# ASX Announcement

**Released 26 November 2025**

# Completion of Phase 2 Field Program at Reynolds Lake & Reitenbach Lake

**Phase 2 fieldwork completed across Reitenbach and Reynolds Lake, delivering an encouraging extent of anomalous radioactivity and defining multiple high-priority targets.**

**The uraninite[1] showing at Reitenbach Lake is emerging as a key target, in view of the proximity to outcropping graphitic metasediments and a prominent EM conductor, coupled with extensive anomalous radioactivity.**

**Consistently high levels of surficial radioactivity associated with a shear corridor at Reitenbach Lake confirm this as a compelling target, while follow-up at Reynolds Lake identified additional anomalous zones with outcrop and float samples returning elevated readings.**

**35 rock samples from Phase 2 have been submitted to a commercial laboratory, adding to the 773 soil and 148 rock samples from Phase 1–which included scintillometer readings of up to 65,550 cps[2].**

**Phase 1 assay results are expected later in Q4 CY2025, with Phase 2 assay results due in Q1 CY2026. These results, combined with structural and geophysical data, will underpin drill targeting for a 2026 maiden drill campaign.**

**Continued exploration at Reynolds and Reitenbach complementary to Infini's aggressive uranium exploration strategy, with Phase 2 drilling currently ongoing at the highly prospective Portland Creek Uranium Project.**

**Infini Resources Limited (ASX:I88) ("Infini" or the "Company")** is pleased to report the successful completion of the Phase 2 field program at its 100%-owned Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake Uranium Projects in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Phase 2 focused on detailed geological mapping, follow-up sampling of untested Phase 1 anomalies, and refined modelling of priority structural corridors, with particular emphasis on the uraninite showing at Reitenbach Lake. The program has strengthened the geological model, confirmed additional prospective areas of elevated radioactivity, and advanced drill-target definition ahead of receipt of Phase 1 laboratory assays expected later in Q4 CY2025.

[1] Cautionary Statement: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrates or grades are the factor of principal exonymic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of uranium minerals, including uraninite, is based on field observations and scintillometer readings only. Refer to the Cautionary Statement.

[2] 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.

**Infini's Chief Executive Officer, Rohan Bone, said:** *"Phase 2 has delivered exactly what we had hoped for – multiple zones of strong radioactivity, compelling structural settings, and alteration signatures consistent with uranium-bearing systems. The confirmed uraninite showing at Reitenbach, together with the scale and intensity of the surrounding EM targets, strongly indicates the potential for a significant uranium system, and the consistency of results across both projects puts us in an excellent position as we eagerly await assay results from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 field programs.*

*We are rapidly building momentum in the Athabasca region, and with drilling on the horizon in 2026, Infini is positioning itself for what could be a truly transformational exploration year. We are moving aggressively, we are targeting smartly, and we are firmly focused on our strategy of finding the next high-impact uranium discovery."*

## Phase 2 Field Program Results

Phase 2 focused on refining structural and geological models across both projects while following up untested priority EM conductors and radiometric anomalies. It was noted that exposure across the region is limited due to glacial cover and low-lying wetlands; topographic highs are typically syenogranite and non-magnetic monzonite orthogneiss structurally interleaved with recessive graphite bearing gneissic-metasediments.

The uraninite showing at Reitenbach Lake emerged as the most immediately compelling uranium target within Infini's Athabasca Basin portfolio, characterised by strongly deformed syenogranitic orthogneiss, paragneiss and quartz-monzonite-orthogneiss, with multiple zones of fracture-hosted radioactivity in outcrop and distal float. Locally, the dominant structural fabric is steeply dipping and strikes NE-SW, mirroring the high-priority EM conductors identified in the 2025 Xcite Survey and aligning subparallel to the regional NE-oriented Needle Falls Shear Zone and multiple N-S-oriented magnetic breaks interpreted across the property. At the showing, uraninite occurs along foliation-parallel fractures within syenogranitic orthogneiss, accompanied by a fine grain yellow-greenish radioactive mineral possibly carnotite or another secondary uranium bearing mineral[1]. Thin section analysis is currently under way to identify the uranium bearing species with results expected later in Q4 CY2025.

