Infinity Mining

ASX Announcement

High-Grade Copper-Silver Assays at Hillside Project in Pilbara, WA

7 July 2026

ASX:IMI

Results such as 9.4% copper, 163g/t silver and 0.7g/t gold from samples collected over a 9km corridor, 50km from Sulphur Springs

Key Points

- High-grade base metal and silver assays returned from rock chip reconnaissance program at Hillside, located ~50km south-west of Develop Global's (AWX: DVP) Sulphur Springs (17.4Mt @ 1.0% Cu, 0.3% Pb,5.8% Zn and 21.8 g/t Ag)
- The samples were collected from 10 gossans which Infinity believes are consistent with VMS-type multi-element mineralisation
- Surface mapping defines 9km trend containing 10 outcropping gossans, featuring two major surface-observed zones over 100m in length and 30m in width.23 of the 36 rock-chips collected returned assays for base metals, gold and silver
- Assays graded up to 9.4% copper (TM10516), 163g/t silver (TM10549), 0.7g/t gold (TM10512) and 0.7% zinc (TM10546)
- Infinity will now seek the approvals needed to undertake drilling at Hillside.

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) (Infinity) (or the Company) is pleased to announce highly promising assays results from its first sampling program at the Hillside copper-silver-gold project in the Pilbara.

The results which are considered consistent with a VMS-style alteration system, stem from samples taken at 10 gossans over a 9km strike length. These gossans have never been previously properly tested by drilling.

Infinity Chairman Cameron Petricevic said:

"These are compelling results which show Hillside has significant potential mineralisation. In light of these assays, Infinity considers Hillside has a high-conviction exploration potential and we are moving quickly to secure approvals for a drilling campaign."

Hillside Field Reconnaissance & Geochemical Sampling:

During late May and early June 2026, Infinity Mining executed a targeted field reconnaissance program at its Hillside Project, located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The program aimed to field-verify historical geochemical anomalies and evaluate areas where limited historical drilling left high-priority targets unquantified.

A total of 47 reconnaissance rock-chip samples were collected across the project area (**Figure 1**). Notably, 36 of these samples targeted exposed gossanous horizons distributed along a continuous 9km strike corridor. Field observations indicate a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) mineralisation framework characterized by a distinct silicified cap, oxidized sulfide lenses, and underlying footwall stringer zones.

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Geochemical assays have confirmed a high-grade suite of poly-metallic anomalies, including significant copper, zinc, silver, and gold mineralisation. Of the 36 gossan samples submitted, 23 returned anomalous values, with 18 identified as strongly anomalous (**Table 1**).

Surface expressions of the mapped gossans exhibit high morphologic variability, with mapped strike lengths ranging from 20m to over 100m, and structural widths up to 30m. Structural mapping within and adjacent to these systems indicates a steep, moderate-to-sub-vertical westerly dip (-70° to sub-vertical). Across the northern portion of the trend, the systems are partially obscured by transportive alluvium, leaving only the silicified horizons outcropping (**Figure 2**). Consequently, systemic drill testing will be required to accurately define the true extent and depth continuity of these zones.

