ASX Announcement

Released 22 September 2025

Infini resources

Reynolds Lake Field Program Expanded to Target New EM Anomalies

- **First modern airborne time domain electromagnetic survey completed over Infini's 100% owned Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project, comprising 456 line km covering highly prospective tenure in the Athabasca Region of Saskatchewan, Canada.**
- **Multiple >10 km long conductors coincident with radiometric anomalies and uranium-in-lake sediments identified along key structural corridors, indicating potential for shallow unconformity-style uranium mineralisation.**
- **Ongoing field program at Reynolds Lake expanded to include new targets identified at Reitenbach Lake, with the aim of defining targets for a potential drill program in 2026.**
- **Fieldwork at Reynolds Lake has so far encountered highly anomalous radioactive boulders and exposed bedrock, with 59 samples exceeding scintillometer readings of 1,000 cps up to a maximum value of 9,700 cps[1].**
- **All samples to be sent to ALS for geochemical analysis, with assay results expected in Q4 CY 2025.**
- **Field program at Reynolds and Reitenbach complementary to Infini's aggressive uranium exploration strategy, with Phase 2 drilling currently underway at the highly prospective Portland Creek Uranium Project.**

Infini Resources Limited (ASX:I88) ("Infini" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the expansion of its ongoing field program at the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project, following interpretation of the first modern airborne electromagnetic survey at the adjacent Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project. This strategic step positions the Company to define potential drill targets across both properties ahead of a planned maiden drill program.

Airborne EM Survey of Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project

Infini completed 456 line km of time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey over the Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project, representing the first exploration activities across the project since the 1970s. The survey was flown at a combination of 200 m and 400 m line spacings, providing high-resolution data capable of detecting conductive horizons beneath glacial overburden. Advances in survey technology since the historical work enable greater penetration and spatial resolution, significantly enhancing Infini's ability to assess the project's uranium prospectivity.

The Company engaged geophysicists Resource Potentials to interpret the Reitenbach Lake dataset. Interpretation of the TDEM data has identified **multiple >10 km long significant, parallel bedrock conductors across the project area**. These conductors are spatially associated with magnetic lows, consistent with graphitic metasedimentary packages within the Wollaston Domain, intersected by N-S

1. Cautionary Statement: In relation to handheld scintillometer readings, the Company cautions that measurements of radioactivity from scintillometer readings are preliminary in nature and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. While scintillometers confirm the presence of radioactivity, it does not accurately determine elemental uranium concentrations and can also be influenced by the presence of thorium and potassium.

oriented cross-cutting fault structures and adjacent to the Needle Falls Shear Zone Graphite is considered an important reductant in the precipitation of uranium and its presence is a hallmark of unconformity-style mineralisation within the Athabasca Basin.

Regional radiometric datasets were also reviewed in conjunction with the TDEM results. The analysis highlights the coincidence of uranium radiometric anomalies with the mapped EM conductors across the project. This spatial correlation suggests the potential for near-surface uranium mineralisation associated with graphitic shear zones inferred from the survey.

The Reitenbach Lake Project is situated along the Needle Falls Shear Zone at the outboard margin of the Athabasca Basin, where the Wollaston Domain and Peter Lake Domain converge at surface. Interpretation of the TDEM data suggests that many of the conductors are shallow and steeply dipping. **This shallow structural setting contrasts with several of the Basin's largest uranium deposits, such as Cigar Lake (~480 m below surface[5]) and McArthur River (~530 m below surface[6]), underscoring the potential for a near-surface uranium discovery at both Reynolds and Reitenbach Lake Projects.**

Infini's Chief Executive Officer, Rohan Bone, said: *"The field program at Reynolds Lake is delivering extremely promising early results, and by extending this work into Reitenbach Lake we are accelerating the systematic evaluation of two highly prospective projects in parallel. With shallow conductors, coincident radiometric anomalies, and confirmed surface alteration, both projects present compelling potential as we build towards defining high-priority Uranium drill targets in one of the world's premier uranium mining jurisdictions."*

