



ASX Announcement - 1 September 2022

DRONE MAGNETIC SURVEY IDENTIFIES NEW BROWNFIELDS TARGET AT THE CAMEL PROJECT

Highlights:

- A drone magnetic survey flown at the Camel Project (P37/8325), near Leonora has revealed a high-priority linear magnetic high target, which lies ~100 m west of the old gold mine workings and may represent a sub-parallel gold-bearing structure.
- Previous RC drilling at the Camel Project in 1986 returned anomalous gold, with intercepts up to 5 m @ 2.24 g/t Au.
- Previous RAB and Aircore drilling in 1996 and 1997 in the surrounding areas also returned anomalous gold results, which upgrades the linear magnetic high target.
- Further exploration work is planned at Camel including deeper RC drilling.

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) (the **Company** or **Infinity**) is pleased to announce that a high-priority linear magnetic target has been identified at the Camel Project, Central Goldfields, Western Australia.

Central Goldfields Projects

The Camel Project (P37/8325) is part of Infinity's Central Goldfields portfolio which includes eight projects in the Leonora Gold District. The Central Goldfields Projects are highly prospective for Archaean shear-hosted gold systems and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) base-metal deposits.

The Central Goldfields tenements all lie in areas of Archaean greenstone, associated with major fault zones such as the Ursus Fault. A number of significant gold deposits, such as King of the Hills (held by Red 5 Limited) and Kailis (held by Northern Star Resources Limited) lie in close proximity to these tenements (see **Figure 1**).

The Camel Project (P37/8325) is hosted in greenstones of the Gindalbie Group, in particular the meta-felsic volcanics of the Melita Formation and lies along the Melita-Emu Fault. The tenement is approximately 8 km north of Leonora and 6 km northeast of the Kailis Gold Deposit (see **Figure 1**). Camel is highly prospective for Archaean shear-hosted gold systems.

