News release

For Immediate Dissemination

ASX Announcement | 26 September 2022

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FURTHER ROCK SAMPLING HAS IDENTIFIED ADDITIONAL LITHIUM BEARING PEGMATITES AT TAMBOURAH SOUTH

Highlights:

- Four new Lithium pegmatite zones have been identified by Infinity at Tambourah South, all of which display anomalous Li, Be, Cs, Nb, Rb and Ta geochemistry, indicative of highly fractionated rare-element pegmatites.
- Recent rock chip sampling of these previously un-sampled pegmatites has returned anomalous assay values up to 1.775% Li_2O. Lithium minerals spodumene and lepidolite were identified in some of the samples.
- The rock chip samples also returned seven samples with anomalous Rubidium, with a maximum 0.521% Rb_2O.
- Lag sampling carried out in the northwest corner of the tenement over poorly exposed pegmatites returned up to 1.182% Li_2O.
- These new assay results continue to confirm the widespread occurrences of highly-fractionated, rare-element pegmatites at Tambourah South.
- Further work is planned in the coming months including geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and RC drilling.

News release

For Immediate Dissemination

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) (the **Company** or **Infinity**) is pleased to announce it has received a further 31 rock chip assay results and 223 lag sampling assay results from its recent geochemical sampling programs on the western side of the Tambourah South tenement (E45/4848), in the Pilbara Region, see **Figure 1**.

