



ASX Announcement | 9 June 2022

## INFINITY CONFIRMS LITHIUM MINERALISATION WITHIN TAMBOURAH PROJECT

### Highlights:

- Lithium mineralisation in pegmatites previously rock chip sampled and assayed by the company in 2017 in the northern part of the South Tambourah project (E45/4848), returned anomalous Lithium geochemistry up to 1.47% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 267ppm Cs, 398ppm Be, 120ppm Cs, 0.404% Rb and 514ppm Ta.
- A successful helicopter assisted reconnaissance program was recently completed in April 2022, which identified multiple pegmatite dykes hosting Lithium minerals spodumene and lepidolite, within the southern part of the South Tambourah Project.
- Rock chip assays of these newly discovered pegmatites confirm Lithium mineralisation, with up to 2700ppm Li (equivalent to 0.58% Li<sub>2</sub>O), 122ppm Be, 120ppm Cs, 0.21% Rb and 110ppm Ta.
- Potential exists for a zone up to 1.25km wide, hosting multiple Lithium-bearing pegmatite dykes.
- The South Tambourah Project is adjacent to Minrex Resources (Tambourah North Project) where extensive Lithium bearing pegmatite dykes have been recently identified.
- Pastoral access tracks into the project areas have been traversed and mapped.
- A follow-up exploration programme of more detailed mapping and rock chip sampling has commenced at the South Tambourah Project.

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) (the Company or Infinity) is pleased to announce that following its helicopter-supported reconnaissance program conducted in April 2022, a series of pegmatite dykes hosting visible Lithium minerals spodumene and lepidolite have been identified and rock chip sampled, within the southern part of the South Tambourah Project, East Pilbara.

The assay results from the April 2022 rock chip sampling program compliment previous rock chip sampling in 2017 and support the presence of a large system of Lithium bearing pegmatite dykes within the South Tambourah Tenement E45/4848. The South Tambourah Lithium Project and associated Northern Tambourah Lithium Project form part of Infinity's Lithium, Gold and Base Metal Pilbara Exploration Project (Figure 1).