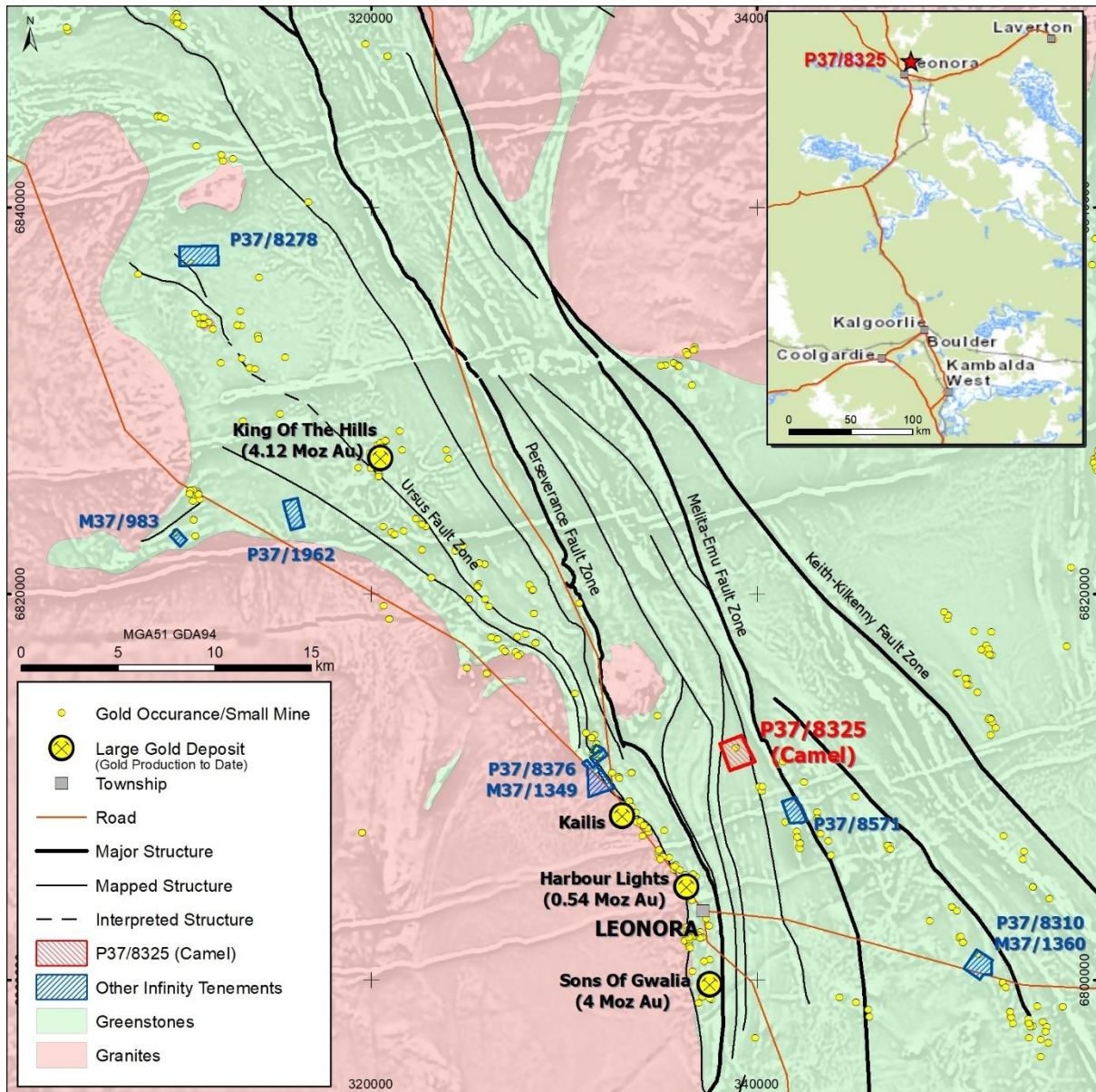


Figure 1. Location map showing Infinity's Central Goldfields Projects. The Camel Project is highlighted in red.



Drone Magnetic Survey

A drone magnetic survey was recently flown by Infinity at four Central Goldfields projects including the Camel Project (P37/8325). The survey was completed by Ultramag Geophysics Pty Ltd in May 2022 and data interpretations are ongoing.

A total of 295-line km of magnetic surveying were flown over four projects at a line spacing of 20 m and flying height of 40 m, along WSW oriented lines, perpendicular to the main NNW structural fabric. Survey details are outlined in the JORC Table 1 in **Appendix 2**.

The Infinity drone magnetic data from the Camel Project has identified a 700 m long NNW-trending linear magnetic high, located approximately 100 m to the west of the main NNW-trending line of old gold workings (see **Figure 2**).

This new brownfield target is sub-parallel to the Camel linear trend of gold workings and the main regional structural trend. The linear magnetic feature at Camel could be associated with gold mineralisation along a sub-parallel structure to the west of the old workings.