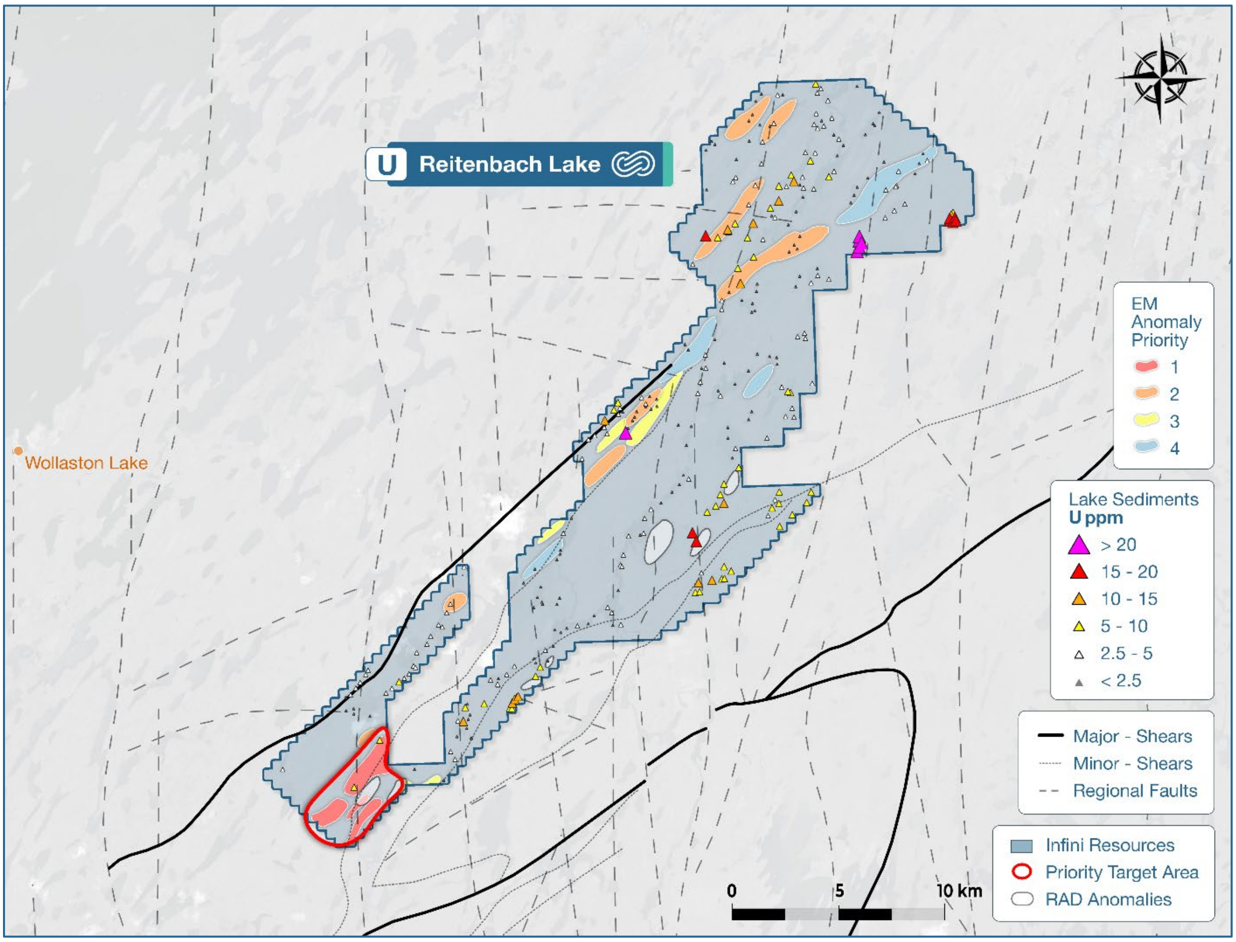

Figure 1: Overview of priority target area of Reitenbach Lake field program relative to significant EM anomalism, interpreted structures, radiometric anomalism and lake sediment geochemistry. Note coincidence of EM targets with interpreted shears, N-S faults and radiometric anomalism.

Next steps at the Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project

Based on these highly prospective results, the Company has elected to expand the field program already underway at Reynolds Lake to also include the priority targets identified at the Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project. This extended program will systematically evaluate the priority target area illustrated in Figure 1, ground-truthing anomalies identified in the geophysical interpretation and refining geological models to advance towards potential drill targeting.

The scope of work being conducted during the field program includes:

- Soil sampling on systematic grids across anomaly zones;
- Rock chip sampling of outcropping uranium-bearing lithologies and glacial boulders;
- Geological mapping to confirm shear zones and fault structures;
- Using portable XRF devices (pXRF) in the field to guide the fieldwork programs; and
- Submitting samples for laboratory analysis using industry-standard methods for uranium and pathfinder elements.

