



ASX Announcement | 8 November 2023

**Infinity Mining Limited**  
ABN 73 609 482 180  
ASX Code: IMI

**Directors**

Joe Phillips

**Executive Chairman**

Joe Groot

**Chief Executive Officer**

Cameron McCall

**Non-Executive Director**

Harley Groot

**Non-Executive Director**

Dr Michael Kale

**Non-Executive Director**

Mima Wirakara

**Company Secretary**

**Contact Details**

Kings Row Office Park  
Building 01, Suite 1G  
40-52 McDougall St  
Milton QLD 4064

**Tel:** +61 7 3221 1796

## ELEVATED NICKEL RESULTS FROM RECENTLY DRILLED HILLSIDE TARGETS

**Highlights:**

- Infinity Mining completed nine (9) RC drill holes for a total of 2,278m, targeting the 2018 SkyTEM anomalies<sup>1</sup>.
- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling has returned elevated nickel, with a total of 24 intervals returning assays greater than 1,000ppm (0.1%) Ni.
- HS23RC003 reported a 135m interval (64m -199m) at 2,189ppm (0.22%) Ni and a further 95 meters interval (254m-349m) at 2,197ppm (0.22%) Ni with a Ni/Cr ratio of 1.5.
- HS23RC005 reported a 107m interval (235m-342m) at 1,727 ppm (0.17%) Ni.
- Infinity Mining are seeking a partner to progress this exciting project.

**Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI)** (the **Company** or **Infinity**) is pleased to announce the recent drilling results at their Hillside Project on tenement E45/4824.

The Hillside Project comprises four tenements (E45/4685, E45/4708, E45/4709, E45/4824) covering 397.5 km<sup>2</sup>, and is located approximately 50 km south of Marble Bar, WA. The project lies in the mineral-rich Pilbara region, which is host to copper-rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits such as Sulphur Springs and Kangaroo Caves (see **Figure 1**).

The RC drilling program totalled 2,278 meters across 9 holes, focusing on identifying concealed conductive anomalies, which may represent buried sulphide mineralisation, based on a helicopter-borne EM survey (SkyTEM) flown by Infinity in 2018.

The Pilbara region is prospective for a range of metalliferous deposits including VMS-style copper-lead-zinc mineralisation, Komatiite-hosted Nickel-sulphide deposits and shear-hosted gold deposits. Significant Lithium deposits are also present in this region (see **Figure 1**).

<sup>1</sup> ASX Announcement 2 May 2023: [Infinity Mining to commence drilling on Hillside nickel/copper/zinc targets](#)