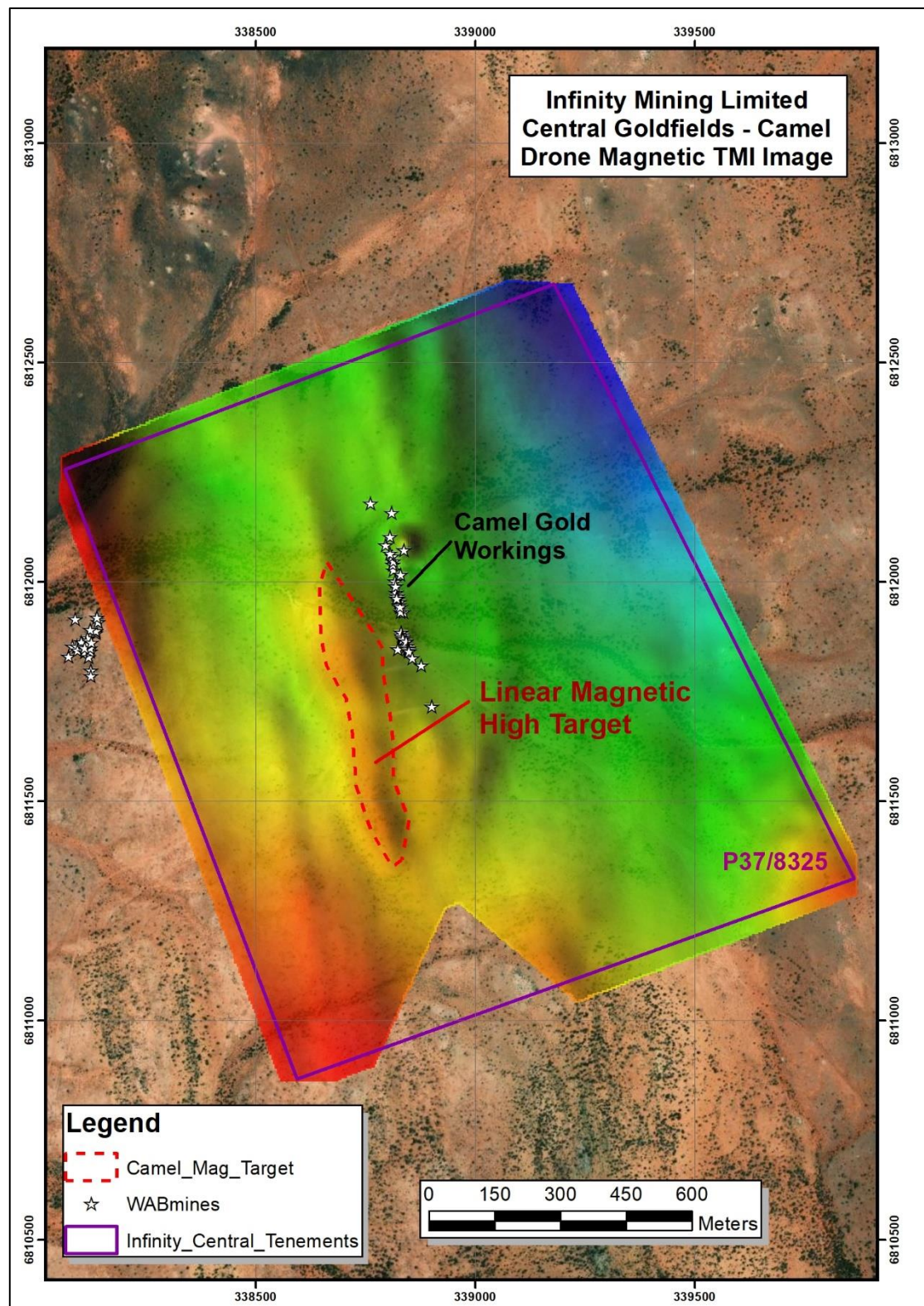


Figure 2. Camel Project area (P37/8325) showing an TMI (total magnetic intensity) magnetic image draped over a Google Earth image. The linear magnetic high target is highlighted with a red dashed outline, directly west of the NNW-trending line of old gold workings.



Camel Project

Small-scale gold mining occurred at Camel over 100 years ago. The NNW-trending line of old gold workings extend along a strike length of around 400 m. The WA Department of Mines mineral occurrence database (WABMINES) includes a total of 38 old workings at Camel, including shafts, stopes, shallow workings and trenches (see **Figure 2**).

Previous RC Drilling - 1986

The first known drilling campaign at the Camel Project included a 7-hole RC drilling program completed in 1986 by Sons of Gwalia (see WAMEX Report A20429). The shallow drilling (maximum 40 m depth) was designed to test the NNW-trending line of old workings (see **Figure 3**). Gold mineralisation in the drill holes was reported in sub-vertical narrow quartz veins along 300 m strike length. The drilling identified the main quartz reef and also a potential second sub-parallel quartz reef to the west. Significant gold intersections from this drilling are shown below in **Table 1**, including 5 m @ 2.24 g/t Au in hole CL001 from 32 to 37 m depth. These anomalous drill holes have never been followed up with deeper drilling.

Table 1. RC Drilling Intercepts from 1986 Sons of Gwalia RC drilling at Camel Project

Hole ID	Hole Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Gold g/t
CL001	40	32	37	5	2.24
CL001 (including)	40	35	37	2	3.81
CL005	32	13	14	1	3.07

Drill hole collar details are included in **Appendix 1**. A table of down hole gold intercepts are included in **Appendix 2**. Additional details from the 1986 drilling by Sons of Gwalia are outlined in the JORC Table 1 in **Appendix 3**.



Previous RAB Drilling - 1996

Previous exploration at Camel also included a regional RAB drilling program completed in 1996 by Goldfields Exploration (see WAMEX Reports A48024, A52927). The shallow RAB drilling program was designed to test the broader Camel area, with several ENE-trending lines of RAB holes drilled on the Infinity tenement (see **Figure 3**). Anomalous gold was reported in some of the RAB holes in the Camel area. The best RAB hole result was from hole SWR718 located immediately north of the Camel workings, which returned 3 m @ 0.75 g/t Au from 20 to 23 m depth (see **Figure 3**). This was an end of hole sample, so the true extent of mineralisation is not known. This hole has never been followed up with further drilling. Drill hole collar details are included in **Appendix 1**. A table of down hole gold intercepts are included in **Appendix 2**. Additional details from the 1996 RAB drilling program by Goldfields are outlined in the JORC Table 1 in **Appendix 3**.