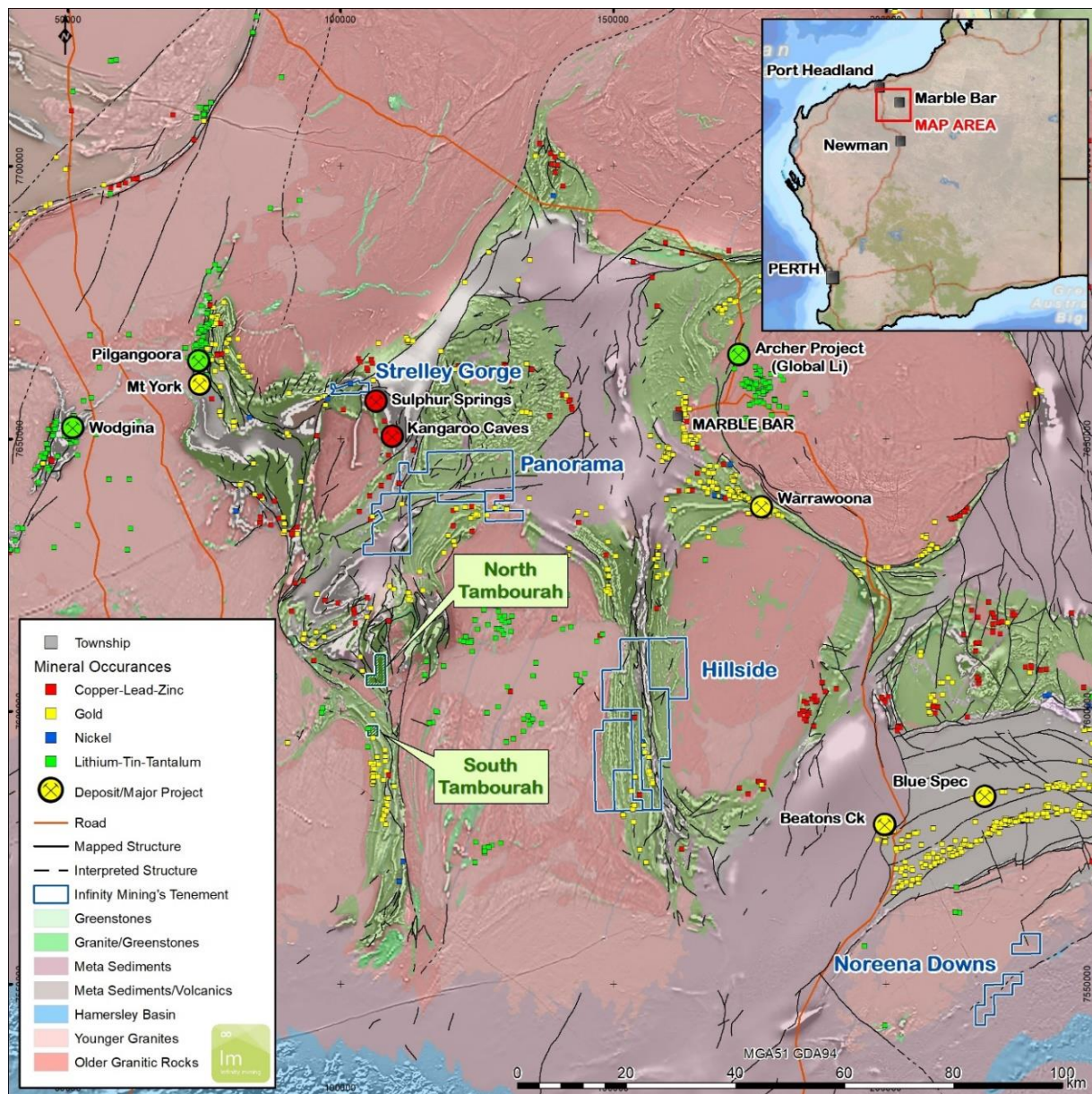


Figure 1. Infinity Mining's Pilbara Exploration Project

### South Tambourah (E45/4848)

The South Tambourah Project is located 80km south-west of Marble Bar and 155km south of Port Headland. Access is via the Great Northern Highway or the Marble Bar-Port Hedland Road. The project is within greenstones of the Apex Basalt and adjacent to the Yule Granite Complex and located 65km south-east of the Pilgangoorah Lithium deposit. The project covers the highly prospective zone (*Goldilocks Zone*) out to 3km from the granite-greenstone contact (Figure 1). The historic Tambourah North 2 Tantalum-Lithium mineral occurrence (referenced in the *WA DMIRS' Minedex database*) occurs in the northern part of the tenement and Tambourah 1:100,000 geology sheet (Van Kranendork *et al.*, 2012), shows pegmatite dykes along the western edge of the tenement. Recent exploration by Riversgold Limited (ASX:RGL) also identified lithium (lepidolite) bearing pegmatites along the granite greenstone contact south of the South Tambourah Project (refer to ASX Release of 28 April 2022, *New Lithium Prospect Discovered at Tambourah*).

Helicopter reconnaissance carried out in 2017 by Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd (now known as Infinity Mining) located and sampled Lepidolite bearing pegmatites in the northern part of the project (Figure 2). Rock chip samples taken at the time returned Lithium, up to 1.47% Li<sub>2</sub>O and anomalous LCT (Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum) pegmatite indicator geochemistry (Table 1) (presented in the *Infinity Mining Limited prospectus*).

SampleID	East	North	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)*	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
TRC001	725964	7600160	0.05	398	267	145	2,522	514
TRC002	725964	7600160	0.01	20	13	25	345	16
TRC003	725964	7600160	0.80	11	261	65	2,259	123
TRC004	726193	7599848	1.47	16	244	70	4,037	58

Table 1. MacArthur Lithium's 2017 rock chip results, South Tambourah (Li ppm not reported)

The recent helicopter-supported reconnaissance work carried out in April 2022 located and sampled additional Lepidolite-Spodumene bearing pegmatite dykes up to 10m wide and 80m long in the southern part of the project area. Rock chip samples taken on this reconnaissance trip returned up to 0.58% Li<sub>2</sub>O (*calculated*) from a composite sample taken over 20m along a pegmatite dyke. Anomalous LCT (Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum) pegmatite indicator geochemistry was also returned (Table 2).

SampleID	East	North	Li (ppm)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)*	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
TAM001	726156	7599033	870	0.188	122.5	120.5	75.5	2,140	110.5
TAM002	726368	7598954	24.3	0.005	78.8	6.04	28.1	74.6	78.1
TAM003^	726215	7598829	2700	0.581	52.3	112.5	48.6	2,090	59.3
TAM004	726167	7598801	690	0.149	39.7	59.9	39.8	1,340	21.8

Table 2. Infinity's 2022 rock chip results, South Tambourah. (\*Li<sub>2</sub>O calculated from reported ppm,

^ Composite sample collected over 20m)

Minrex Resources Limited, on their adjacent tenement (E45/4953) which borders the western side of Infinity's E45/4848 and closer to the granite-greenstone contract, have reported Lepidolite-Spodumene bearing pegmatites close to the tenement boundary (refer to *ASX Release of 30 May 2022, New Larger Pegmatites Identified over Tambourah North in East Pilbara*). Rock chip sampling by Minrex has returned up to 2.56% Li<sub>2</sub>O, Figure 2 (refer to *ASX Release of 11 April 2022, Outstanding Lithium Assays at Minrex Tambourah North Lithium Project, East Pilbara*). These pegmatites can be seen in satellite imagery trending north-east into the South Tambourah Project area.