During the Phase 2 field program, additional scintillometer responses, including 4,700 cps in outcrop 30m along strike from the showing and up to 9,800 cps[2] in paragneissic float approximately 400 m along strike from the showing, demonstrate that the mineralisation footprint extends beyond the initial discovery outcrop. North east of the uraninite showing at Reitenbach Lake are graphitic paragneiss with a thin pegmatitic dyke running within the zone; the pegmatite is slightly boudinaged with consistent scintillometer readings of ~8,000 cps[2] observed in this zone. Many zones of anomalous radioactivity (3,000-5,000 cps[2]) occur in outcrop associated with priority EM conductors.

A total of 35 rock samples were collected across both projects during Phase 2, complementing the larger Phase 1 datasets. All samples have now been submitted to ALS Laboratories for multi-element analysis and mineralogical confirmation.

## Cautionary Statements

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrates or grades are the factor of principal exonymic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations The presence of uranium minerals, including uraninite, is based on field observations and scintillometer readings only. These indicators are preliminary in nature and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis. The identification of uranium mineralisation remains conceptual until confirmed through geochemical assay and mineralogical reporting from accredited laboratories.

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.

## Next Steps

Assay results for all Phase 1 samples are expected later in Q4 CY2025 while assay results for Phase 2 samples can be expected in Q1 CY2026. Once all assay results are in hand, the data will be integrated with structural mapping and geophysical datasets to rank, refine and plan priority drill targets.

In parallel, Infini is engaging with representatives of Ya'thi Néné Lands and Resources (YNLR), a non-profit organisation representing the Athabasca Basin First Nations communities including Wollaston Lake, while government permitting processes are also underway to support a potential maiden drill campaign in H1 CY2026.