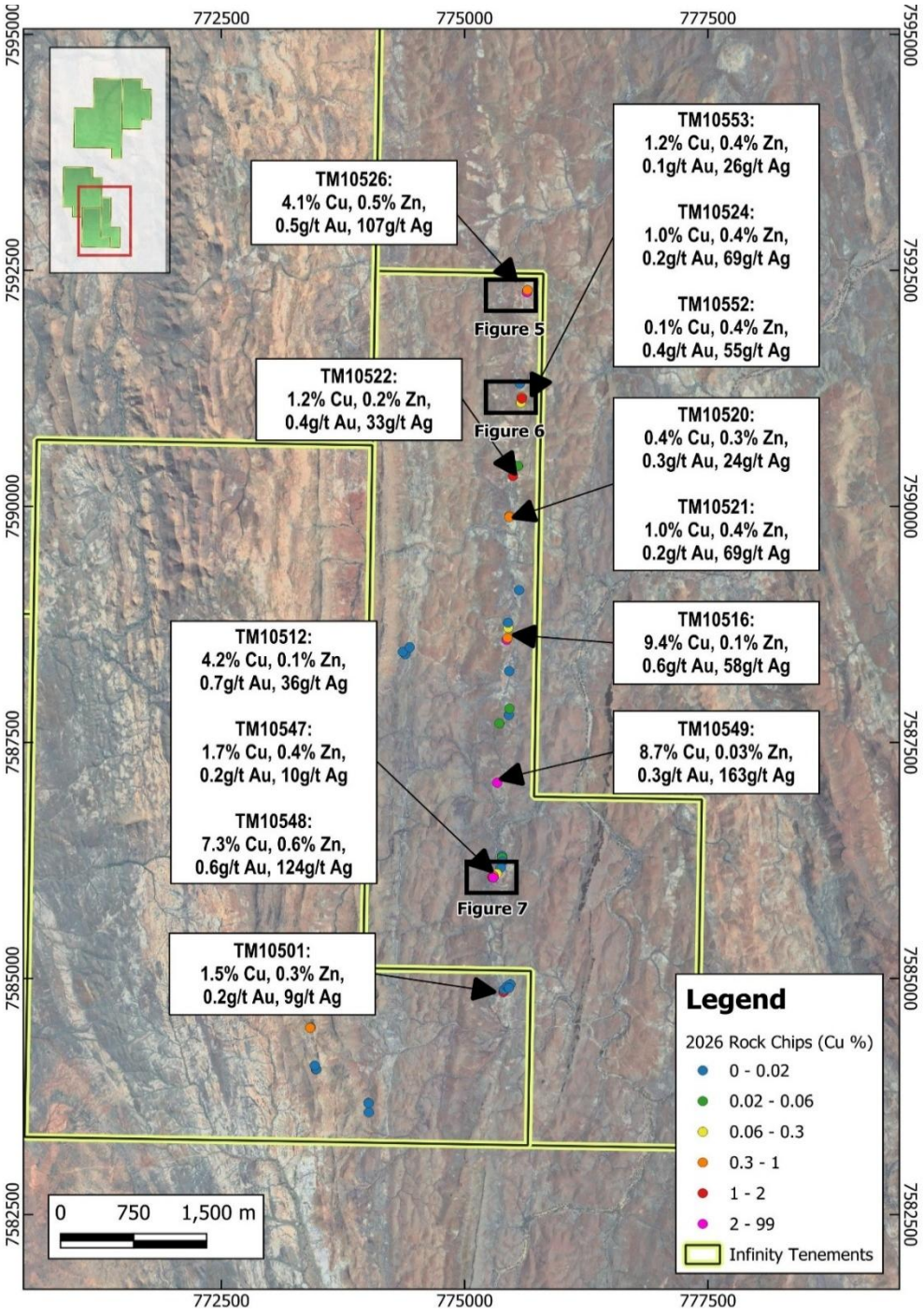

Figure 1: Location Map of rock-chips collected over Hillside Copper Trend

Figure 2: Outcropping Silicified Horizon with Malachite (samples TM10524 – TM10553)

Figure 3: Malachite and chrysocolla within gossan (Sample TM10512).

Figure 4: Sample TM10516, assays returned at 9.4% Cu.

Table 1: Rock-Chips Significant Assay Results (MGA20_50)

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Grid	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
TM10501	775400	7584858	MGA20_50	8.6	**0.2**	**1.5**	0.04	**0.3**
TM10512	775296	7586070	MGA20_50	**35.6**	**0.7**	**4.2**	0.01	0.1
TM10516	775433	7588588	MGA20_50	**58.4**	**0.6**	**9.4**	0.02	0.1
TM10520	775462	7589901	MGA20_50	**23.8**	**0.3**	**0.4**	0.03	**0.3**
TM10521	775459	7589889	MGA20_50	**25.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	0.02	**0.4**
TM10522	775497	7590324	MGA20_50	**33.2**	**0.4**	**1.2**	0.01	**0.2**
TM10523	775548	7590431	MGA20_50	**49.2**	**0.4**	0.1	0.04	0.1
TM10524	775587	7591159	MGA20_50	**69.1**	**0.2**	**1.0**	0.03	**0.4**
TM10526	775642	7592269	MGA20_50	**107**	**0.5**	**4.1**	0.03	**0.5**
TM10527	775646	7592294	MGA20_50	4.9	0.1	**0.4**	0.01	0.2
TM10532	773413	7584479	MGA20_50	5.7	0.04	**0.3**	0.0	0.04
TM10546	775296	7586092	MGA20_50	9.1	0.1	**0.8**	0.03	**0.7**
TM10547	775285	7586076	MGA20_50	**10.3**	**0.2**	**1.7**	0.03	**0.4**
TM10548	775296	7586072	MGA20_50	**124**	**0.6**	**5.3**	0.03	**0.6**
TM10549	775335	7587076	MGA20_50	**163**	**0.3**	**8.7**	0.02	0.04
TM10551	775442	7588610	MGA20_50	1	0.1	**0.4**	0.01	**0.3**
TM10552	775579	7591102	MGA20_50	**54.8**	**0.4**	0.1	0.02	**0.4**
TM10553	775588	7591145	MGA20_50	**26**	0.1	**1.2**	0.1	**0.4**