Previous Aircore Drilling - 1997

Previous exploration at Camel also included an Aircore drilling program completed in 1997 by St Barbara Mines (see WAMEX Report A52290). The shallow aircore holes were designed to test the area immediately west of the Camel workings. Three East-West trending lines of aircore holes were drilled to the west of Camel across the northern part of the linear magnetic target defined by Infinity (see **Figure 3**).

Anomalous gold was reported at the base of three of the aircore holes, at the northern end of the linear magnetic target. Despite these three holes ending in anomalous gold mineralisation, the holes were never followed-up with further drilling. Significant gold intersections are shown below:

- CMA1 – 3 m @ 0.27 g/t Au (39-42 m, end of hole, last 3 m).
- CMA2 – 3 m @ 0.47 g/t Au (39-42 m, end of hole, last 3 m).
- CMA3 – 6 m @ 0.4 g/t Au (34 to 40 m, near end of hole which is 42 m).

The results from the 1997 aircore drilling program upgrade the linear magnetic target defined by Infinity. These shallow anomalous holes have never been followed up with deeper drilling. Drill hole collar details are included in **Appendix 1**. A table of down hole gold intercepts are included in **Appendix 2**. Additional details from the 1997 Aircore drilling program by St Barbara Mines are outlined in the JORC Table 1 in **Appendix 3**.