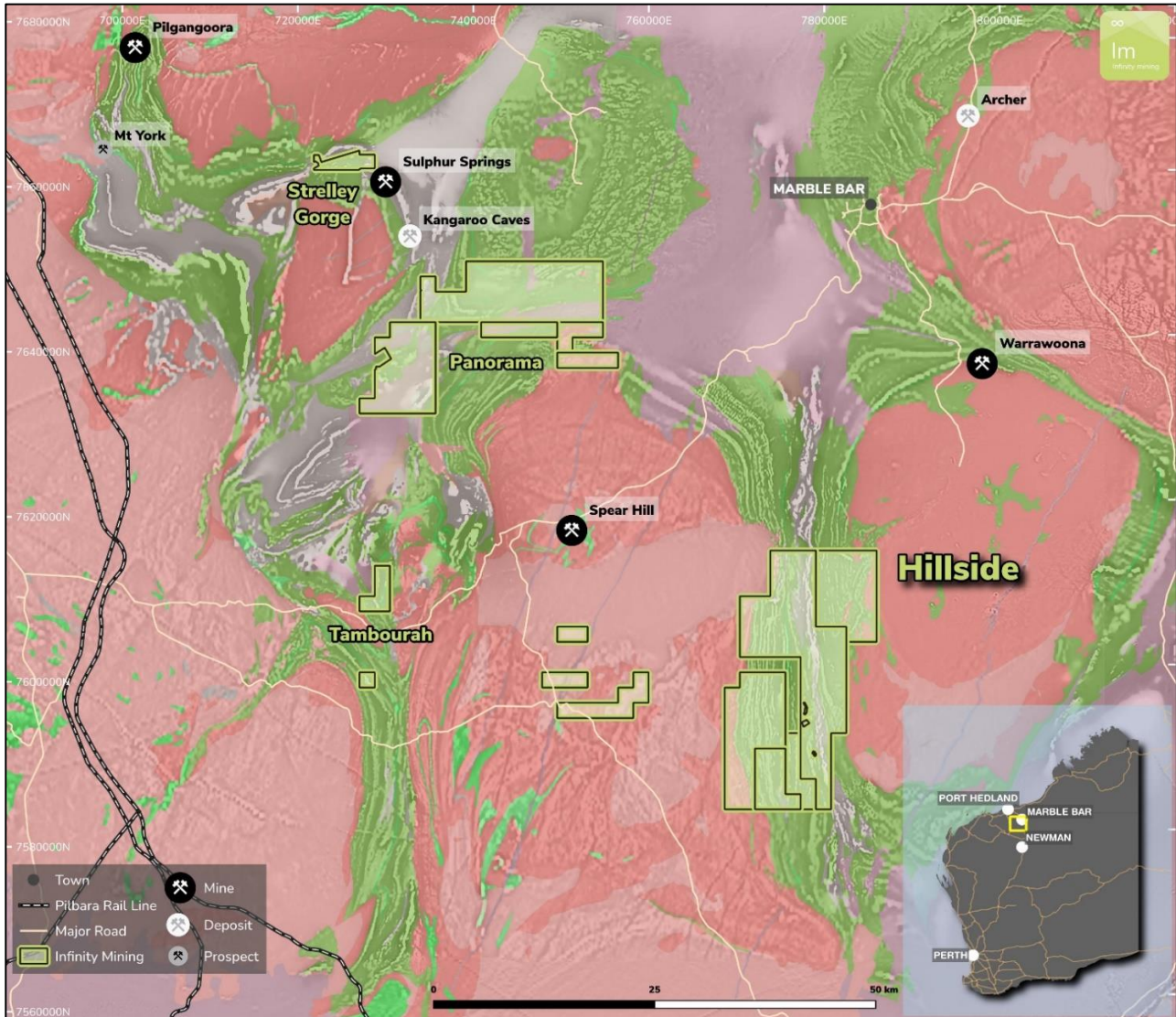


Figure 1. Infinity Pilbara Project location with new tenements over 500K GSWA Geology and greyscale RTP1VD Magnetics.

## Geological Setting

The Pilbara region is prospective for a range of metalliferous deposits including VMS-style copper-lead-zinc mineralisation, Komatiite-hosted Nickel-sulphide deposits and shear-hosted gold deposits. Significant Lithium deposits are also present in this region (see **Figure 1**).

The Hillside Project is located in the Archaean Coongan Greenstone Belt, which includes the North Star Basalt, Mount Ada Basalt, Euro Basalt, Duffer Formation and Strelley Pool Formation. The Hillside tenement package is focused along the N-S trending greenstone belt, with granite intrusions lying to the east and west.

## RC Drilling Program

### Drilling Details

A total of 9 RC drill holes were completed at Infinity’s Hillside project for a total of 2,278m. The program was designed to test surface geochemistry and previously identified SkyTEM anomalies, carried out in 2018. The drillholes have been drilled into the mafic-ultramafic complex striking in the North-South direction through the Infinity tenements of the Hillside prospect area, see **Figure 2**.