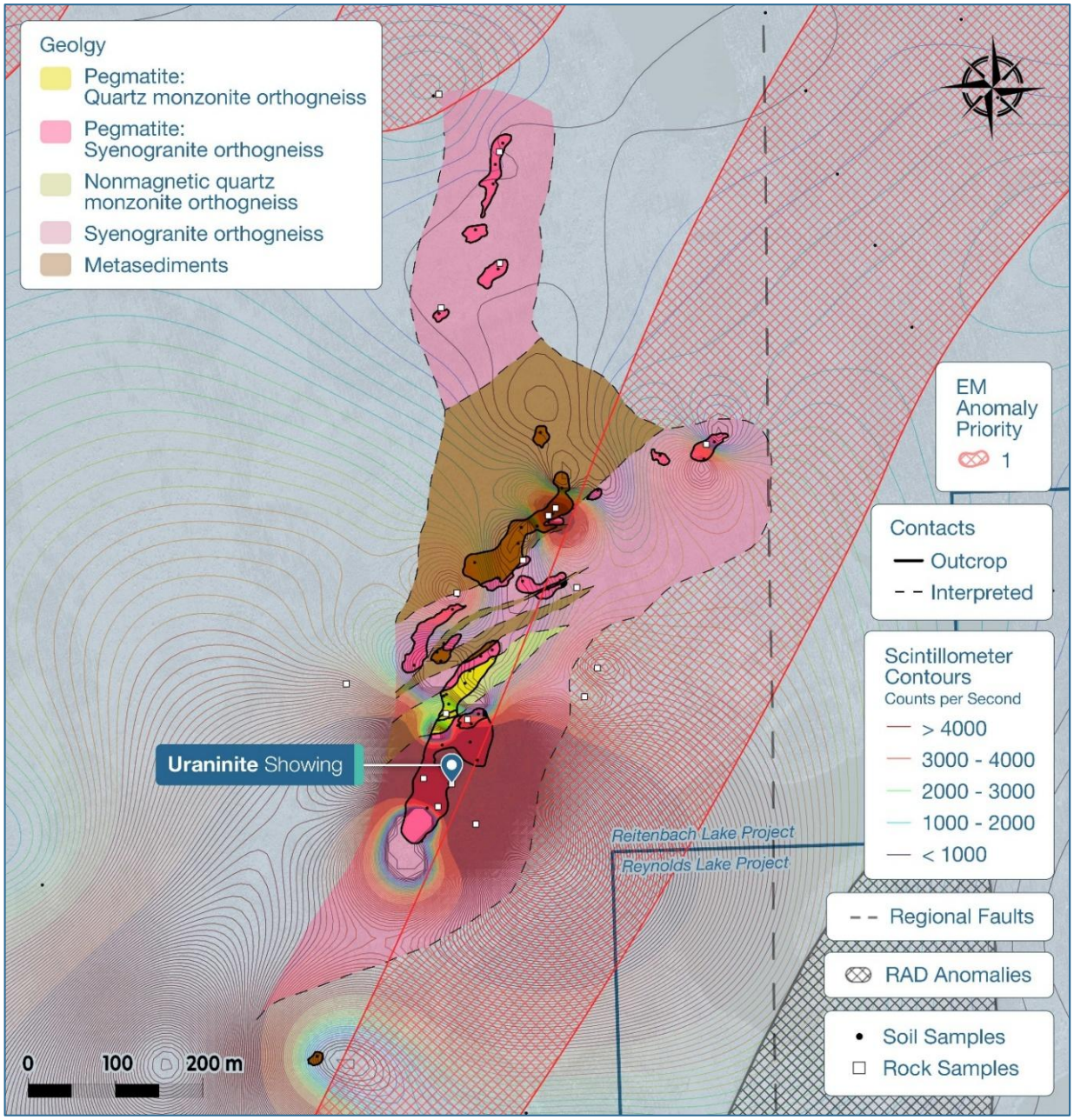


***Figure 1: Geological map of the uraninite showing at Reitenbach Lake demonstrating confluence of the uraninite showing with elevated radiometric readings and large EM anomalies.***