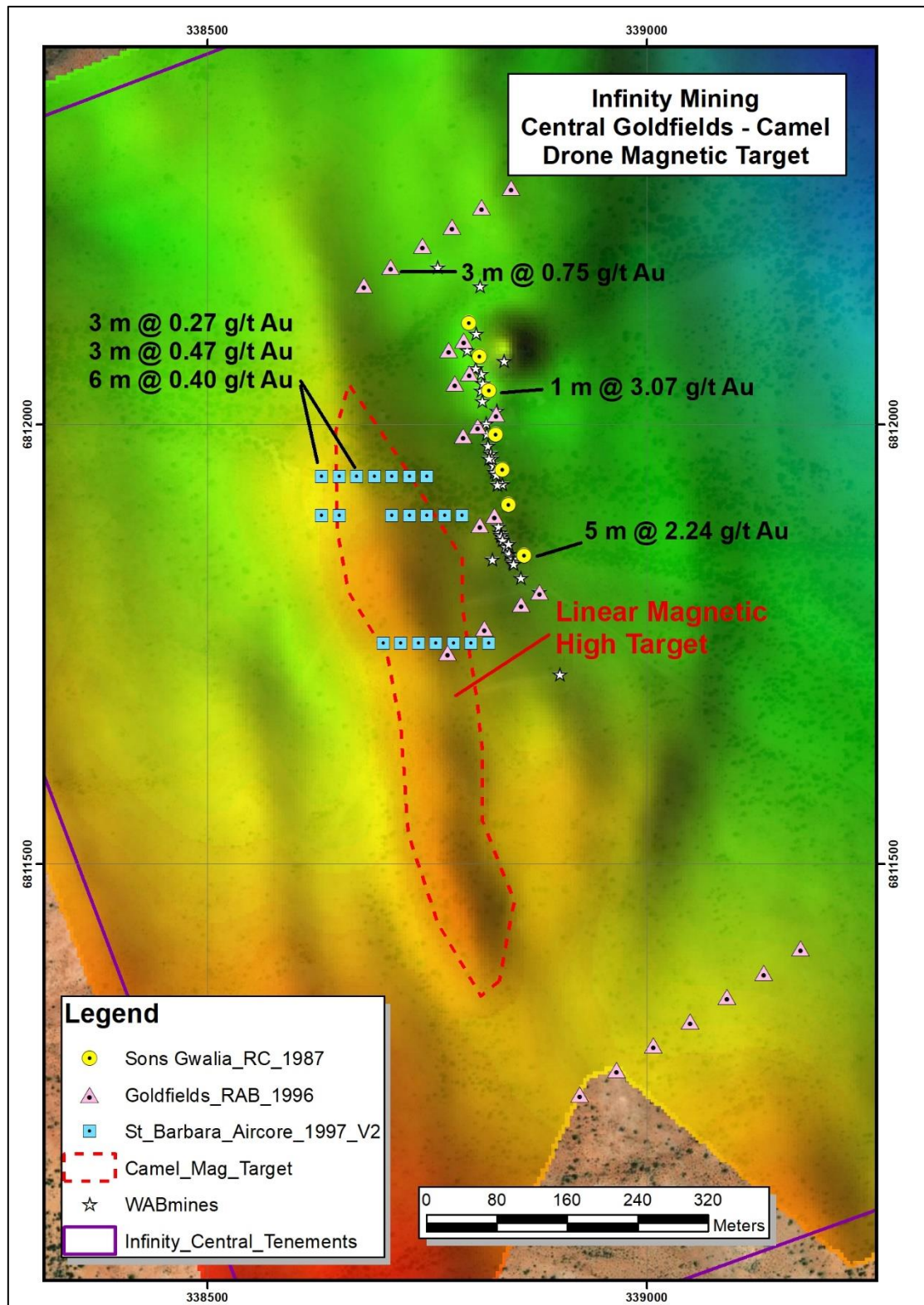


Figure 3. Camel Project area showing the linear magnetic high target and proximity to anomalous gold intercepts in previous shallow drill holes.



Summary of Previous Drilling

In summary, a total of 58 exploratory drill holes have been drilled in the Camel area between 1986 and 1997 by three different companies. Anomalous gold is present in several drill holes. The gold mineralisation intersected in previous drill holes remains open at depth and along strike and is worthy of further exploration work. The previous drilling is shallow with an average depth of only 43 m.

The previous drilling shows that the known gold mineralisation extends beyond the main line of old mine gold workings. Some of the previous drill holes around the new linear magnetic high target are anomalous, upgrading this target for further work.

Forward Plans

The linear magnetic target at Camel will be tested for buried shear-hosted gold mineralisation. Further exploration work is planned at Camel including deeper RC drilling

Infinity CEO Mr Joe Groot commented:

"The Infinity team are very excited about drone magnetic target defined at Camel. This new target lies just 100 m west of the known line of old mine workings. The shallow gold mineralisation encountered in previous drill holes has never been followed up with any deeper drilling. We look forward to drill testing this new target later in 2022."

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.



News release

For Immediate Dissemination

Company Profile

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



APPENDIX 1 – Drill hole collar details from previous drilling programs at the Camel Project

Hole ID	Company	Drill Type	Year	East GDA94	North GDA94	RL m	Depth m	Azimuth	Dip
CL001	Sons of Gwalia	RC	1986	338861	6811850	400	40	255	-60
CL002	Sons of Gwalia	RC	1986	338843	6811909	400	31	255	-60
CL003	Sons of Gwalia	RC	1986	338836	6811948	400	30	255	-60
CL004	Sons of Gwalia	RC	1986	338828	6811988	400	30	255	-60
CL005	Sons of Gwalia	RC	1986	338821	6812038	400	32	255	-60
CL006	Sons of Gwalia	RC	1986	338810	6812077	400	31	255	-60
CL007	Sons of Gwalia	RC	1986	338798	6812115	400	34	255	-60
SWR704	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338774	6811740	400	32	250	-60
SWR705	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338816	6811768	400	64	250	-60
SWR706	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338858	6811796	400	75	250	-60
SWR707	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338879	6811809	400	28	250	-60
SWR717	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338678	6812159	400	25	250	-60
SWR718	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338709	6812179	400	23	250	-60
SWR720	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338779	6812225	400	81	250	-60
SWR721	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338813	6812247	400	62	250	-60
SWR722	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338846	6812269	400	89	250	-60
SWR723	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338596	6812466	400	52	250	-60
SWR724	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338638	6812493	400	71	250	-60
SWR725	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338680	6812521	400	41	250	-60
SWR726	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338722	6812549	400	35	250	-60
SWR780	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338924	6811238	400	68	250	-60
SWR781	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338966	6811265	400	89	250	-60
SWR782	Goldfields	RAB	1996	339008	6811293	400	34	250	-60
SWR783	Goldfields	RAB	1996	339050	6811321	400	38	250	-60
SWR784	Goldfields	RAB	1996	339092	6811348	400	65	250	-60
SWR785	Goldfields	RAB	1996	339134	6811376	400	53	250	-60
SWR786	Goldfields	RAB	1996	339176	6811404	400	38	250	-60
SWR708	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338810	6811885	400	39	250	-60
SWR709	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338827	6811896	400	78	250	-60
SWR710	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338791	6811987	400	33	250	-60
SWR711	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338808	6811998	400	59	250	-60
SWR712	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338829	6812012	400	45	250	-60
SWR713	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338782	6812047	400	2	250	-60