Results to date indicated that a large system of Li-bearing pegmatite dykes up to 1.25km wide could exist within the project (Figure 2). The strike extent of this system is unknown at this stage, however it is believed that the potential for more fractionated Spodumene dominant pegmatites exist further away from the granite/greenstone contact (Figure 3). A large structural zone striking north-west across the tenement is thought to have the potential to develop stacked pegmatites in proximity to a strongly magnetic ultramafic greenstone unit, similar to that found in the Pilgangoora and Wogdina Lithium deposits to the north.



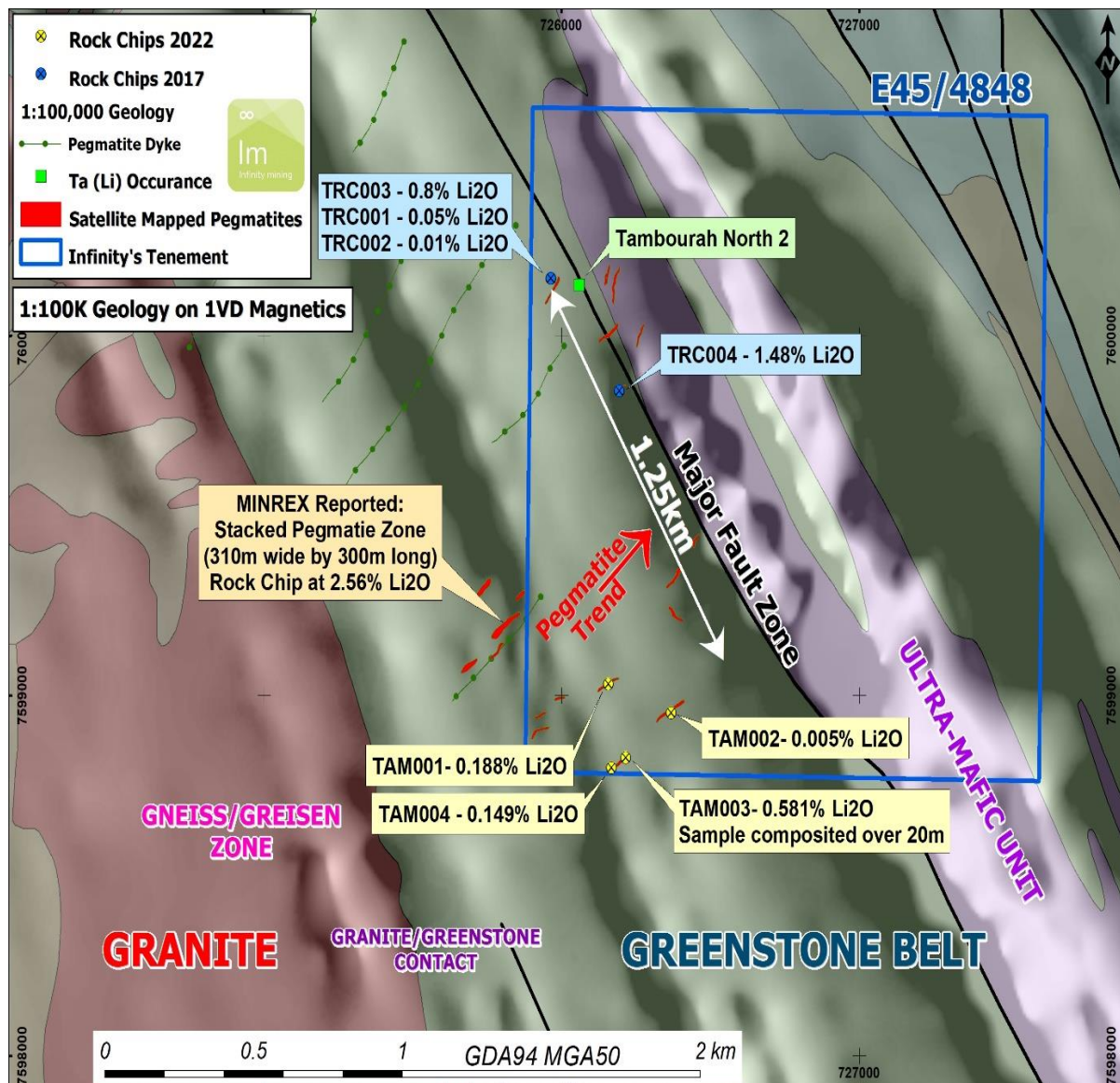


Figure 2. Southern Tambourah geological and sample locations

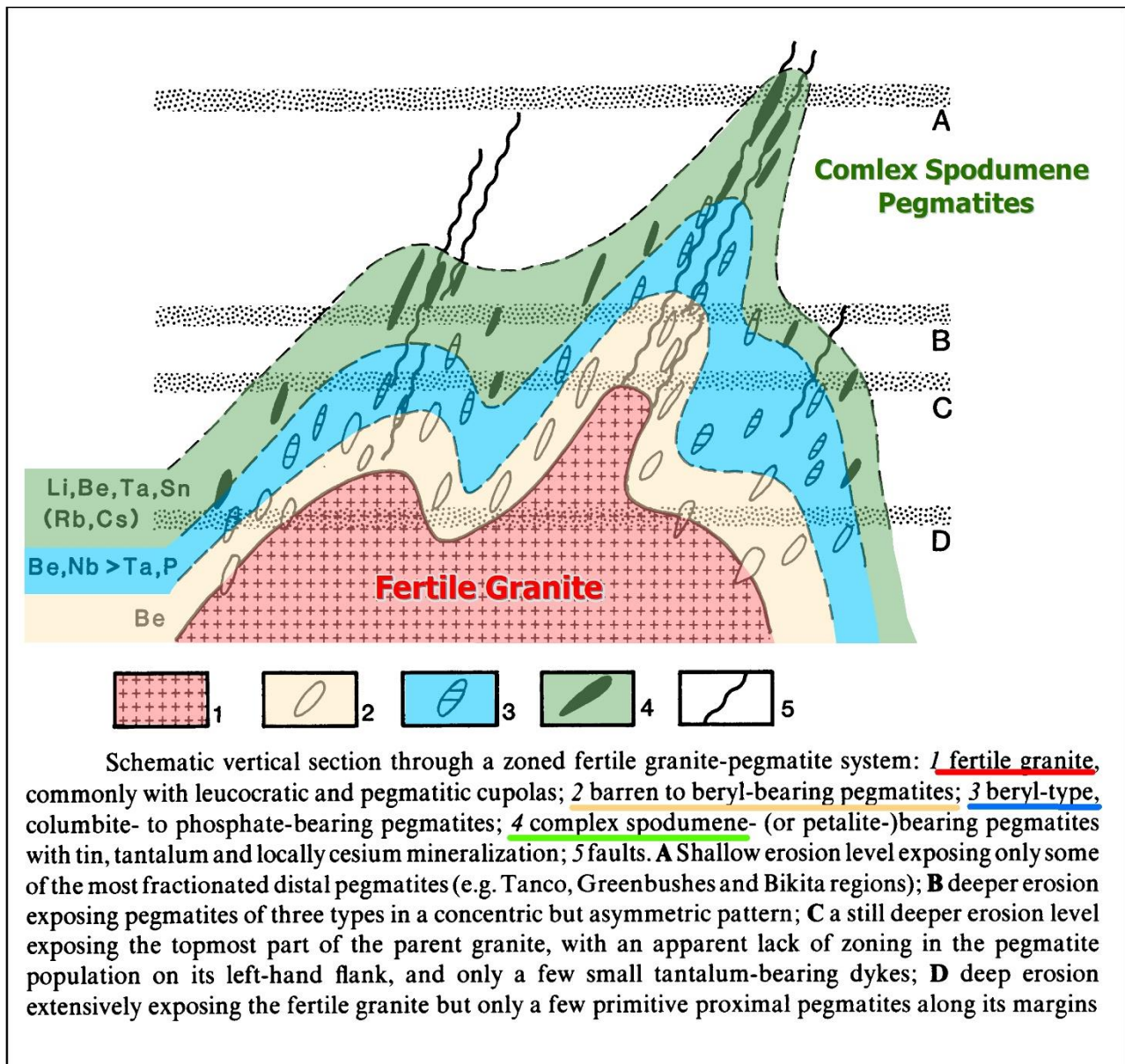


Figure 3. Schematic zonation in LCT pegmatites, the outer green zone contains complex spodumene pegmatites (modified after Cerny, 1987)