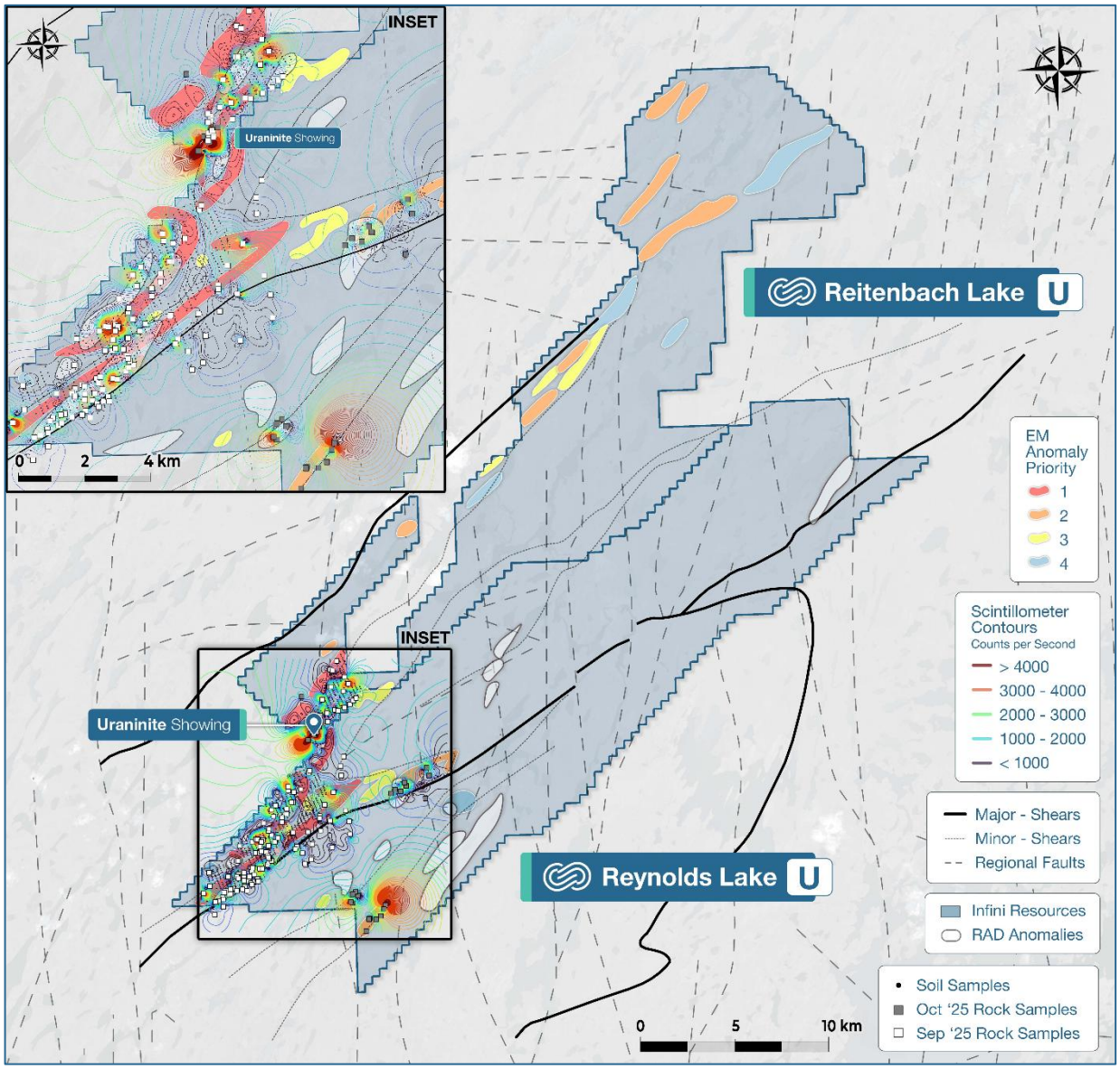


***Figure 2: Results from the combined Phase 1 and Phase 2 field programs at Reynolds and Reitenbach Lake projects highlighting coincidence of scintillometer readings[2] heatmap with EM anomalies, R AD anomalies and key interpreted geological structures.***

[END]

Release authorised by the Board of Infini Resources Ltd.