News release

For Immediate Dissemination

SWR714	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338799	6812058	400	34	250	-60
SWR715	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338775	6812085	400	33	250	-60
SWR716	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338792	6812096	400	33	250	-60
SWR719	Goldfields	RAB	1996	338745	6812203	400	39	250	-60
CMA1	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338631	6811941	400	42	270	-60
CMA2	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338651	6811941	400	42	270	-60
CMA3	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338671	6811941	400	42	270	-60
CMA4	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338691	6811941	400	42	270	-60
CMA5	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338711	6811941	400	42	270	-60
CMA6	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338731	6811941	400	42	270	-60
CMA7	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338751	6811941	400	42	270	-60
CMA8	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338631	6811896	400	42	270	-60
CMA9	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338651	6811896	400	42	270	-60
CMA10	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338711	6811896	400	42	270	-60
CMA11	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338731	6811896	400	42	270	-60
CMA12	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338751	6811896	400	42	270	-60
CMA13	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338771	6811896	400	42	270	-60
CMA14	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338791	6811896	400	42	270	-60
CMA15	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338701	6811751	400	42	270	-60
CMA16	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338721	6811751	400	42	270	-60
CMA17	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338741	6811751	400	39	270	-60
CMA18	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338761	6811751	400	33	270	-60
CMA19	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338781	6811751	400	30	270	-60
CMA20	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338801	6811751	400	33	270	-60
CMA21	St Barbara	Aircore	1997	338821	6811751	400	27	270	-60



APPENDIX 2 – Drill hole gold significant intercepts

Hole ID	Company	Hole Type	Hole Depth m	Intercept From (m)	Intercept To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Gold g/t
CL001	Sons of Gwalia	RC	40	32	37	5	2.24
CL001	Sons of Gwalia	RC	40	35	37	2	3.81
CL005	Sons of Gwalia	RC	32	13	14	1	3.07
SWR718	Goldfields Exploration	RAB	23	20	23	3	0.75
CMA1	St Barbara Mines	Aircore	42	39	42	3	0.27
CMA2	St Barbara Mines	Aircore	42	39	42	3	0.47
CMA3	St Barbara Mines	Aircore	42	34	40	6	0.4

Note: Sons of Gwalia RC Drilling utilises a 1 g/t gold cut-off grade. Goldfields RAB drilling and St Barbara Mines Aircore drilling utilises a 0.2 g/t cut-off grade. Different cut-off grades were used due to the different types of drilling at Camel.

APPENDIX 3 - 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"> <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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p><u>Sons of Gwalia RC Drilling 1986</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC (reverse circulation) drilling was completed to obtain 1 m RC chip samples for analysis. The quality of RC drill sampling in general is moderate to high, as this drilling method significantly reduces the potential of contamination. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are not known. <p><u>Goldfields RAB Drilling 1996</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB (rotary air blast) drilling was completed to obtain lithological samples for gold analysis. 4 metre composite samples were collected over the entire length of each hole, except at the end of the hole in some cases, where the sample could be less (1 to 3 m). The quality of RAB drill sampling in general is low to moderate, as this drilling method has a higher potential for some contamination downhole. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are not known. <p><u>St Barbara Mines Aircore Drilling 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling was completed to obtain lithological samples for gold analysis. 6 metre composite samples were collected over the entire length of each hole, except at the start of the where 3 metre composites were sampled, and at the end of the hole in some cases, where the sample could be less (1 to 5 m). The quality of Aircore drill sampling in general is low to moderate, as this drilling method has some potential for some contamination downhole. Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><u>Infinity Drone Magnetic Survey 2022</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2022, a drone magnetic survey was carried out for Infinity at 4 projects (Chicago, Coppermine, Victor Bore, Camel) by Ultramag Geophysics Pty Ltd. • A total of 295 line km were flown over 4 project areas at a line spacing of 20 m and flying height of 40 m. • Flight lines were oriented at 250 degrees (WSW) which is roughly perpendicular to the main NNW-trending structural fabric. • The drone was programmed pre-flight by experienced certified pilots. • A fast-sampling Potassium magnetometer was mounted on a 5 m tether beneath the drone. • The data was recorded in real-time including magnetic data, drone height and location (4 x GPS units are used). • A base magnetometer was used to correct for diurnal noise.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<p><u>Sons of Gwalia RC Drilling 1986</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of drilling was Reverse Circulation (RC). The hole diameter is not known. • A 7-hole RC drilling program was completed in 1986 by Sons of Gwalia (see WAMEX Report A20429). The shallow drilling was designed to test the NNW-trending line of old workings. <p><u>Goldfields RAB Drilling 1996</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of drilling was Rotary Air Blast (RAB). The hole diameter is not known. • A total of 73 RAB holes were completed by Goldfields Exploration in the broader Camel area (see WAMEX Reports A48024, A52927). • The RAB drilling program was designed to test the broader Camel area, with several ENE-trending lines of RAB holes drilled on the Infinity tenement (P37/8325). • A total of 30 RAB holes lie within or proximal to Infinity's tenement (P37/8325). <p><u>St Barbara Mines Aircore Drilling 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of drilling was Aircore. The hole diameter is not known. • A total of 21 Aircore drill holes were completed in 1997 by St Barbara