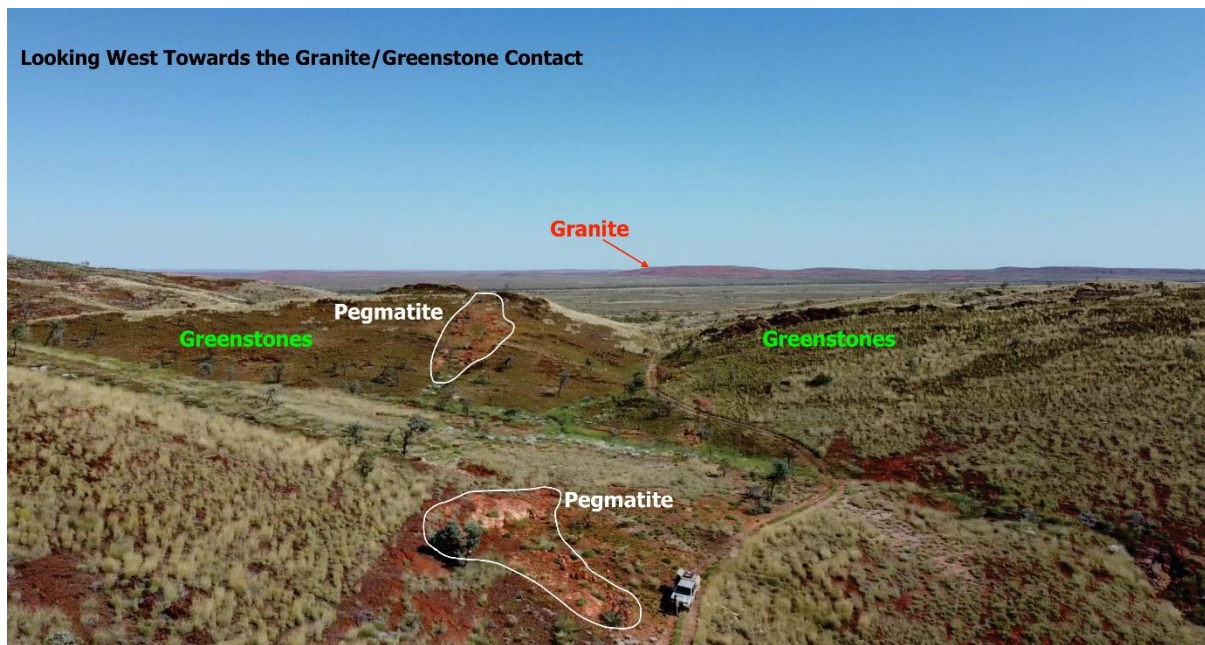


Figure 4. Photo of pegmatite outcrops within E45/4848 - photo looking west towards granite (off tenement)