## Contacts

Rohan Bone
Chief Executive Officer
E: info@infiniresources.com.au

## 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 samples. 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.

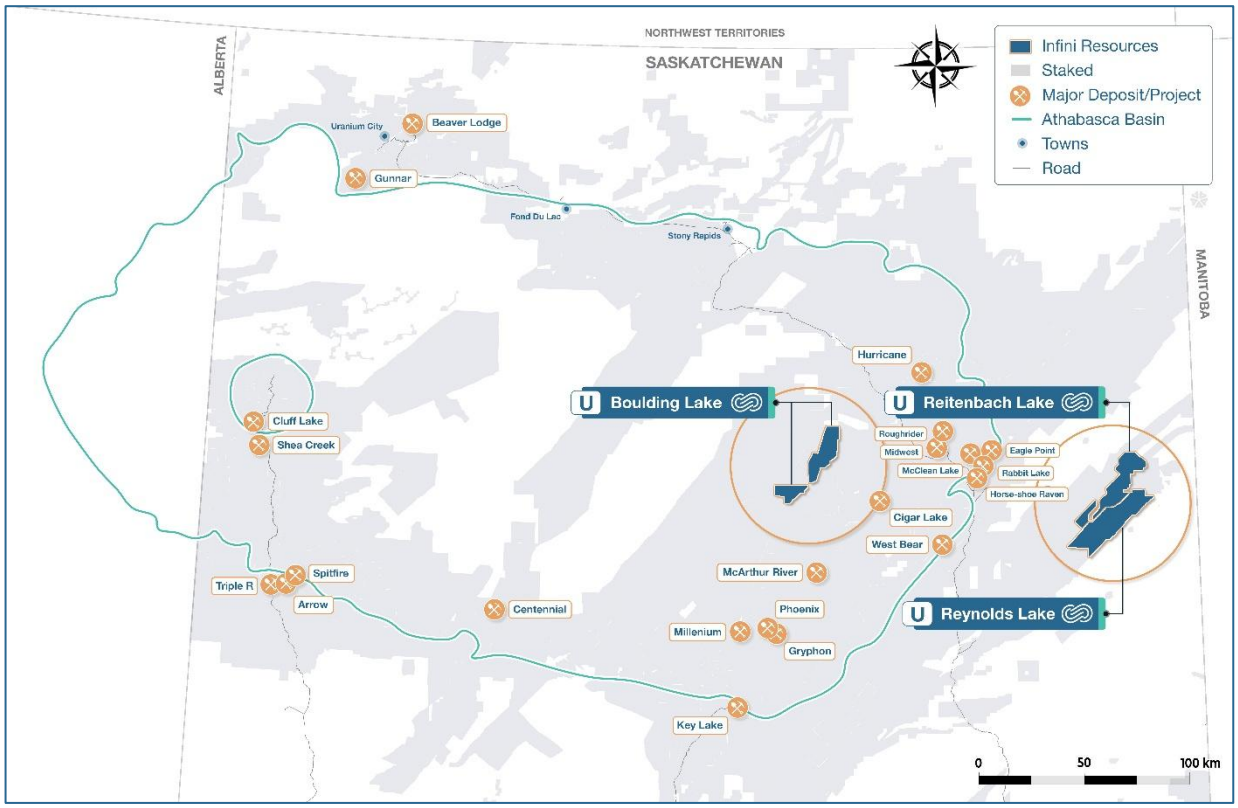


***Figure 3: Location of the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and Reitenbach Uranium Project relative to the world-renowned Athabasca Basin, synonymous with high-grade uranium deposits, and in close proximity to existing operations, access and infrastructure.***

## 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.

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

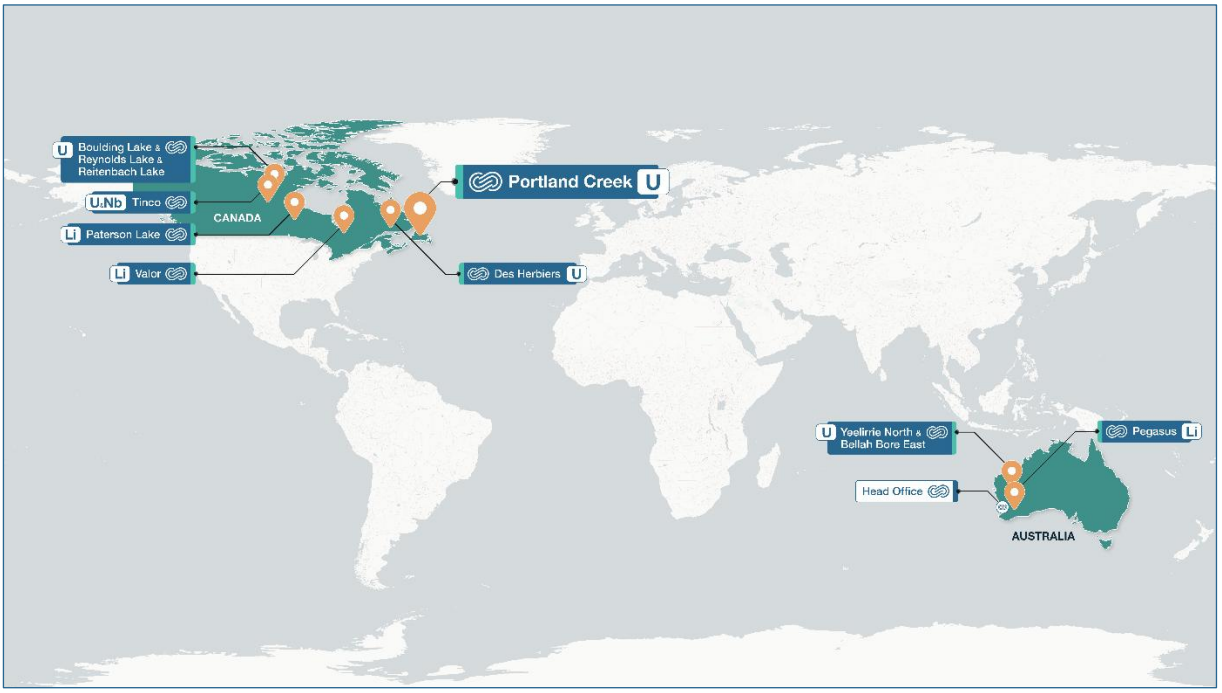


***Figure 4: Overview of Infini's portfolio of projects and global footprint.***

## 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, 9 September 2025, 22 September 2025, 2 October 2025 and 3 October 2025 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 during the field program at Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake.***