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Mines (see WAMEX Report A52290).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shallow aircore holes were designed to test the area immediately west of the Camel workings. Three East-West trending lines of aircore holes were drilled to the west of the Camel old gold mine workings.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information is available documenting if sample recovery was routinely recorded or measures taken to maximise sample recovery No assessment of sample recovery and/or weight has been made.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Sons of Gwalia RC Drilling 1986</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill logs are included in WAMEX Report A20429. Each 1 m interval was geologically logged. Key attributes such as lithology, alteration and quartz veining, were recorded on the logs. Logs are largely qualitative in nature using abbreviated logging codes. Logging of quartz veining is generally semi-quantitative. All drill holes are logged entirely from surface to End of Hole. <p><u>Goldfields RAB Drilling 1996</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital drill logs are included with WAMEX Report A48024. Each 4 m composite was geologically logged. Key attributes such as regolith/lithology, minerals and quartz veining, were recorded on the logs. Logs are largely qualitative in nature using abbreviated logging codes. Logging of quartz veining is generally semi-quantitative. All drill holes are logged entirely from surface to End of Hole. <p><u>St Barbara Mines Aircore Drilling 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill logs are included in WAMEX Report A52290. Each 1 m interval was geologically logged. Key attributes such as lithology, alteration and quartz veining, were recorded on the logs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logs are largely qualitative in nature using abbreviated logging codes. An explanation of the logging codes is provided in report A52290. • Logging of quartz veining is generally semi-quantitative. • All drill holes are logged entirely from surface to End of Hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p><u>Sons of Gwalia RC Drilling 1986</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling interval was 1 m for all RC holes. • Sample weights are unknown. • Sampling procedures are not well documented in Report A20429 and are therefore unknown. • No information is available on moisture content of the RC samples. • It is assumed that sample preparation methods used by the commercial laboratory followed the basic steps of drying, crushing, and pulverising, but details of the amount of the sample crushed and pulverised are not known. Therefore, it is not possible to assess the quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques. <p><u>Goldfields RAB Drilling 1996</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling interval was 4 m for all RAB holes except at the end of the hole in some cases, where the sample could be less (1 to 3 m). • Sample weights are unknown. • Sampling procedures are not well documented in Report A48024 and are therefore unknown. • No information is available on moisture content of the RC samples. • It is assumed that sample preparation methods used by the commercial laboratory followed the basic steps of drying, crushing, and pulverising, but details of the amount of the sample crushed and pulverised are not known. Therefore, it is not possible to assess the quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques <p><u>St Barbara Mines Aircore Drilling 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling interval was 6 m for all Aircore holes, except at the start of the hole where 3 metre composites were sampled, and at the end of the hole in some cases, where the sample could be less (1 to 5 m). • Sample weights are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling procedures are not well documented in Report A52290 and are therefore unknown. No information is available on moisture content of the RC samples. It is assumed that sample preparation methods used by the commercial laboratory followed the basic steps of drying, crushing, and pulverising, but details of the amount of the sample crushed and pulverised are not known. Therefore, it is not possible to assess the quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p><u>Sons of Gwalia RC Drilling 1986</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were analysed for Gold by AAL Laboratory in Leonora. No information has been recorded that documents the assay methods or the quality control procedures adopted. Several repeat assays were recorded on the assay sheets, which indicate good repeatability in general. <p><u>Goldfields RAB Drilling 1996</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite RAB samples were analysed for Gold. The laboratory used is not known. No information has been recorded that documents the assay methods or the quality control procedures adopted. Repeat assays were recorded on the assay sheets, which indicate good repeatability in general. <p><u>St Barbara Mines Aircore Drilling 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite Aircore samples were analysed for Gold. The laboratory used is not known. No information has been recorded that documents the assay methods or the quality control procedures adopted. No repeat assays were recorded on the assay sheets. <p><u>Infinity Drone Magnetic Survey 2022</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data were recorded in real-time including magnetic data, drone height and location (4 x GPS units are used). To correct for diurnal noise, a GSM-19 base magnetometer was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		located in a magnetically flat area away from magnetic noise sources.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not possible to verify any of the significant gold intersections. • No holes were twinned.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p><u>Sons of Gwalia RC Drilling 1986</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No details are available of the locational accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate the drill holes. • The co-ordinate system used is Australian Map Grid of Australia (AMG66), zone 51. • Quality of the topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data. <p><u>Goldfields RAB Drilling 1996</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No details are available of the locational accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate the drill holes. • The co-ordinate system used is Australian Map Grid of Australia (AMG66), zone 51. • Quality of the topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data. <p><u>St Barbara Mines Aircore Drilling 1997</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No details are available of the locational accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate the drill holes. • The co-ordinate system used is Australian Map Grid of Australia (AMG66), zone 51. • Quality of the topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data. <p><u>Infinity Drone Magnetic Survey 2022</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data was recorded in real-time including magnetic data, drone height and location (4 x GPS units are used). • Location accuracy was typically in the range of 0.1 to 0.6 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPS data was stored for each magnetic reading.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spacing of drill hole data is generally quite variable. There is insufficient drill spacing to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous drill holes were generally sited to intersect interpreted mineralised zones at a high angle however, only limited drilling has been completed to date and further drilling will be required to establish the optimal orientation. All drill holes were drilled at -60 degrees towards the west to SSW which is roughly perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and structural fabric. To the extent known, drilling is assumed to be unbiased. <p><u>Infinity Drone Magnetic Survey 2022</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flight lines were oriented at 250 degrees (WSW) which is roughly perpendicular to the main NNW-trending structural fabric.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No chain of custody and sample security measures are documented by any of the previous companies undertaking drilling.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Camel Project (P37/8235) is the subject of this report. The tenement is held by Infinity Mining Limited and is in good