The field program is expected to be completed in September 2025, with assay results anticipated in Q4 CY2025.

Update on the field program at Reynolds Lake

Infini's maiden field program at the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project is progressing strongly, with systematic sampling and mapping well advanced across key target areas. To date, the team has collected 690 soil samples and 124 rock samples, establishing a significant geochemical dataset to support geological interpretation and future drill targeting.

Initial geological observations confirm that the property is underlain by lithologies consistent with regional mapping and that a well-developed northeast–southwest foliation is evident throughout much of the property, aligning with regional structural trends. Localised magnetite and hematite have been observed along with areas of moderate silica alteration, indicative of hydrothermal alteration confirming the highly prospective exploration areas. **59 locations were noted to record scintillometer readings exceeding 1,000 counts per second with a maximum of 9,700 counts per second[1].** These features are consistent with the types of alteration and structural controls known to influence uranium mineralisation in the Athabasca Basin region.

Cautionary Statement: In relation to handheld scintillometer readings, the Company cautions that measurements of radioactivity from scintillometer readings are preliminary in nature and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. While scintillometers confirm the presence of radioactivity, it does not accurately determine elemental uranium concentrations and can also be influenced by the presence of thorium and potassium.

Figure 2: Field team on site at Reitenbach Lake mapping and using the RS-125 Scintillometer to gather and assess the radioactive readings, 59 locations were noted to record scintillometer readings exceeding 1,000 counts per second with a maximum of 9,700 counts per second[1], indicating significant localized radioactivity.

References

2. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Commencement of Maiden Field Program at Reynolds Lake Uranium Project*, 9 September 2025.
3. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Further Priority Targets Identified at Reynolds Lake Uranium Project*, 20 August 2025.
4. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Infini to Acquire Major Footprint in Athabasca Basin*, 25 February 2025.
5. Cameco website, Cigar Lake Operations, https://www.cameco.com/businesses/uranium-operations/canada/cigar-lake, accessed 23rd July 2025.
6. Cameco website, McArthur River / Key Lake Operations, https://www.cameco.com/businesses/uranium-operations/canada/mcarthur-river-key-lake, accessed 23rd July 2025.

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Release authorised by the Board of Infini Resources Ltd.

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About Reynolds Lake & Reitenbach Lake

The Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake Uranium Projects collectively comprise 19 mineral claims covering a total footprint of 677 km² on the eastern outboard margin of the Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan. The projects are contiguous, with Reynolds Lake consisting of 12 claims (386 km²) and Reitenbach Lake consisting of 7 claims (291 km²) adjoining its northern boundary.

The properties are underlain by Archean to Paleoproterozoic metamorphic and igneous rocks and are bisected by the crustal-scale Needle Falls Shear Zone, a major structural corridor separating the Wollaston Domain to the west from the Peter Lake Domain to the east. The Wollaston Domain is dominated by Paleoproterozoic siliciclastic metasediments including paragneiss, quartzite, and calc-silicate units, while the Peter Lake Domain contains Archean to Paleoproterozoic granitoid gneisses and supracrustal rocks. Both domains are strongly deformed and metamorphosed, with northeast-trending isoclinal folding and later cross-cutting north–south fault systems that provide structural complexity and potential pathways for hydrothermal fluid flow.

Graphitic schists and gneisses — key lithologies known to host unconformity-associated uranium mineralisation — have been identified within the project area. These are spatially associated with electromagnetic conductors, radiometric anomalies, and elevated uranium-in-lake sediment geochemistry. Regionally, the geological setting is considered analogous to uranium systems at Eagle Point and Rabbit Lake, where mineralisation occurs along graphitic shear zones at the boundary between Wollaston metasediments and granitoid basement.