| Station # | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Scintillometer Reading (cps) [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **K665651** | 623430 | 6424004 | 381 | 18,000 |
| **25RNSI005** | 623162 | 6423677 | 385 | 9,700 |
| **25RNSI309** | 627268 | 6414879 | Not available | 5,100 |
| **25SBRN006** | 623305 | 6423569 | Not available | 4,760 |
| **25RNSI007** | 623445 | 6423969 | 377 | 4,700 |
| **25RNHG015** | 625430 | 6415056 | 372 | 3,700 |
| **25CFRN059** | 623341 | 6424114 | 379 | 3,000 |
| **25RNSI014** | 623753 | 6424373 | 376 | 3,000 |
| **25RNSI042** | 623459 | 6424077 | 389 | 2,200 |
| **25RNSI307** | 627035 | 6414301 | Not available | 2,000 |
| **25RNSI022** | 628385 | 6421238 | 373 | 1,800 |
| **25RNSI017** | 620989 | 6417101 | 402 | 1,700 |
| **25RNSI023** | 628300 | 6421404 | 377 | 1,700 |
| **25RNSI040** | 629464 | 6422209 | 362 | 1,700 |
| **25RNSI001** | 623452 | 6424043 | 380 | 1,600 |
| **25RNSI004** | 622991 | 6423882 | 382 | 1,600 |
| **25SBRN012** | 628091 | 6420948 | Not available | 1,500 |
| **25RNSI021** | 628398 | 6421217 | 363 | 1,400 |
| **25RNSI304** | 626403 | 6414124 | Not available | 1,350 |
| **25SBRN028** | 625519 | 6414977 | Not available | 1,300 |
| **25RNCF064** | 627584 | 6420832 | 377 | 1,255 |
| **25RNSI300** | 625541 | 6415470 | Not available | 1,250 |
| **25SBRN002** | 623549 | 6423618 | Not available | 1,200 |
| **25SBRN018** | 629409 | 6420567 | 408 | 1,200 |
| **25RNSI306** | 626785 | 6414119 | Not available | 1,200 |

| Station # | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Scintillometer Reading (cps) [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **25RNSI301** | 625687 | 6415584 | Not available | 1,150 |
| **25RNSI302** | 626252 | 6413486 | Not available | 1,100 |
| **25RNSI303** | 626413 | 6414110 | Not available | 1,100 |
| **25RNSI305** | 626396 | 6414136 | Not available | 1,100 |
| **25RNSI308** | 627186 | 6414675 | Not available | 1,100 |
| **25RNCF065** | 627784 | 6421047 | 379 | 1,059 |
| **25RNSI039** | 629594 | 6421776 | 381 | 1,000 |

# 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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• 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<br>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 mineralisation, consistent with industry standards. For both sampling types, UTM coordinates (UTM Zone 13), sample site details, and lithology / alteration / mineralisation descriptions are collected and stored 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.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• 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.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • All sample sites and relevant data regarding the site, material sampled and Lith, Alt and Mineralisation are recorded by the geologist and stored in a database. |
| **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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • Not applicable as no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves are reported.<br>• No sample compositing has been applied. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **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.<br>• 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. | • Current understanding is still evolving and the mineralized strike directions are unknown. Rock sampling was completed across and along strike of outcrop and subcrop samples. |
| **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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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., Rabbit 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:<br>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>• dip and azimuth of the hole<br>• down hole length and interception depth | • Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • hole length.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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).<br>• 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.<br>• Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report. |