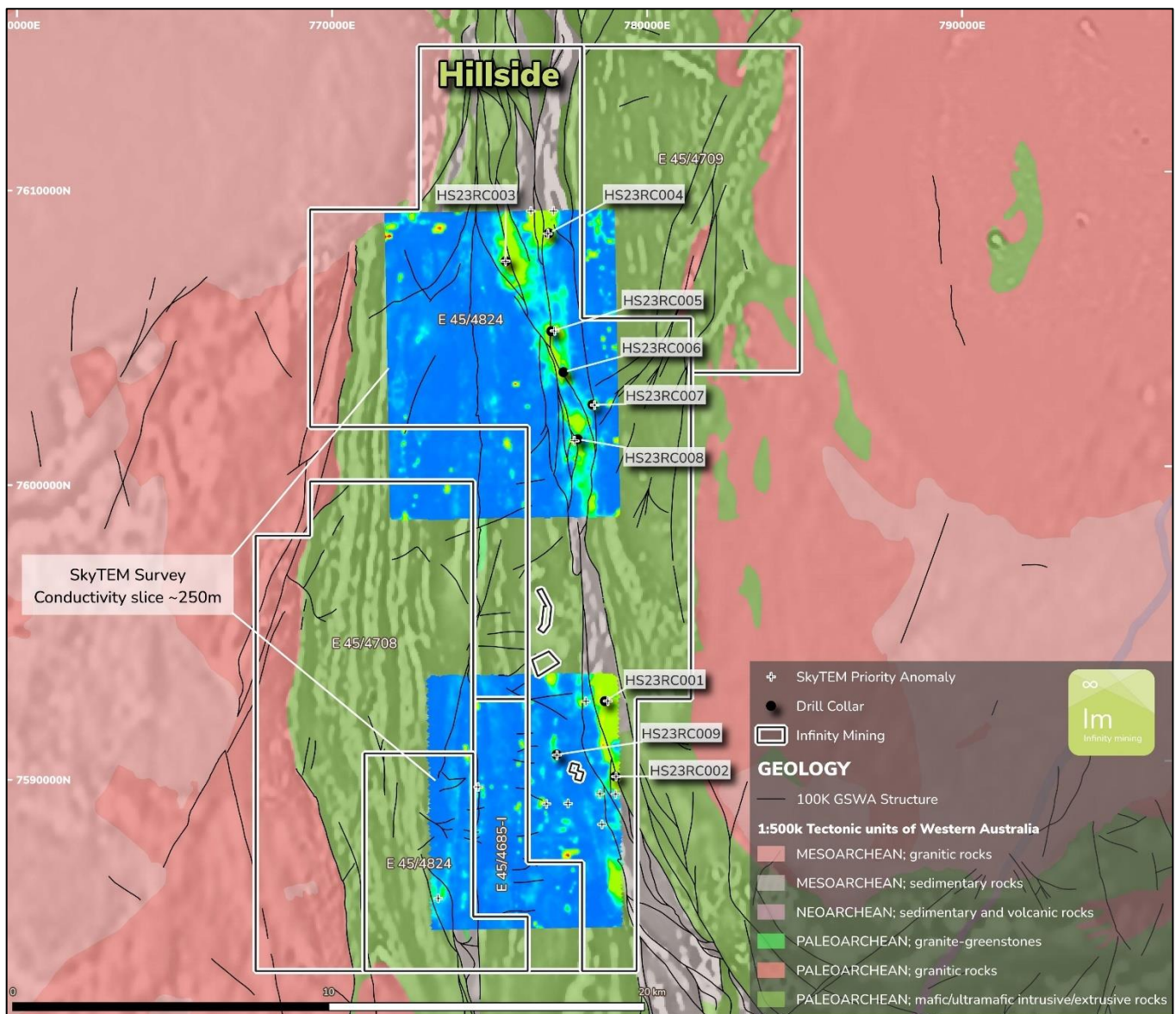


Figure 2. Hillside Tenement map showing drill hole locations for the 9 new RC hole collars over 500K GSWA Geology and greyscale RTP1VD Magnetics.



Drill hole details are provided in **Table 1**. Further details of the drilling and sampling procedures are provided in the JORC Table 1 in **Appendix 1**.

**Table 1. RC drill hole collar details**

Hole ID	East (MGA50 GDA94)	North (MGA50 GDA94)	Elevation (mRL)	Depth (m)	Collar Azimuth	Collar Dip
HS23RC001	778255	7592351	335	272	0	-90
HS23RC002	778544	7589788	358	354	93.4	-60.39
HS23RC003	775364	7607335	367	349	0	-90
HS23RC004	776749	7608263	352	188	0	-90
HS23RC005	776770	7604933	375	349	0	-90
HS23RC006	777133	7603541	354	121	0	-90
HS23RC007	778034	7602419	329	222	96.18	-58.85
HS23RC008	777547	7601255	324	246	136.73	-59.96
HS23RC009	776694	7590562	354	177	267.55	-80.06

A total of 24 intervals returned assays greater than 1,000ppm Ni, including 4 with a Ni/Cr ratio greater than 1 (see **Table 2**). Two of these intervals are greater than 100m, while another is 95m, and 4 intervals returned a Ni/Cr ratio greater than 1.

**Table 2. Nickel Intervals > 1000ppm.**

Hole ID	From	To	Thickness	Cr_ppm	Ni_ppm	Ni/Cr
<b>HS23RC003</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1802</b>	<b>2189</b>	<b>1.5</b>
HS23RC003	200	203	3	1263	1421	1.2
HS23RC003	210	230	20	1583	1187	0.8
HS23RC003	235	240	5	1707	1128	0.7
HS23RC003	247	252	5	2322	1388	0.7
<b>HS23RC003</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1640</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>1.5</b>
HS23RC004	0	52	52	2578	1761	0.7
HS23RC004	53	56	3	3954	1130	0.3
HS23RC005	26	105	79	1959	1238	0.6
HS23RC005	123	139	16	1595	2150	1.5
HS23RC005	150	164	14	5218	1643	0.3
HS23RC005	185	190	5	2380	1167	0.5
<b>HS23RC005</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2422</b>	<b>1727</b>	<b>0.8</b>
HS23RC008	10	15	5	1676	1278	0.8
HS23RC008	25	30	5	2078	1088	0.5
HS23RC008	35	80	45	2030	1182	0.6
HS23RC008	87	88	1	1529	1031	0.7
HS23RC008	89	97	8	2112	1134	0.5
HS23RC008	140	145	5	2136	1088	0.5