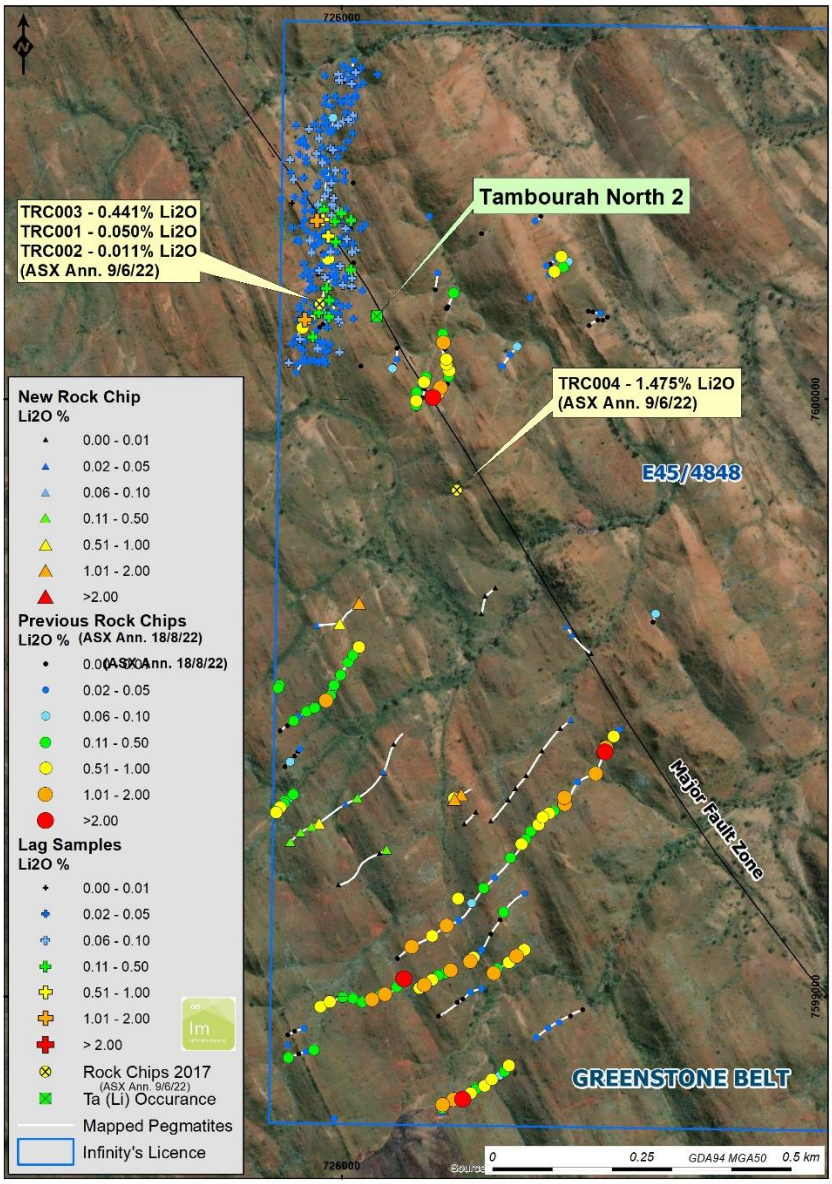

Figure 1. Location map showing Infinity's new rock chip and lag samples, plus previous rock chip samples.

Rock Chip Sampling

A total of 31 new rock chip samples were collected along previous unsampled pegmatites in the southwest corner of the tenement, see **Figure 1**. The samples were taken from strongly weathered pegmatitic material at surface. The majority of the samples consisted of Lepidolite-Albite rich or Quartz-Felspar rich pegmatites. Weathered spodumene development was identified in some samples by UV light. Sampling details are outlined in the JORC Table 1 in **Appendix 1**.

Assay results returned a maximum of 1.775% Li_2O with three samples over 1% Li_2O (see **Table 1**). Seven samples returned Rb_2O over 0.2%, with maximum of 0.521% Rb_2O. These positive results complement the previous 225 rock chips samples collected on the tenement (refer to ASX announcement of 18 August 2022 – *Tambourah South Lithium Results host $Li0_2$ grade up to 2.635% Li_20*) and increase the prospectivity for economic Li_2O and Rb_2O mineralisation within the Tambourah South tenement.

The rock chips samples also exhibit anomalous Lithium-indicator geochemistry, with up to 9410 ppm Be, 431.3 ppm Cs, 159 ppm Nb and 250 ppm Ta, see **Table 1**. This anomalous geochemical assemblage closes matches the geochemistry obtained from the previous rock chips (refer ASX announcement of 18 August 2022) and continues to confirm the widespread occurrence of highly fractionated rare-element pegmatites at Tambourah South.

Table 1. Rock Chip Sample Assays (*calculated values – refer JORC Table, Appendix 1).

SampleID	East	North	Li (ppm)	Li_2O (%)*	Rb (ppm)	Rb_2O (%)*	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
GR01629	726076	7599245	485	0.104	608	0.066	**9410**	**237.7**	37	39.1
GR01630	726063	7599239	23	0.005	300.1	0.033	51	13.6	72	68.3
GR01631	725995	7599186	39	0.008	6.3	0.001	9	2.3	2	3.1
GR01632	725915	7599258	1502	0.323	1942.7	**0.212**	18	92	50	43.9
GR01633	725931	7599274	700	0.151	1375.9	0.15	6	44	59	25.5
GR01634	725950	7599284	797	0.171	1169.3	0.128	7	59.4	47	21.6
GR01635	725962	7599290	3926	0.845	2980.5	**0.326**	9	**172.6**	**159**	37.5
GR01636	726007	7599322	75	0.016	1044.5	0.114	96	27.1	70	**134.5**
GR01637	726027	7599332	942	0.203	2275.3	**0.249**	28	74.4	43	39.5
GR01638	726070	7599376	83	0.018	1063	0.116	33	23.4	34	47.8
GR01639	726087	7599422	18	0.004	254.6	0.028	**204**	9.6	93	**191.7**
GR01640	726234	7599640	29	0.006	215.5	0.024	5	17	63	86
GR01641	726241	7599670	29	0.006	17.1	0.002	14	6.7	36	71.9
GR01642	726258	7599684	38	0.008	42.7	0.005	44	10.3	36	48.5