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>land tenure status</i>	<p><i>ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration has included geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemical sampling plus drilling. Previous company exploration programs included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sons of Gwalia, 1986, geological mapping, 7 RC drill holes. ➤ Endeavour Resources, 1989, geological mapping and rock chip sampling. ➤ St Barbara Mines, 1993, geological mapping and rock chip sampling. ➤ Goldfields Exploration, 1996, soil sampling and RAB drilling. ➤ St Barbara Mines, 1997, Aircore drilling. ➤ Teck Cominco/Medusa, 2005, regional RAB drilling. ➤ Medusa, 2006, regional RAB drilling. Details of the previous exploration are also documented within the Infinity Prospectus October 2021.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Goldfields tenements are located in the Leonora District of the Central Goldfields. The projects lie within greenstone belts associated with several NW-trending faults such as the Ursus Fault Zone. The tenements in the same area as a number of significant gold deposits such as King of the Hills and Kailis. The greenstones are also intruded by younger Archean granites. The Camel Project (P37/8325) is hosted in greenstones of the Gindalbie Group, in particular the meta-felsic volcanics of the Melita Formation and lies along the Melita-Emu Fault. The project is prospective for orogenic shear-hosted gold mineralisation.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ elevation or RL (<i>Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres</i>) 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. ● Where gold repeats were recorded, the first reported assay was used. ● The drill intercepts reported were calculated using various cut-off grades. A cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au was used for Goldfields RAB and St Barbara Aircore drilling. A 1 g/t Au cut-off was used for Sons of Gwalia RC drilling. Different cut-off grades were used due to the different types of drilling used. Gold grades for the intercepts were calculated as a weighted average grade.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Previous drilling orientation and sampling was generally as perpendicular to the mineralisation targets as practicable. Drill holes were oriented roughly perpendicular to the strike of the shear zone and angled to intersect the moderately-steep dipping mineralised zones at a high angle. ● All drill holes were drilled at -60 degree towards the west or SSW which is roughly perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and structural fabric. ● True widths may be significantly less than drill intersections, pending confirmation of mineralisation geometry.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See diagrams in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented. ● It is uncertain that further exploration work will lead to the reporting of a Mineral Resources, in accordance with the requirements of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Exploration Results.</i>	JORC 2012 Code.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies, including soil sample and rock chip data and drilling data. Previous mining has been limited. No systematic data has been collected to date to assess metallurgy and mining parameters relevant to a modern operation. There is no other exploration data that is considered to be material to the results reported herein.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration work at Camel is planned, including RC drilling. See body of report.