Table 2: Assays Results (MGA20_50)

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
TM10501	775400	7584858	8.6	0.2	**14950**	461	**2910**
TM10502	775405	7584883	0.1	<0.005	75	1	1160
TM10503	775436	7584917	0.0	<0.005	153	1	950
TM10504	775470	7584941	0.1	<0.005	136	3	490
TM10505	775456	7584903	0.0	<0.005	196	1	957
TM10506	775384	7586289	0.0	<0.005	114	1	811
TM10507	775385	7586302	0.0	<0.005	87	<0.5	805
TM10508	775386	7586281	0.0	<0.005	232	1	1610
TM10509	775389	7586243	0.0	0.0	48	<0.5	1070
TM10510	775372	7586177	0.0	<0.005	156	<0.5	1055
TM10511	775331	7586114	0.0	0.1	680	1	1615
TM10512	775296	7586070	**35.6**	**0.7**	**42300**	102	710
TM10513	775461	7587861	0.0	<0.005	360	1	929
TM10514	775455	7587793	0.0	<0.005	138	2	781
TM10515	775458	7588259	0.0	0.0	73	1	688
TM10516	775433	7588588	**58.4**	**0.6**	**94200**	220	1245
TM10517	775449	7588717	0.1	<0.005	757	1	992
TM10518	775446	7588770	0.1	<0.005	97	<0.5	880
TM10519	775560	7589115	0.1	<0.005	55	3	153
TM10520	775462	7589901	**23.8**	**0.3**	**4450**	317	**2690**
TM10521	775459	7589889	**25.1**	**0.2**	**4590**	174	**4120**
TM10522	775497	7590324	**33.2**	**0.4**	**12050**	99	**2410**
TM10523	775548	7590431	**49.2**	**0.4**	588	439	1225
TM10524	775587	7591159	**69.1**	**0.2**	**9870**	307	**4160**
TM10525	775567	7591301	0.4	0.0	102	7	181
TM10526	775642	7592269	**107.0**	**0.5**	**41000**	304	**4920**
TM10527	775646	7592294	4.9	0.1	**4450**	106	1680
TM10528	773473	7584039	1.2	0.0	61	15	208
TM10529	773477	7584041	0.1	<0.005	12	<0.5	5
TM10530	773461	7584081	0.2	0.1	15	1	33
TM10531	773419	7584485	0.1	<0.005	26	5	19
TM10532	773413	7584479	5.7	0.0	**3220**	24	355
TM10533	774013	7583684	0.1	<0.005	163	4	224
TM10534	774014	7583682	0.2	<0.005	39	2	181
TM10535	774016	7583585	0.0	<0.005	82	4	68
TM10536	774387	7588453	0.0	<0.005	7	1	5
TM10537	774390	7588436	0.3	<0.005	188	2	52
TM10538	774365	7588463	0.1	<0.005	54	2	39
TM10539	774436	7588511	0.1	<0.005	17	2	22
TM10546	775296	7586092	9.1	0.1	**7420**	365	**7160**
TM10547	775285	7586076	**10.3**	0.2	**17400**	321	**4200**
TM10548	775296	7586072	**124.0**	**0.6**	**53100**	299	**5620**
TM10549	775335	7587076	**163.0**	**0.3**	**87400**	186	388
TM10550	775357	7587705	0.1	<0.005	235	1	177
TM10551	775442	7588610	1.0	0.1	**3650**	70	**2780**
TM10552	775579	7591102	**54.8**	**0.4**	885	245	**3810**
TM10553	775588	7591145	**26.0**	0.1	**11900**	1125	**4130**

Historical drilling data

A review of available historical data and recent field observations reveals that only three of the 10 identified surface gossans have been subject to prior drilling. Furthermore, an analysis of historical collar locations and drillhole orientations—when integrated with new structural measurements collected within and around the gossans—strongly indicates that this historical drilling was poorly oriented. As a result, the previous programs are considered highly unlikely to have effectively tested these targets or intercepted the mineralised zones at depth (**Figures 5, 6, and 7**).