SampleID	East	North	Li (ppm)	Li_2O (%)*	Rb (ppm)	Rb_2O (%)*	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
GR01643	726386	7599605	69	0.015	1059.9	0.116	79	51.9	71	**120**
GR01644	726376	7599620	76	0.016	1395.3	0.153	42	66.5	**115**	**250.2**
GR01645	726384	7599463	135	0.029	62.9	0.007	89	7	19	39.6
GR01646	726418	7599573	39	0.008	20.9	0.002	**161**	4.9	17	59.9
GR01647	726366	7599448	19	0.004	22.2	0.002	**332**	7.9	43	94.1
GR01648	726336	7599411	40	0.009	8.3	0.001	**141**	5.2	26	51.4
GR01649	726309	7599369	26	0.006	26.7	0.003	**125**	2.9	39	**103.2**
GR01650	726292	7599347	43	0.009	387.6	0.042	**108**	10.5	48	132
GR01667	726279	7599328	39	0.008	335	0.037	**202**	10.6	32	62.8
GR01668	726250	7599293	33	0.007	385.2	0.042	11	14.6	34	70.4
GR01669	726225	7599308	16	0.003	678.1	0.074	**199**	21	96	98.5
GR01670	726206	7599288	21	0.004	54.4	0.006	91	2.4	48	**114.1**
GR01671	726190	7599330	6668	**1.436**	3263.6	**0.357**	54	**431.3**	**103**	**235.7**
GR01672	726201	7599338	7997	**1.722**	4184.3	**0.458**	53	**352.3**	77	77
GR01673	725958	7599621	106	0.023	1310.9	0.143	43	36.2	66	**140.3**
GR01674	725997	7599624	2359	0.508	1960.6	**0.214**	7	80.4	30	14.6
GR01675	726030	7599658	8245	**1.775**	4763.8	**0.521**	10	**417.4**	47	38.4

Lag Sampling

A total of 223 lag samples (composite samples of surface rock float) were collected in the northwest corner of the tenement, in areas of poor pegmatite exposure (adjacent to pegmatite outcrops), which were previously rock chip sampled by Infinity (refer ASX announcement of 18 August 2022), see **Figure 2**. The samples consisted of weathered greenstone and pegmatitic rock float. Sampling details are outlined in the JORC Table 1 in **Appendix 1**.