Hole ID	From	To	Thickness	Cr_ppm	Ni_ppm	Ni/Cr
HS23RC008	160	165	5	2166	1139	0.5
HS23RC008	170	175	5	2244	1089	0.5
HS23RC008	195	212	17	2245	1178	0.5
HS23RC008	215	217	2	2171	1078	0.5
HS23RC008	219	220	1	3518	1028	0.3

Joe Groot, CEO of Infinity Mining commented:

“This project is substantial in scale (Approximately 315 square kilometres) and encompasses a wide array of mineral targets. The most recent addition to our project data comes from the VTEM survey conducted in October 2022, which complements our earlier 2018 SkyTEM survey. This latest survey has unveiled an impressive 125 additional anomalies that warrant thorough review. This scout program focused on 9 targets generated by the 2018 SkyTEM survey. These results are encouraging but Infinity will need to identify a venture party to further explore the potential for this region.”

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

For more information please contact:

Joe Phillips  
Executive Chairman  
+61 7 3221 1796  
[communications@infinitymining.com.au](mailto:communications@infinitymining.com.au)

Investor Relations – Australia  
The Market Bull  
Hayley Corrigan  
[hayley@themarketbull.com.au](mailto:hayley@themarketbull.com.au)

#### Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Andrew Hawker, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew Hawker 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. Andrew Hawker 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 681.53km<sup>2</sup> of tenements in the East Pilbara and 13.81 km<sup>2</sup> in the Central Goldfields regions of Western Australia. The Company also has a number of pending applications in the East Pilbara totalling ~211km<sup>2</sup>. These tenements are located in highly prospective Lithium, Nickel, Copper and Gold terranes. The Company’s business strategy is to develop near-term gold targets in the Central Goldfields to support the longer-term investments needed to develop the East Pilbara tenements (Lithium, Nickel, Gold, Copper projects)