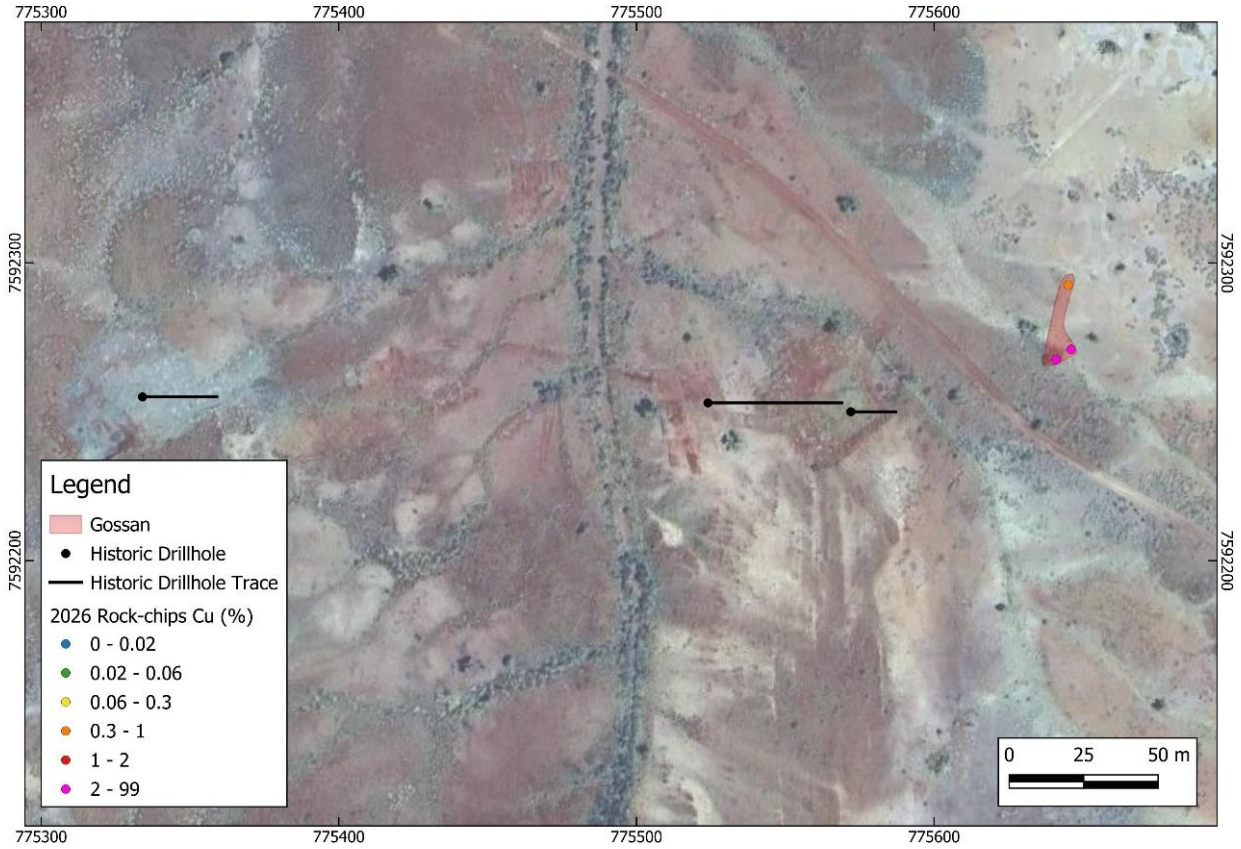

Figure 5: Plan view of the historic drillholes trace with gossan location.