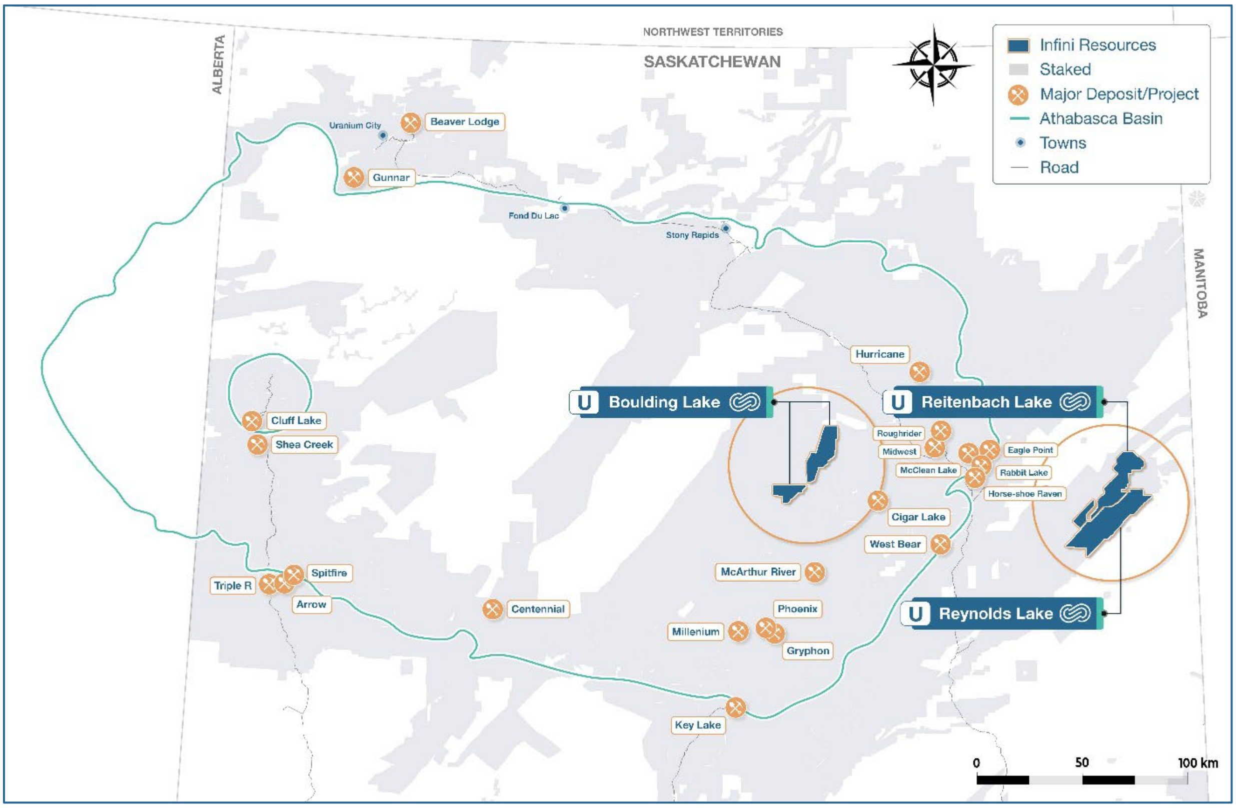

Figure 3: Location of the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and Reitenbach Uranium Project relative to the world-renowned Athabasca Basin, synonymous with high-grade uranium deposits, and in close proximity to existing operations, access and infrastructure.

About Infini Resources Ltd (ASX: I88)

Infini Resources Ltd is an Australian energy metals company focused on mineral exploration in Canada and Western Australia for uranium and lithium. The company has a diversified and highly prospective portfolio of assets that includes greenfield and more advanced brownfield projects. The company's mission is to increase shareholder wealth through exploration growth and mine development.

JOR 2012 Mineral Resource Deposit	JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes and Grade
Des Herbiers (U)	Inferred Combined Resource	162 Mt @ 123ppm U_3O_8 (43.95mlb)