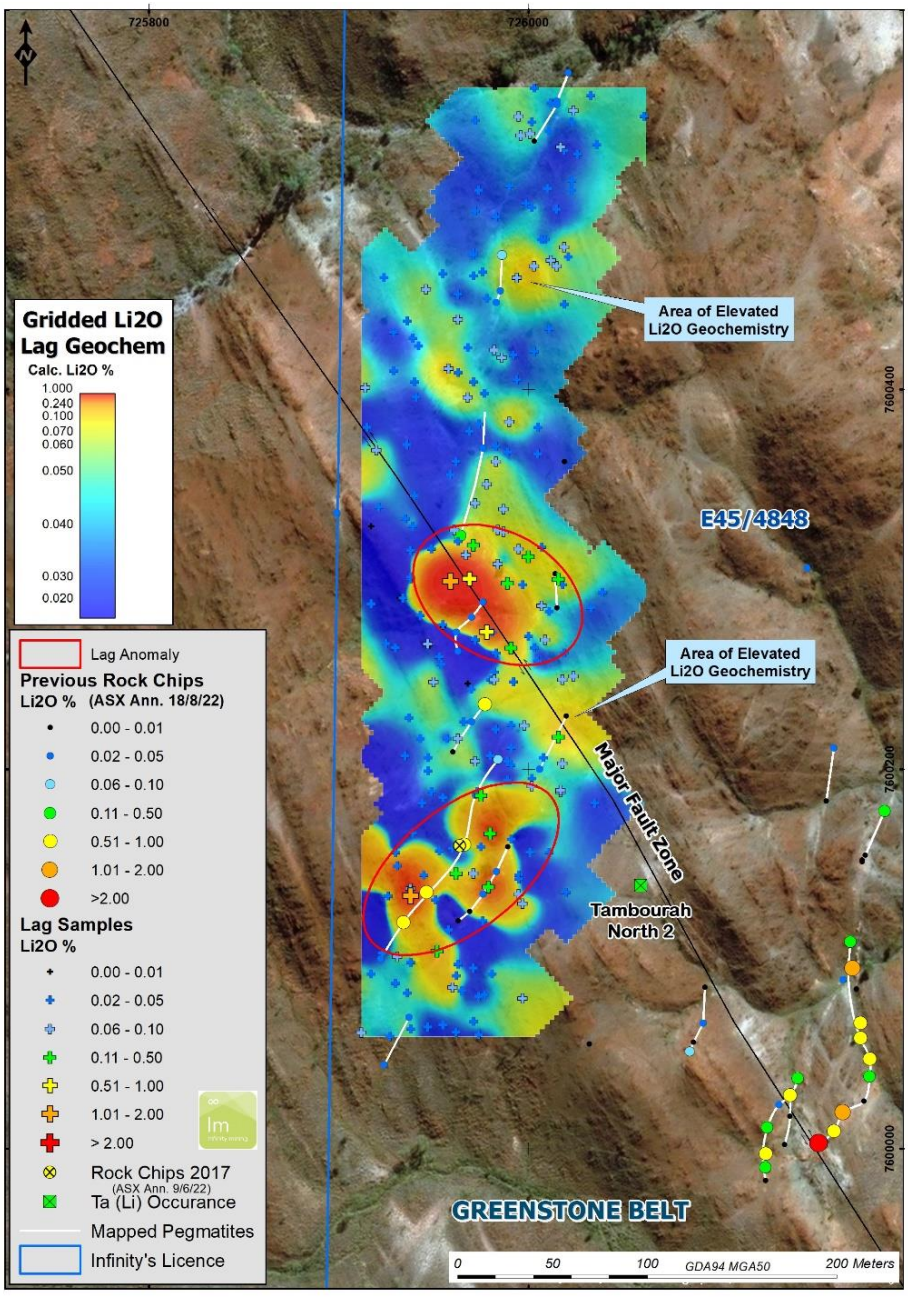

Figure 2. Location map showing Infinity lag sampling and gridded Li_2O image.

Lag sample assay results returned two samples over 1% Li_2O with a maximum of 1.182% Li_2O and 15 samples over 0.1% Li_2O, see **Table 2**. The geochemically anomalous Li_2O over 0.1% defined two areas around the known pegmatites in the southern part of sampled area, one of which lies on a major fault zone. A third weaker zone of patchy geochemically elevated Li_2O over 0.05% was identified in the northern part of the sampled area (see **Figure 2**). The lag sample assay results also returned elevated to anomalous Li-indicator (Be, Cs, Nb, Rb, Ta) geochemistry (see **Table 2**).

These results indicate that the pegmatites could be more widespread than previously thought. A more detailed analysis of these data is underway. The aim is to establish an exploration method for fingerprinting poorly exposed Li-bearing pegmatites, then apply this methodology to the wider tenement area to discover additional Li-pegmatite bodies concealed under thin colluvium and soil cover.

Table 2. Lag sample results greater than 0.1% Li_2O (*calculated values – refer JORC Table, Appendix 1).