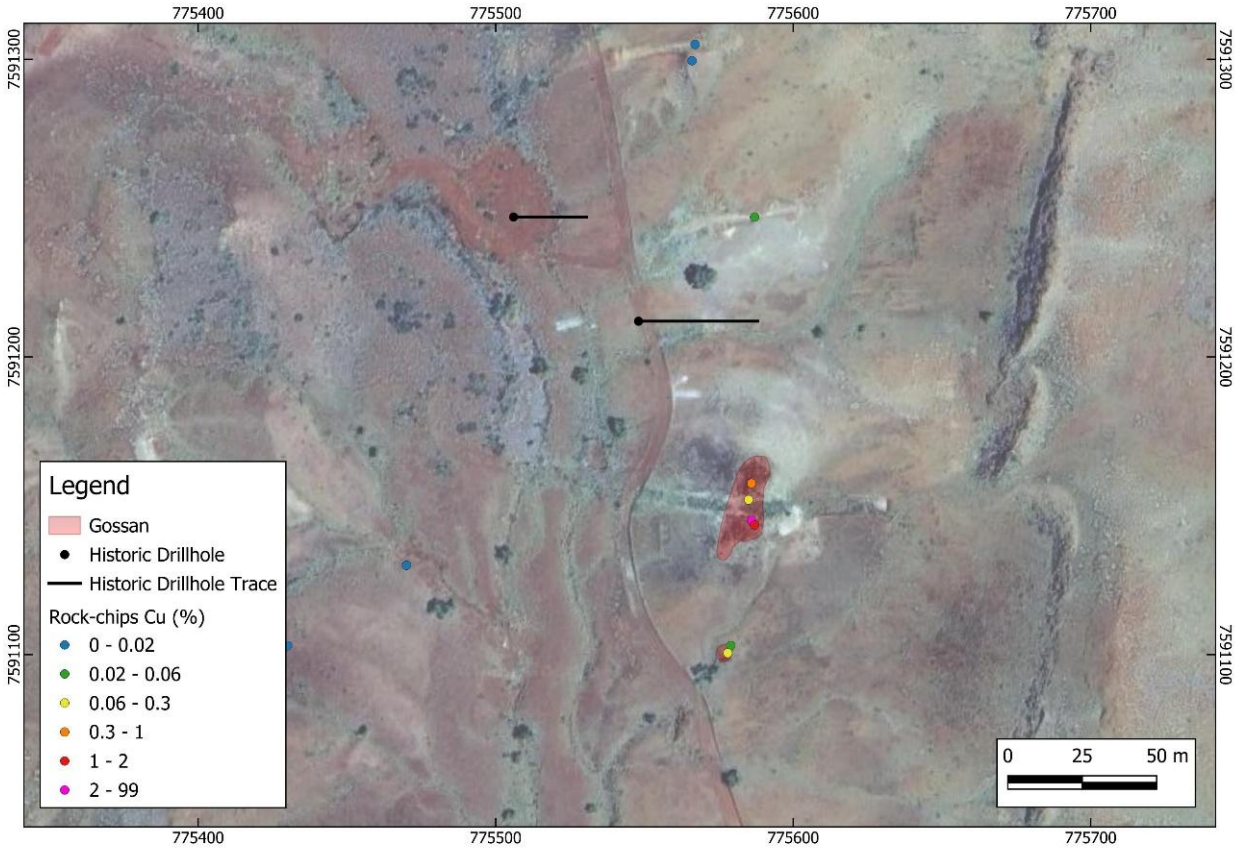

Figure 6: Plan view of the historic drillholes trace with gossan location.

