinnings laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. - Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to nominal 85% passing 75 microns. - Gold was analysed by 50g charge for fire assay with AAS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- A selection of samples were then submitted for multi-element analysis by ICP-OES, for a 33 element suite (results Pending). <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m split samples. The 1 m samples were composited into 2 m intervals for assaying. - The samples were pulverised and assayed for gold by fire assay at Australian Assay Laboratories in Leonora, WA.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - All laboratory assaying was completed by the Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory, in Kalgoorlie, WA. - RC drill samples submitted to the Lab were dried, crushed and pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay for gold, with an AAS finish (code FA50A). This analytical method has a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. - Several zones of interest were also analysed by Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES for a 33 element suite (results pending). - There were a total of 804 samples assayed (C19001 to C19804). - Infinity Mining QAQC protocols were implemented. QAQC samples were inserted into the sample sequence, with standards and blanks in the ratio of 1:25, and duplicates in the ratio of 1:50. - Internal laboratory repeats and QAQC samples were reported and all within normal tolerance limits - The results of Infinity's QAQC sampling were within normal acceptable tolerance limits. - All duplicates and blanks returned assays results within acceptable limits. - All standards returned assays results within normal tolerance limits. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - All laboratory assaying was completed by Australian Assay Laboratories in Leonora, WA. 1 m split samples were composited into 2 m intervals for assaying. - No known standards, blanks for duplicate samples were used by Melita, which was typical of this time. - Internal laboratory repeats were reported in A25349. - There were a total of 287 assays and 39 repeats. Results for the gold repeats were within acceptable tolerance limits.
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.	- No twinned drilling has been conducted. - No QAQC issues were identified in the results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to 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.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - The drill holes were drilled roughly 90 degrees to the strike of the quartz-vein hosted mineralisation observed in historical workings. - A table of drill hole collar details is included in the body of the report. - A map showing the drill hole locations is included in the body of the report. - Drill hole collars were collected using a hand-held Garmin GPS and coordinates are referenced to GDA94, MGA Zone 51 grid. - The accuracy of the drill collar locations for East and North is around 3 to 5 m error. The accuracy for elevation is higher (approximately 10 m). - All the holes were drilled at a -60 dip to 212 azimuth (grid bearing). - A Champ Gyro downhole survey tool was used to take a dip and azimuth reading every 30 m depth down each hole. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - The drill holes were drilled roughly 90 degrees to the strike of the quartz-vein hosted mineralisation observed in historical workings.. - A table of drill hole collar details is included in the body of the report. - A map showing the drill hole locations is included in the body of the report. - The PVC drill hole collars were still present in the field and locations were collected using a hand-held Garmin GPS. The coordinates are referenced to GDA94, MGA Zone 51 grid. - The accuracy of the drill collar locations for East and North is around 3 to 5 m error. The accuracy for elevation is higher (approximately 10 m). - All the holes were drilled at approximately -60 dip to approximately 210 azimuth (grid bearing).
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.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - Drill holes were designed to intersect the observed mineralisation present at surface associated with historical workings, at various depths below surface, to test the depth and strike extents of this mineralisation. - Drill hole spacing is approximately 20 to 40 m. - No sample compositing has been applied. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - The drill holes were drilled roughly 90 degrees to the strike of the quartz-vein hosted mineralisation observed in historical workings. - The drill holes were drilled to test for down-dip and along strike extensions of the mineralisation, as observed in the historical workings. - Drill spacing is approximately 20 to 40 m. - Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m split samples. The 1 m samples were composited into 2 m intervals for assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	- 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.	- Holes were generally angled to intersect the interpreted zone of mineralisation at the optimal orientation. - All the holes were drilled at a -60 dip towards a SW azimuth. A table of drill hole collar details is included in the body of the report. - No sampling bias due to drilling orientation is known at this time.
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - Drill samples were collected by Infinity mining employees/contractors. - Samples were placed in bulka bags and transported to Infinity's secure yard overnight. Bulka bags were then transported to Jinnings laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. No issues were reported. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - Samples were analysed at Australian Assay Laboratories in Leonora, which is around 20 km to the west of the Great Northern prospect. - Sample security measures are unknown.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- Great Northern Gold Prospect is located within tenement P37/8310 held by Infinity Mining Limited. - The tenement covers an area of 1.34 sq km. - The POW for drilling was approved. - The Infinity tenement (P37/8310) is in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration was conducted by Melita Mining NL in 1987 which included RC drilling of 11 holes up to a maximum of 80 m depth. North Limited conducted limited aircore drilling in the Great Northern region in the 1990s.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Great Northern Gold Prospect is located in the Leonora district of WA. - Shear-hosted gold mineralisation in the Leonora region lies within a number of Archean greenstone belts. - A line of old workings occur at the Great Northern prospect has been observed over a strike length of approximately 80 m. - Mineralisation is associated with quartz-veins which outcrop at surface and dip steeply to the northeast. The vein mineralisation is hosted within felsic to intermediate schists. - Steeply-NE dipping quartz-vein mineralisation was intersected in the RC drill holes.

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 metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Drill collar files for Infinity and Melita RC drilling programs are included in the body of this report.
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.	<u>Infinity RC Drilling Program 2022</u> - All samples were collected at 1 m intervals. - All gold intercepts quoted within the Table in the body of the report are weighted averages Gold (g/t), using a cut-off of 0.2 or 0.5 g/t Au. Two different cut-off grades were applied to better define the extents of the gold mineralisation. - Where gold repeats were recorded, the average of all the samples was used. - No assays below the cut-off (internal “waste”) were included in the intercepts. <u>Melita RC Drilling Program 1987</u> - Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m split samples. The 1 m samples were composited into 2 m intervals for assaying - All gold intercepts quoted within the Table in the body of the report are weighted averages Gold (g/t), using a cut-off of 0.2 or 0.5 g/t Au. Two different cut-off grades were applied to better define the extents of the gold mineralisation. - Where gold repeats were recorded, the average of all the samples was used. - No assays below the cut-off (internal “waste”) were included in the intercepts.
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’).	- The drill holes were designed to drill roughly perpendicular to the steep NE dipping zones of known gold mineralisation at surface. - Drill holes were oriented to return the best intersections of the mineralisation, and drilled in a perpendicular manner. - The mineralised drill intersections are reported as down hole intervals and were not converted to true widths. - The mineralised intercepts quoted in the report are close to being perpendicular but are not true widths.
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.	See diagrams in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 gold intercepts using a 0.2 and 0.5 g/t Au are reported in the Table within this report. - It is uncertain that further exploration work at Great Northern will lead to the reporting of a Mineral Resources, in accordance with the requirements of the JORC 2012 Code.
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.	- There is no other exploration data that is considered to be material to the results reported herein. - The results of historical RC drilling (11 drill holes) by Melita in 1987 at Great Northern was reviewed by the company. This historical drilling program was originally reported prior to the JORC Code (2012).
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 RC drilling is planned at Great Northern to test for extensions of the gold mineralisation.