SampleID	East	North	Li (ppm)	Li_2O (%)*	Rb (ppm)	Rb_2O (%)*	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
GR00754	725938	7600133	5489	**1.182**	3045.5	**0.333**	36	**452.4**	**289.7**	**153.2**
GR00846	725959	7600299	4872	**1.049**	2627.8	**0.287**	42	**343.9**	56.8	69.1
GR00847	725969	7600300	3939	0.848	2128.5	**0.233**	**238**	**279.6**	37.6	66.8
GR00835	725978	7600272	3732	0.803	2740.5	**0.3**	6	**134.2**	35.9	31.8
GR00772	725980	7600166	2297	0.494	2345.5	**0.257**	343	**255.3**	42.9	34.2
GR00762	725979	7600138	2092	0.45	2046.9	**0.224**	21	**412.8**	39.7	73
GR00760	725962	7600145	1618	0.348	1059.6	**0.116**	33	**187.3**	51.5	66.3
GR00827	725991	7600264	965	0.208	546	0.06	4	77.7	27.7	36.1
GR00743	725952	7600104	796	0.171	1488.5	**0.163**	7	86.4	43.9	75.4
GR00848	725989	7600298	710	0.153	764.1	0.084	3	30.1	13.6	11.5
GR00858	725971	7600318	699	0.15	744.1	0.081	22	78.3	11.1	3.9
GR00779	725975	7600186	562	0.121	853.2	0.093	20	85	33.2	57.9
GR00851	726016	7600300	546	0.118	1395.3	**0.153**	7	62.7	36.2	52.1
GR00806	726016	7600217	483	0.104	899.9	0.098	5	42.7	38.7	23.1
GR00855	726000	7600312	479	0.103	92.2	0.01	<1	23.7	3.7	1.3

Forward Plans

Infinity now has a Programme of Works in place for a total of up to 2,500 m of RC drilling, to test the depth extensions of the mapped Lithium pegmatites. Preparatory earthworks for the drilling are planned in the near future after a Heritage Survey was carried out in conjunction with the Palyku People (refer ASX announcement of 17 August 2022 – *Evidence of spodumene lithium system at Tambourah South*).

A detailed evaluation of the Lag sampling results, in conjunction with a compilation of ongoing mapping is currently underway to establish the most effective exploration methodologies to apply to the wider project area, in order to identify less obvious and concealed Li-fertile pegmatites. Infinity is also evaluating new-technology geophysical techniques, as another potential exploration tool to identify concealed extensions of known Li-fertile pegmatites and deeper concealed pegmatite bodies.

Infinity also intends to re-assay selective rock samples for the full suite of 17 Rare Earth Elements (REE), as the current geochemical results highlight strong potential for REE mineralisation, in additional to Lithium.

Joe Groot, CEO of Infinity Mining commented:

"Tambourah South is becoming a major asset for Infinity and these additional geochemical results continue to confirm this. Our technical team is looking into new geochemical and geophysical exploration methods to identify additional mineralised pegmatites concealed under thin cover. This sub-surface information, in combination with the surface geochemical and mapping data we already have, will support a drilling program to test the depth continuity of these highly mineralised pegmatite units."