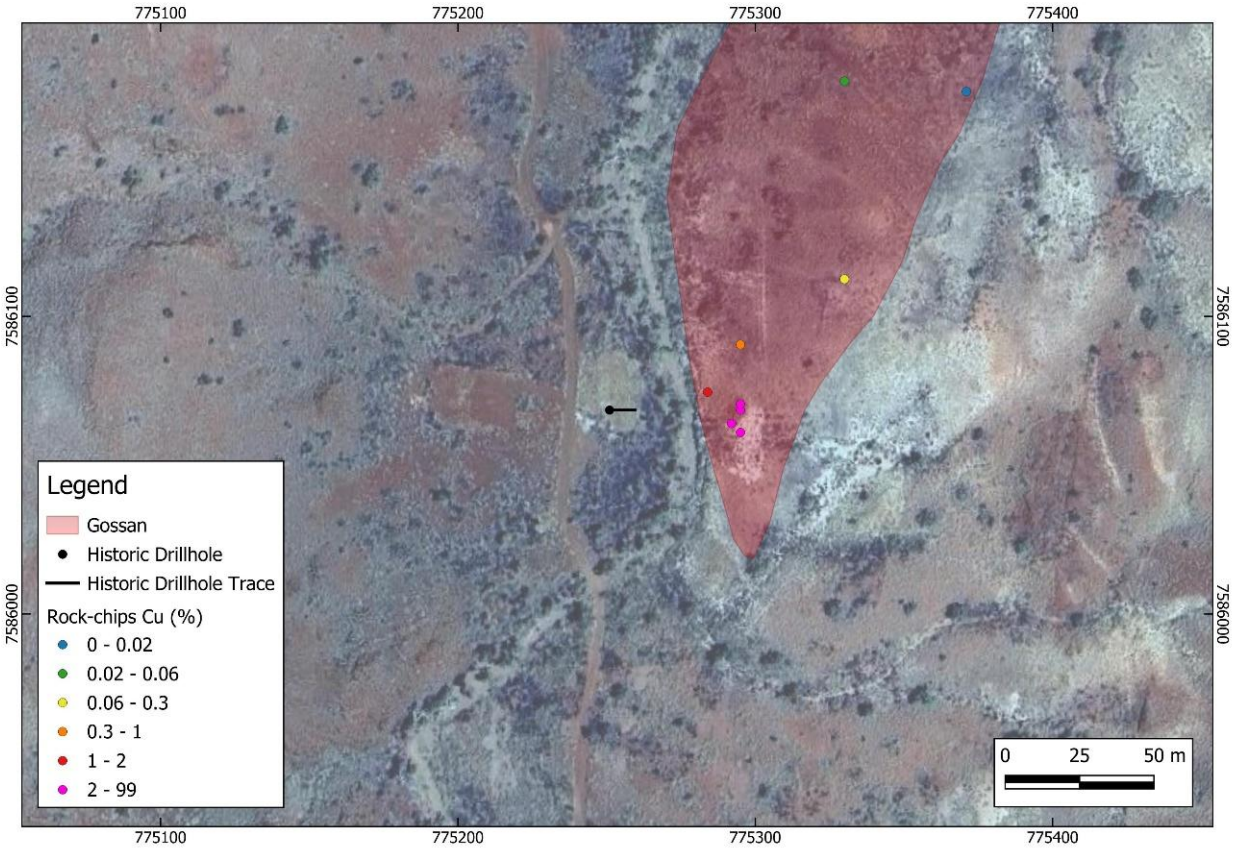

Figure 7: Plan view of the historic drillholes trace with gossan location.

Hillside Project Background

The Hillside Project lies within the highly prospective Archaean Coongan Greenstone Belt in Western Australia's East Pilbara, a terrane known for hosting structurally controlled gold systems and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) base-metal deposits. The belt shares similar stratigraphic units and structural features with the neighbouring Panorama greenstone belt, which hosts the Develop Global Limited's (DVP-ASX) significant Panorama project which includes the Sulphur Springs deposit (17.4Mt @ 1.3% Cu; 4.2% Zn; 17g/t Ag) and Kangaroo Caves VMS deposit[1]. This setting, combined with granite intrusions bounding the north–south trending greenstone sequence to the east and west, provides an attractive geological framework for the gold and copper anomalies now defined on Infinity's tenure.