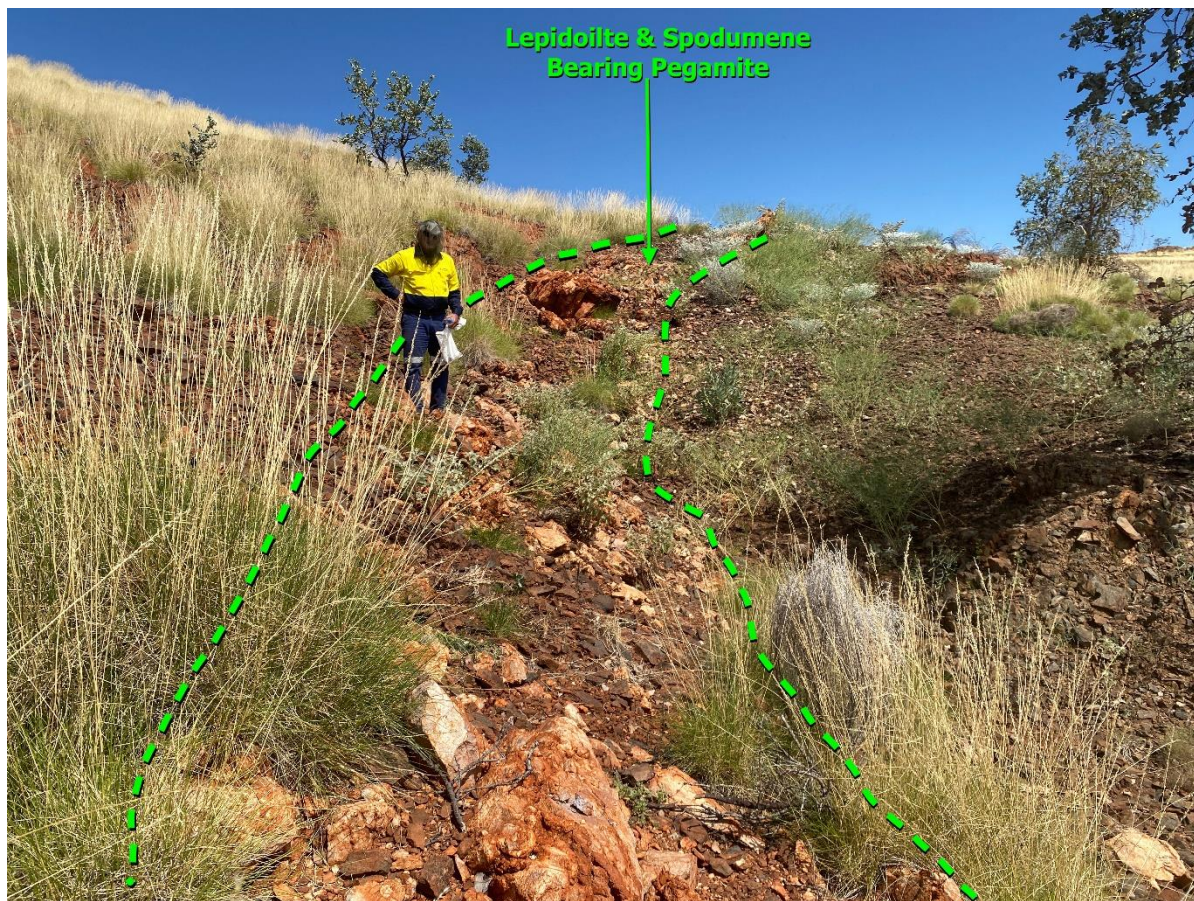


Figure 5. Spodumene & Lepidolite bearing pegmatite at South Tambourah



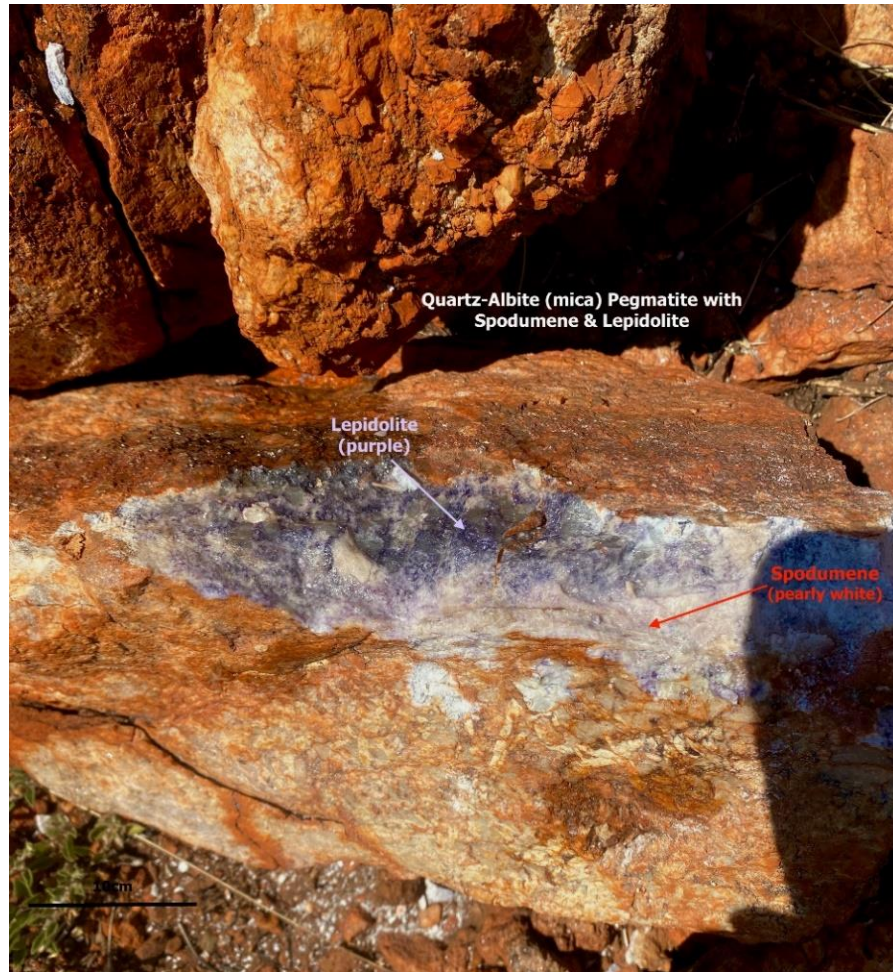


Figure 6. Lepidolite and spodumene in a pegmatite at South Tambourah

### North Tambourah (E45/5324)

The North Tambourah Project is located 8km north of the South Tambourah Project. The project covers a structural deformed section of a greenstone belt containing mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Euro Basalt. The project lies between two granite bodies and close to a greenstone-granite contact in the south-west corner (Figure 7). Exploration has just commenced within this project and several potential pegmatites have been identified in satellite imagery. Time constraints during the recent helicopter supported reconnaissance program in April 2022 prevented confirmation of these pegmatites. Vehicle access via recently repaired pastoral tracks now allows Infinity ground access to this project and ground reconnaissance will commence this month.