### **Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements**

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

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 9 x RC drill holes were completed by Infinity Mining Ltd in May / June 2023 at the Hillside Project, on tenement E 45/4824.</li> <li>• Holes HS23RC001 to HS23RC009 were drilled to depths ranging from 121 to 354 m for a total of 2,278 m drilled.</li> <li>• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m split samples of the drill chips, from the rig-mounted cyclone, from which a 2-3 kg split sample was collected into pre-numbered calico bags using a cone splitter.</li> <li>• The remaining bulk 1-meter samples were also collected from the cyclone in large green plastic bags and stored on site.</li> <li>• 1 metre RC split samples were collected for assay within logged zones of interest, plus 4 metre composite samples outside those logged zones of interest.</li> <li>• Drill sampling was monitored by the qualified geologist on site.</li> <li>• Samples were dispatched to Jinning Laboratory in Perth for analysis.</li> <li>• The calico bag samples were then dried, crushed and pulverised.</li> <li>• The samples were assayed by Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES &amp; ICP-MS for 48 Element Scan.</li> <li>• Gold, Platinum and Palladium was also analysed by 50g charge for low level fire assay with AAS finish.</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>• RC drilling was conducted by iDrilling using a Hydco X350 drill rig.</li> <li>• RC drilling was completed using a 5.5-inch face sampling hammer bit.</li> <li>• 2 to 6 m of PVC casing was used at each hole to protect the collar.</li> <li>• Drilling methods and equipment were to best industry standard</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample recovery and moisture content was monitored by the field geologist at the rig.</li> <li>• Recovery was estimated to be 90 to 100%, for the majority of samples collected.</li> <li>• Samples were dry and limited groundwater was encountered.</li> <li>• No bias has been found between sample recovery and grade.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological logs were completed for all drill holes by an experienced geologist.</li> <li>• The lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, grainsize, texture, alteration,</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p>veining, structure and mineralisation were recorded in excel spreadsheets at the time of drilling by an experienced geologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logs are largely qualitative in nature using company logging codes.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m split samples, from the rig-mounted cyclone, from which a 2-3kg split sample was collected into pre-numbered calico bags using a cone splitter.</li> <li>• 1 metre RC samples were collected within logged zones of interest, plus 4 metre composite samples outside those logged zones of interest.</li> <li>• No drilled intervals were left unsampled.</li> <li>• Back-up samples for every 1 m drill interval were also collected and securely stored.</li> <li>• The 4 m composite samples were collected using a manual sample spear and sent to the laboratory for analysis. If any assays from the 4 m composite samples contain anomalous assay results, these will be re-assayed at 1 m intervals.</li> <li>• A second 1m split was also collected from the cyclone in the case duplicate samples.</li> <li>• Samples were mostly dry and were stored at Infinity Mining's Hillside Camp prior to shipping.</li> <li>• Samples were then transported to Jinnings Testing laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All laboratory assaying was completed by the Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory, in Perth, WA.</li> <li>• RC drill samples submitted to the Lab were dried, crushed and pulverised and assayed by Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES &amp; ICP-MS for 48 Element Scan. Gold, Platinum and Palladium was also analysed by 50g charge for low level fire assay with AAS finish.</li> <li>• Infinity QAQC protocols were implemented.</li> <li>• QAQC samples were inserted into the sample sequence, with standards, blanks and duplicates in the ratio of approximately 1:25.</li> <li>• All QAQC samples will be evaluated when assays are received.</li> <li>• Internal laboratory repeats and QAQC samples were also reported by the Laboratory.</li> <li>• For the assays received to date, all QAQC samples fall within expected,</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standard tolerance limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No twinned drilling has been conducted.</li> <li>• Samples and sample sites were documented in the field by a qualified geologist.</li> <li>• Representative 1m samples of the drill chips were stored in chip trays.</li> <li>• Drill hole chip trays were photographed.</li> <li>• Site data were recorded on a computer in the field and later transfer to a central repository.</li> <li>• Drill hole locations were validated using a GPS.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A table of drill hole collar details is included in the report.</li> <li>• A map showing the drill hole locations is included in the body of the report.</li> <li>• Drill hole collars were collected using a hand-held Garmin GPS and coordinates are referenced to GDA94, MGA Zone 50 grid.</li> <li>• The accuracy of the drill collar locations for East and North is around 3 to 5 m error. The accuracy for elevation is higher (approximately 10 m).</li> <li>• A downhole gyro survey tool was used to take a dip and azimuth reading every 30 m depth down each hole.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.</li> <li>• The drill spacing is variable across the project.</li> <li>• Drill hole maps are included in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>• The drill holes were drilled between roughly 90 degrees to the strike of the SkyTEM conductive targets.</li> <li>• No sampling bias due to drilling orientation is known at this time.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infinity Mining staff delivered all the samples directly to Jinnings Testing laboratory for analysis.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were undertaken.</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>• The Hillside Project comprises tenements (E 45/04685, E 45/04708, E 45/04709, E 45/04824). All tenements are held in the name of Infinity Mining Limited.</li> <li>• The Hillside Project is located approximately 45 km SW of Marble Bar in the East Pilbara Mineral Field of Western Australia. Port Hedland is the nearest port to the project area, located approximately 175 km NW of the Hillside project area.</li> <li>• All tenements are in good standing.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hillside Project has been previously explored by various companies such as Great Southern Mining in 1984, Barcome Limited in 1993 and Haoma Mining in 2010. Details of these programs are included in the Infinity Prospectus dated 28 October 2021.</li> <li>• Historical rock chip sampling was focused along a mapped outcropping gossan, some 14 km in strike length, which shows strong potential for significant copper mineralisation. Surface rock chip samples with abundant malachite returned up to 18.86% Cu.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hillside Project is located in the Archaean Coongan greenstone belt, which includes the North Star Basalt, Mount Ada Basalt, Euro Basalt, Duffer Formation and Strelley Pool Formation. The tenement package is focused on the greenstone belt, with granite intrusives lying to the east and west.</li> <li>• The SW of the area is dominated by tholeiitic metabasalts and metadolerites. There is a complex of felsic volcanics, metasediments with high-Mg basalts and komatiites.</li> <li>• The Hillside area features complex zones of shearing and has a major fault zone running down the centre of the tenements. The fault zone trends north to south, is believed to be vertical in strike-slip/ oblique-slip fault orientation and is predominantly in sheared mafics to ultramafic rocks.</li> <li>• The Hillside area is prospective for a range of metalliferous deposits including VMS style copper mineralization, Komatiite-hosted Nickel-sulphide deposits and shear-hosted gold deposits.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<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>• See Table in Body of Report.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<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> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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>• The drill holes were drilled between roughly 90 degrees to the strike of the SkyTEM conductive targets.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<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>
Balanced reporting	<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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the main body of the announcement.</li> </ul>