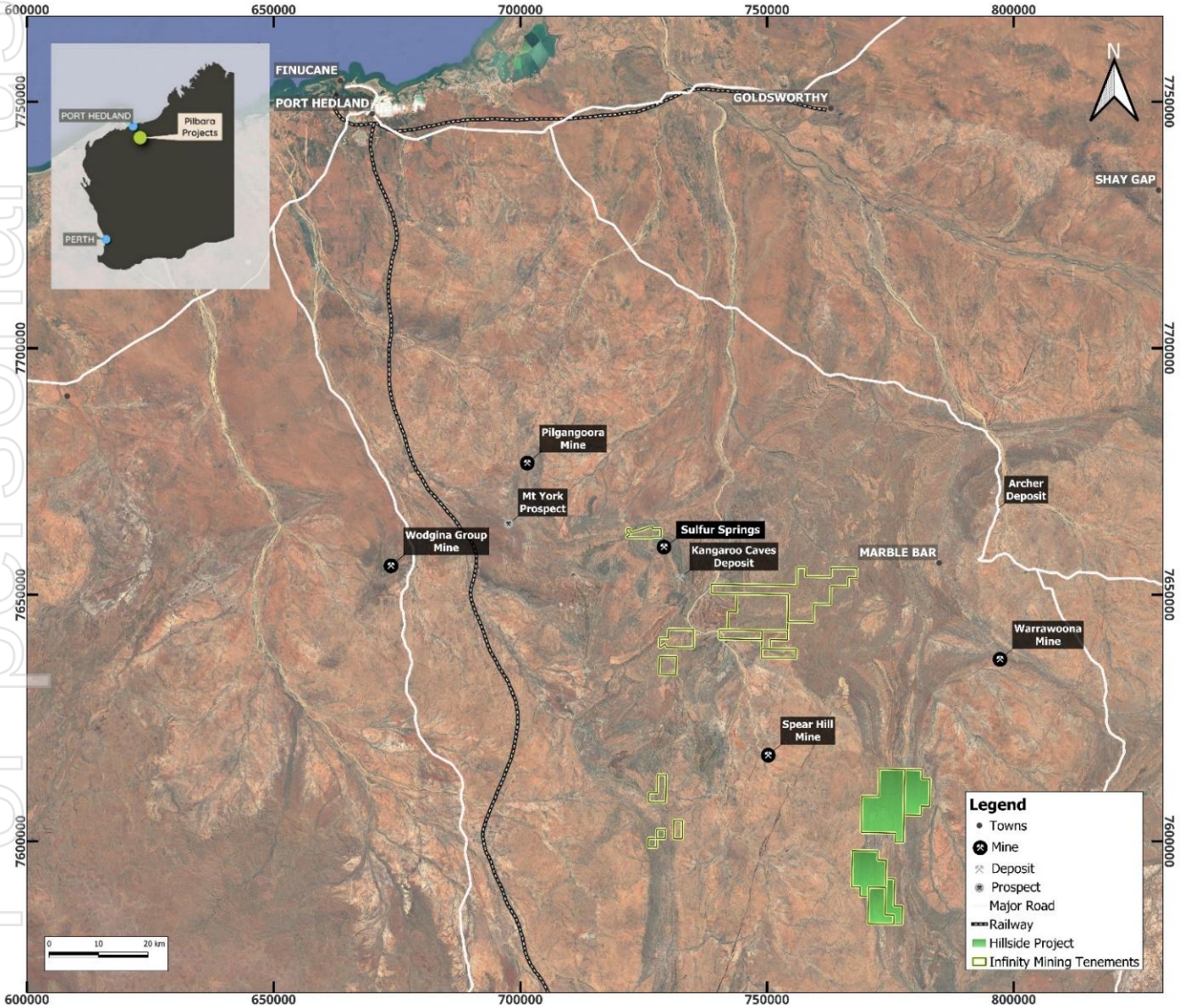

Figure 8: Infinity Mining's Pilbara Project Location Map. The Hillside Project is shown in green.

[1] ASX: DVP announcements "Sulphur Springs Resource Upgrade" dated 21 March 2018 and "Kangaroo Caves Resource Upgrade" dated 22 September 2015

Next Steps

Infinity will focus on the following key operational milestones to advance the program:

- **Drill Target Refinement & Matrix Design:** Finalise target selection and establish a drill design matrix to lock in the proposed drilling footprint.
- **Heritage Survey Engagement:** Submit the finalized drilling footprint to the relevant Traditional Owner corporation to facilitate and schedule upcoming heritage clearance surveys.
- **Regulatory Compliance Review:** Sequence the field program to ensure full alignment with existing, approved DEMIRS Programme of Work (PoW) conditions.
- **Contractor Procurement & Mobilisation:** Conclude the selection of the preferred drilling contractor and secure the field mobilisation schedule.

-END-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Infinity Mining Limited.

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ABOUT INFINITY MINING

Infinity Mining Limited holds a diverse portfolio of projects, spanning over 3,700 km^2 across highly prospective regions, including NSW's Macquarie Arc, Victoria's Melbourne Zone, and the East Pilbara in Western Australia. These tenements host potential high-grade resources, including copper, gold, other base metals, and lithium.