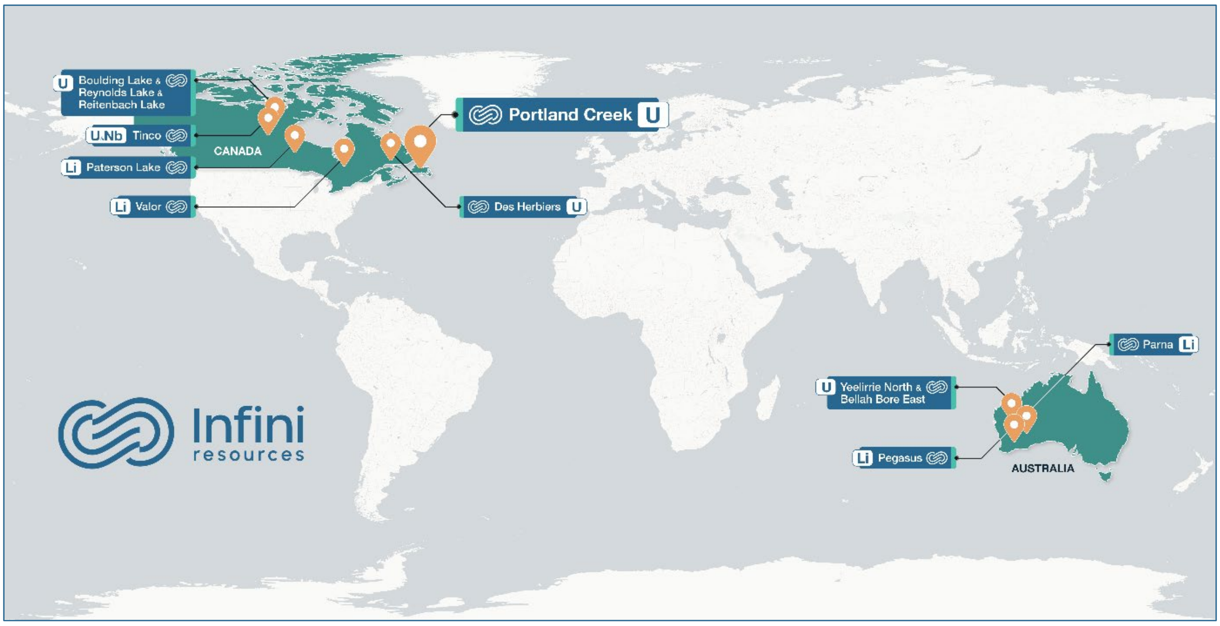

Figure 4: Overview of Infini's portfolio of projects and global footprint.

Competent Person & Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results for the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and evaluated by Mark Couzens, Principal Geologist of the Company who is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr. Couzens has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration, and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr. Couzens consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and the Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project.

This announcement contains information on the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and the Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 25 February 2025, 31 March 2025, 24 July 2025, 20 August 2025 and 9 September reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

This announcement contains information regarding the Des Herbiers Mineral Resources Estimate extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 30 November 2023 and released to the ASX market announcements platform on 10 January 2024, reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Infini Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Infini Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix

Table 1: Scintillometer readings (greater than 1,000 counts per second) of samples taken to date during the ongoing field program at the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project.

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Scintillometer Reading (cps)[1]
25RNJG001	619445	6416518	451	1,240
25RNJG002	619364	6416381	444	1,200
25RNJG004	619771	6415847	429	1,200
25RNJG008	619984	6416156	427	1,500
25RNCF002	619730	6416592	409	1,070
25RNCF004	619744	6416185	399	1,500
25RNCF008	620037	6416380	396	1,137
25RNBP004	620154	6416667	Not available	1,140
25RNBP005	620450	6416270	Not available	1,210
25RNGG008	618888	6416389	415	1,038
25RNGG010	619148	6415773	418	1,025
25RNGG011	619139	6415746	412	1,266
25RNGG012	619023	6415730	421	1,739
25RNJG021	620664	6417733	440	2,168
25RNJG025	621400	6418249	419	1,377
25RNJG027	621564	6418468	416	1,509
25RNJG031	620599	6417982	433	1,400
25RNCF010	620594	6416809	408	3,685
25RNCF011	620719	6416794	400	1,046
25RNCF015	621060	6417162	397	2,162
25RNCF017	621220	6417230	393	1,700
25RNCF018	621093	6417356	400	1,700
25RNBP023	618950	6415403	Not available	1,570
25RNGG017	618615	6415295	398	1,106
25RNGG018	618392	6415100	399	1,177
25RNGG019	618220	6415043	405	1,314
25RNGG025	617577	6415495	409	5,287
25RNJG035	620179	6418260	451	1,167
25RNJG037	620757	6418393	421	9,700
25RNJG038	620911	6418434	425	1,700