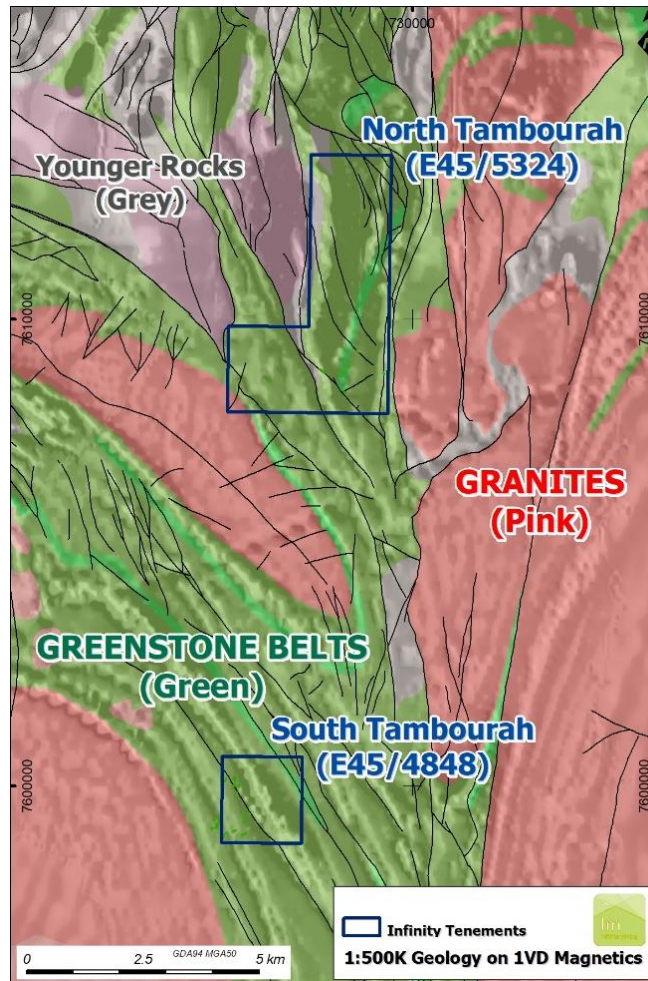


Figure 7. North Tambourah Project location and geology)

### C.S.G. (Community Social Governance)

Infinity has been repairing existing pastoral tracks in the Tambourah Project area and has been working closely with Hillside Station, which covers this project area.

Infinity has Heritage Agreement in place with the Palyku Claimant Group over E45/4848 (South Tambourah). A Heritage Agreement for E45/5324 (North Tambourah) is currently being formalised.

### Forward Strategies

Infinity intends to continue the mapping and rock chip sampling program across the South Tambourah Project using the mapped pastoral tracks. The aim is to define drill targets and begin Heritage surveys prior to drilling in this field season.

The company will continue a review of open file data and commence mapping and rock chip sampling at the North Tambourah Project. The aim is to define drill targets for drilling later in the field season and enter into a Heritage Agreement with the Palyku People.



**Joe Groot, CEO of Infinity Mining commented:**

*“We are delighted to have confirmation of extensive Lithium mineralisation within our South Tambourah Project and are excited about exploring further into the tenement away from the granite-greenstone contact where we believe we will find richer Spodumene dominate pegmatites.”*

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

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**Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Darryn Hedger. Dr. Hedger is the consultant to Infinity and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Dr. Kastellorizos has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Company profile**

Infinity Mining Limited (IMI) holds 100% interest on 711km<sup>2</sup> 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.

### References

Bradley, D.C., McCauley, A.D. Stillings, L.M., 2017, Mineral-Deposit Models for Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum Pegmatites, USGS, Scientific Investigations Report 2010-5070-00, 48p.

Cerny, P., 1987. Exploration Strategy and Methods for Pegmatite Deposits of Tantalum, *in* Moller et al., 1986, Lanthanides, Tantalum and Niobium, Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits Special Publication No. 7, 380p.

Sweetapple, M. T., 2000. Characteristics of Sn-Ta-Be-Li Industrial Mineral Deposits of the Archaean Pilbara Craton, Western Australia, Geoscience Australia, AGSO Record 2000/44.

Trautman, R.L., 2013. Exploration Licence 45/2346 Annual Report 2013, Altura Mining Ltd, WAMEX Report A99843.

Van Kranendork, M.J., Pawley, M. and Hickman, A.H., 2012. Tambourah, WA Sheet 2754 (2nd Ed.), Geol. Survey of WA, 1:100,000 Geological Series.