Importantly Infinity has a binding Memorandum of Cooperation with Orivium Global Pte Ltd to use the patented 'Super Oxidiser' technology for feedstock from Infinity Mining's Cangai Copper Project and eWaste (ASX:IMI 20 April 2026).

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Vincent Bellandi and Steven Wood. Steven Wood is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy while Vincent Bellandi is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientist. Mr Wood is Geological Consultants for Infinity Mining and have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which they have undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wood consent to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 do not guarantee 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 programs 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 report

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.*	A total of 47 rock chip samples were collected in during the reconnaissance field trip over the Hillside project. Rock chip samples representative of outcrops with samples collected from mineralised and non-mineralised rocks. All samples weight varies from 1 kg to 2 kg based on various outcrops. ALS used industry standard method using Fire Assay (AA26 Fire Assay method) using a 25g charge is used to analyse gold. ALS used industry standard method using Fire Assay (AA23 Fire Assay method) using a 30g charge is used to analyse gold. ALS used industry standard method using ME-MS61 48 element four acid ICP-MS Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to ALS Labs with all samples photographed and documented. Samples completed is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	
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.*	N/A – No drilling was 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.*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken. All rock chip samples were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major & minor lithologies, alteration, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, fractures, shears, colour, weathering, hardness, grain size. The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration, and no Mineral Resource estimation is appliable.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation*	All samples were collected from outcrop in the field.No field duplicates for rock chip samples were collected during this sampling exercise, and no sub-sampling is needed for compositing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	ALS Perth will be using ME-MS61r (48 element four acid ICP-MS) assay for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca%, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe%, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K%, La, Li, Lu, Mg%, Mn, Mo, Na%, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S%, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti%, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Detection limits for the various elements between 0.005 to 0.1. Geochemical Analysis of all samples conducted by ALS in Perth included drying and pulverising to 85% passing 75um. Four acid ICP-AES (ME-ICP81) was used to assay for Ag (g/t), As (g/t), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm) and Zn (ppm). When high grade assays results were encountered, ICP-AES Ore Grade Element was used If Cu >= 10,000 ppm then Method Cu-OG62 was used If Ag >= 10,000 ppm then Method Pb-OG62 was used Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration). Gold Analysis was undertaken by AA23 Fire Assay method which included drying and pulverising to 85% passing 75um with detection limit of 0.01 ppm for all samples. Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration).
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 samples areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site. All samples were collected by GPS and validated through aerial photography. All field data was collected then transferred into a computer 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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy GDA20, Zone 50 was used
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.*	No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report. Data spacing and distribution was dependant on the identification of mineralisation observed in outcrops. This was not a systematic rock chip sampling program based on a grid. All locations of the samples are provided in Table 2 and illustrated in Figures 1. There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	All sampling were not conducted in selective manner as this is considered first pass reconnaissance sampling program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sub-samples will be stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. The sample pulps will be stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Hillside Project comprises tenements (E 45/4685, E 45/4708, E 45/4709, E 45/4824). All tenements are held in the name of Infinity Mining Limited. 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. All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**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.** **Historical rock chip sampling was focused along a mapped outcropping gossan, which shows strong potential for significant copper mineralisation.**
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	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. 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mafics to ultramafic rocks. The Hillside area is prospective for a range of metalliferous deposits including VMS style copper mineralisation, Komatite hosted Nickel sulphide deposits and shear hosted gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –* ○ *elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The announcement is highlighting areas rock chip locations and assay results. No Drilling results are reported in this announcement
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the*	No averaging or aggregating of soil or rock chip results was undertaken. All individual results have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All reported sample values are not true width as this is considered grass roots exploration. The dip of the mineralisation range between -70 degree to sub-vertical.
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.*	Figures 1 and Table 2 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of soil/rock chip samples sites.
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.*	All assays result for significant economic elements for samples are included in Table 2 of the announcement. The reporting balances is considered as early exploration results.
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*	Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further reconnaissance sampling program is planned for implementation during the third or fourth quarter. Geochemical sampling will be evaluated through ongoing analysis over a broader area, with consideration given to frequency and density of sampling spacings