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Scintillometer Reading (cps)[1]
25RNJG039	621044	6418830	428	1,300
25RNGG32	622029	6420000	409	1,027
25RNGG36	621436	6420190	417	2,121
25RNGG38	621198	6419951	413	2,338
25RNGG40	621519	6419621	395	1,120
25RNGG41	621766	6419534	395	1,127
25RNGG45	622029	6419737	391	1,020
25RNBP042	622468	6417875	Not available	2,730
25RNJG042	622351	6420337	429	1,134
25RNJG043	622279	6420354	436	2,845
25RNJG048	622111	6420969	438	1,100
25RNJG049	622085	6421189	428	2,900
25RNJG053	622395	6420898	426	1,100
25RNCF031	623191	6421929	377	1,085
25RNCF032	623253	6422042	376	1,042
25RNGG45B	623752	6419460	375	1,200
25RNGG56	623772	6419624	371	1,073
25RNBP048	623767	6419511	Not available	1,400
25RNBP049	624440	6419326	Not available	2,100
25RNBP054	625171	6419908	Not available	1,300
25RNBP055	624495	6420873	Not available	3,000
25RNCF042	624439	6417961	373	1,050
25RNGG059	620666	6418437	398	1,650
25RNGG060	620463	6418370	416	1,418
25RNJG069	620747	6418396	Not available	3,300
25RNJG070	620739	6418341	Not available	2,500
25RNJG071	620669	6418254	Not available	2,300
25RNJG072	620464	6418356	458	7,000
25RNCF047	624912	6425506	391	2,000

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	• Mapping and Prospecting Samples Mapping and prospecting include both select grab samples and lithological geochemical (LGC) grab samples. Select samples are guided by a handheld scintillometer (RS-125 Super-SPEC), targeting anomalous readings greater than 400 cps. LGC samples are prioritized based on lithology, alteration, and mineralization, consistent with industry standards. For both sampling types, UTM coordinates, sample site details, and lithology/alteration/mineralization descriptions are collected and stored digitally. • Soil Samples Soil samples are collected on a predefined grid with NE/SW-oriented lines spaced 200 m apart, and sample stations spaced 100 m along each line. Traditional C-horizon soils are collected where possible; if the C-horizon is absent, B-horizon samples are taken instead. For each soil sample, coordinates, site details, and soil horizon are recorded digitally.
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.).	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
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.	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
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.	• Soil samples were prepared using ALS method PREP-41, which involves drying and sieving to -180 µm (-80 mesh). The samples were then analyzed using ME-MS41L, an aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS multi-element analysis. This partial digestion method is particularly suited to near-surface soils and is effective for detecting pathfinder and trace elements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Rock samples were prepared using ALS method PREP-31, where samples are crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, a ~250 g split is taken, and the split is pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. Analytical work was completed with ME-MS61L, a four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS multi-element analysis. For selected samples—particularly those containing quartz veins, flooded textures, or fine-grained disseminated sulphides—an additional gold assay was carried out using Au-AA23, a 30 g fire assay with AAS finish. The four-acid digestion provides a near-total digestion for most silicate, oxide, and sulphide minerals, while fire assay is considered the most reliable technique for gold determination.
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.	• No quality control procedures (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates were added to the samples submitted due to the exploratory nature of the sample types. Normal lab QAQC insertions will be performed by ALS Global, an ISO-certified lab in Sudbury, Ontario.
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.	• All sample sites and relevant data regarding the site, material sampled and Lith, Alt and Mineralization are recorded by the geologist and stored in a database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Not applicable as no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves are reported. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	• Soil samples lines and stations were planned to be directly down ice, NW of EM conductors identified in the earlier survey. The details of that survey are reviewed in the earlier press release.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were within the contractors' possession with a strong chain of custody protocol. They have been shipped in sealed and manifested sample bags and delivered by a bonded courier to ALS Global in Sudbury, Ontario, an ISO certified lab.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not applicable

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 the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Reynolds Lake Uranium Project comprises twelve mineral claims (MC00016423 - MC00016434). The company acquired the project in 2025 (100% ownership) and is not aware of any royalties existing on the claims or impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. • The Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project comprises seven mineral claims (MC00018042 - MC00018048). The company acquired the project in 2025 (100% ownership) and is not aware of any royalties existing on the claims or impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. • The claims are currently live and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical exploration data is available through the Canadian Geological Society's portal.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The target uranium deposit type remains uncertain at this early stage of exploration but may include high-grade unconformity-style deposits (e.g., Cigar Lake and McClean Lake in Saskatchewan) or structurally controlled albitite-type deposits (also referred to as shear zone-hosted uranium).
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	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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	• 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.	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
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.	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report. No significant discovery is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Not applicable. No geochemical sampling is being reported. Count Per Second, CPS, values are not absolute concentrations of uranium or thorium; instead, they are a qualitative measure of radioactivity that can be used to identify anomalous zones, prioritize sampling, or guide mapping. While CPS can suggest areas of elevated radiometric response, it is not a direct substitute for laboratory assay.
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 meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.
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.	• This current preliminary field work will identify any key target areas considered for further geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and potentially drill testing. • Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report.