# 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling Sept 2017 (Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 rock chip samples of varied weights between 1kg to 3kg were collected based on visual mineralisation or host rock potential for the indicative target mineralogy.</li> <li>Samples were collected by a qualified geologist on site.</li> <li>All sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sampling process.</li> <li>Individual samples were bagged in calco bags and sent to Nagrom Labs Pty Ltd in Perth.</li> <li>Nagrom Labs used an industry standard method for pegmatite analysis; ICP005</li> </ul> <p><u>Rock Chip Sampling April 2022 (Infinity Mining Limited)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 rock chip samples of varied weights between 1kg to 3kg were collected based on visual mineralisation or host rock potential for the indicative target mineralogy.</li> <li>Samples were collected by a qualified geologist on site.</li> <li>All sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sampling process.</li> <li>Individual samples were bagged in calco bags and sent to ALS in Kalgoorlie.</li> <li>ALS used an industry standard method for pegmatite analysis; ME-MS61 plus Au-AA26.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A - No drilling was undertaken.</li> </ul>
Drill sample	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A - No drilling was undertaken.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	<p>and results assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A - No drilling was undertaken.</li> <li>The Project is currently classed as early-stage exploration and no Mineral Resource estimating is applicable.</li> <li>Rock chip samples were qualitatively logged in the field and photography's were taken.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling Sept 2017 (Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The single site rock chips samples were collected from outcrop in the field using a geological hammer.</li> <li>Sampling was guided by visual mineralisation or the presence of appropriated host rocks for lithium mineralisation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Rock Chip Sampling April 2022 (Infinity Mining Limited)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The single site and composite rock chips were collected from outcrop in the field using a geological hammer.</li> <li>Sample TAM003 was a composite sample collected over 20m at a proximity 4m intervals along the strike of a pegmatite dyke.</li> <li>Sampling was guided by visual mineralisation or the presence of appropriated host rocks for lithium mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling Sept 2017 (Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entire samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing &lt;75um. A Peroxide Fusion Digest followed by a ICP analysis for 33 elements including Li<sub>2</sub>O. Li<sub>2</sub>O% was calculated from Li ppm using a conversion factor of 2.153 at the lab and Li ppm values were not reported.</li> <li>Nagrom used 2 internal standards and 2 repeats.</li> <li>Acceptable levels of accuracy for these rock chips were established.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling April 2022 (Infinity Mining Limited)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entire samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing &lt;75um. A four acid digestion followed by a Multi-Spectral analysis for 48 elements. A gold assay using a 50g fire assay with a AAS analysis was called out on all samples too.</li> <li>ALS used 7 internal standards, 4 blanks and 3 repeats.</li> <li>Acceptable levels of accuracy for these rock chips were established.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling Sept 2017 (Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No field repeats were collected.</li> <li>No QAQC issues were identified in the results.</li> <li>Li2O% was calculated from Li ppm using a conversion factor of 2.153 at the lab.</li> </ul> <p><u>Rock Chip Sampling April 2022 (Infinity Mining Limited)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No field repeats were collected.</li> <li>No QAQC issues were identified in the results.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling Sept 2017 (Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All rock chips locations were record with a handheld GPS with a +/- 3m to 5m accuracy.</li> <li>GDA94 datum and MGA zone 50 was used.</li> </ul> <p><u>Rock Chip Sampling April 2022 (Infinity Mining Limited)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All rock chips locations were record with a handheld Garmin 65 GPS with a +/- 3m to 5m accuracy.</li> <li>GDA94 datum and MGA zone 50 was used.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling Sept 2017 (Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing and distribution was dependent on the identification of pegmatite dykes.</li> <li>Sample locations are provided in Table 1.</li> <li>There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources</li> </ul> <p><u>Rock Chip Sampling April 2022 (Infinity Mining Limited)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing and distribution was dependent on the identification of</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>pegmatite dykes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample locations are provided in Table 2.</li> <li>There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling Sept 2017 (Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Macarthur Lithium staff delivered all the samples directly to Nagrom Labs for analysis.</li> </ul> <p><u>Rock Chip Sampling April 2022 (Infinity Mining Limited)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infinity Mining staff delivered all the samples directly to ALS Labs for analysis.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling Sept 2017 (Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were undertaken</li> </ul> <p><u>Rock Chip Sampling April 2022 (Infinity Mining Limited)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infinity Mining staff delivered all the samples directly to ALS Labs for analysis.</li> </ul>

## 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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.</i></li> <li><i>The security of tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Tambourah is located within tenement E45/4848 held by Infinity Mining Limited.</li> <li>The tenement covers an area of 3.2 sq km.</li> <li>The Infinity tenement (E45/4848) is in good standing.</li> <li>A Heritage Agreement with the Palyku Claimant Group is in place.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Tambourah is located within tenement E45/5324 held by Macarthur Iron Ore Pty Ltd to which Infinity has Non-Iron Ore Rights.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenement covers an area of 12.7 sq km.</li> <li>The tenement E45/5324 is in good standing.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p><u>South Tambourah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No exploration for Lithium has been reported on E45/4848.</li> <li>A Ta (Li) occurrence in the north-west corner of the E45/4848, Tambourah North 2 is reported in the WAMEX mineral occurrence database but no description of this occurrence was found.</li> <li>Nickle exploration was carried by Anglo (1969-1973). No significant mineralisation was found.</li> <li>Gold exploration was carried by Altura (2012-2015), B Keilor (2001-2005), Mineral Prospectors (1986-1993), BHP (1981-1986) No significant mineralisation was found.</li> <li>Altura recognised Lepidolite bearing pegmatites approx. 2.5km south of the tenement and sampling returned up to 1.38% Li<sub>2</sub>O (Trautman, 2013). Altura's focus was the granite/greenstone margin and their tenement was adjacent to E45/4848.</li> </ul> <p><u>North Tambourah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration for Iron Ore and Ni Sulphides has been carried out on North Tambourah, these data have not been fully appraised yet.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (or REE) pegmatites with structurally deformed Archean Greenstones, similar to the Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina lithium deposits.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No high-grade cuts or any aggregation methods have been applied.</li> <li>• Li<sub>2</sub>O % were calculated from Li ppm values using a conversion factor of 2.153.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock chip samples were taken from surface outcrop and are not representative of the entire thickness of the pegmatite units.</li> <li>• Pegmatite units can be inhomogeneous and mineral contents can be vary.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All maps have been inserted within the announcement. See diagrams in body of report.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the main body of the announcement.</li> </ul>