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 is based on information compiled by Dr Darryn Hedger, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Hedger 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 Hedger 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 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 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Rock Chip sampling • 31 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. • Samples were collected by a qualified geologist on site. • All sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sampling process. Lag Sampling • 223 surface lag samples of weights between 1kg to 3kg were collected in a 2m radius of the sample. • Samples were collected by a field staff under direction of a qualified geochemist. • Sample sites were photographed and lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sampling process. Sampling and Analysis • Individual samples were bagged in calco bags and sent to Jennings in Perth. • Jinnings used an industry standard method for pegmatite analysis using Sodium Peroxide fusion with ICP-OES and ICP-MS detection.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• NA
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• N/A - No drilling was undertaken. • The Project is currently classed as early-stage exploration and no Mineral Resource estimating is appliable.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Rock Chips Samples • The rock chips were collected from outcrop in the field using a geological hammer. • Sampling was guided by visual mineralisation or the presence of appropriated host rocks for lithium mineralisation. Lag Samples • Surface lag (rock float) fragments up to 5cm were collected in 2m diameter circular area around the sample site and composited to make one sample between to 1-2kg. • At each site sampling the lag material was randomly selected. .
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Both Rock Chip and Lag Samples: • The entire samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing <75um. A Sodium Peroxide fusion in a Ni crucible with a HCl finish was used for digestion. An ICP-OES and ICP-MS analysis was then carried out for 20 elements including Li2O and Li indicator elements. Li2O% was calculated from Li ppm using a conversion factor of 2.153 at the lab. Measured Rb ppm values were converted to Rb_2O % using a conversion factor of 1.0936. Rock Chip Samples • Jinnings used 5 internal standards, 1 blanks and 4 repeats. • Infinity used 2 standards and 2 blanks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Acceptable levels of accuracy for these rock chips were established. Lag Samples • Jinnings used 10 internal standards, 5 blanks and 9 repeats. • Infinity used 2 standards and 2 blanks. • Acceptable levels of accuracy for these rock chips were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Samples and sample sites were documented in the field by a qualified geologist and/or trained field staff. • Photos were taken at each site • Field data were recorded in a logbook and later transferred to computer storage or collected directly into a tablet. • Sample descriptions were check against photos. • Sample locations were validated using a GIS • Li2O% was calculated by the lab from Li ppm using a conversion factor of 2.153. • Rb ppm values were converted to Rb_2O % using a conversion factor of 1.0936. • Rock chips were examined with a UV torch to determine the presence of Spodumene and other fluorescence minerals.
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.*	• All rock chips locations were record with a handheld Garmin 65 GPS with a +/- 3m to 5m accuracy. GDA94 datum and MGA zone 51 was used in. • Lag samples sample locations were recorded on a Samsung Tablet with an internal GPS with a +/- 5m accuracy. WGS 84 was used, and sample sites were later concerted to GDA94 datum and MGA zone 51 in ArcGIS.
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*	Rock Chips Samples • Data spacing and distribution was dependent on the identification of pegmatite dykes. • There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	or mineral resources Lag Samples • Data spacing was kept greater than 10m and distribution randomly around and between observed pegmatite dykes. • There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Rock Chip Sampling\ • Sampling was carried along the strike of the pegmatite dykes. Lag samples • Sampling was spread out roughly along the strike of observed pegmatite dykes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Infinity Mining staff delivered all the samples directly to Jinnings Labs for analysis. • A high degree of sample security was implemented by Infinity during the entire chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• South Tambourah is located within tenement E45/4848 held by Infinity Mining Limited. • The tenement covers an area of 3.2 sq km. • The Infinity tenement (E45/4848) is in good standing. • A Heritage Agreement with the Palyku Claimant Group is in place.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration for Lithium has been reported on E45/4848. • 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. • Nickle exploration was carried by Anglo (1969-1973). No significant mineralisation was found. • Gold exploration was carried by Altura (2012-2015), B Keilor (2001-2005), Mineral Prospectors (1986-1993), BHP (1981-1986) No significant mineralisation was found. • Altura recognised Lepidolite bearing pegmatites approx. 2.5km south of the tenement and sampling returned up to 1.38% Li2O (Trautman, 2013). Altura's focus was the granite/greenstone margin and their tenement was adjacent to E45/4848
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (or REE) pegmatites with structurally deformed Archean Greenstones, similar to the Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina lithium deposits. •

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.*
		• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high-grade cuts or any aggregation methods have been applied. • Li2O % were calculated from Li ppm values using a conversion factor of 2.153. • Rb ppm values were converted to Rb_2O % using a conversion factor of 1.0936 • A Lag Li2O% geochemical grid was generated from the lag sample locations using a Minimum Curvature algorithm to interpolated 2.5m x 2.5m Geosoft grid.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Both rock chip and lag samples were taken from surface outcrop and float and are not representative of the entire thickness of the pegmatite units. • Pegmatite units can be inhomogeneous and mineral contents can be varied.
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.*	• All maps have been inserted within the announcement. See diagrams in body of report.
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.*	• The rock chip sampling results are only a guide and are not representative across the project areas. • Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented herein. • It is uncertain that further exploration work 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.*	• No systematic data has been collected to date to assess the mineralisation, 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.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further exploration work is planned including mapping, geochemical sampling and RC drilling. • Surface geophysics is being investigated. • Refer to the main body of the announcement.