Infinity Mining

ASX Announcement

ASX:IMI

High-Grade Antimony and Associated Gold Mineralisation Confirmed at Tanjil Dome, Victoria

27 July 2026

High-grade antimony-gold anomaly outlined over 500m in Victoria

The Tanjil Dome Prospect, located just ~100km from the Sunday Creek gold-antimony project, also hosts key veins and other highly favourable geological characteristics

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mining One's first program at Infinity's Tanjil Dome returned rock chip assays grading up to 48.7% antimony with 1.35g/t gold (and 167.1 AuEq) in quartz-vein samples**
- **Subsequent 50m x 50m soil sampling defined a coherent antimony-arsenic (Sb-As) anomaly extending over at least 500m (peak pXRF values of 751 ppm Sb and 791 ppm As)**
- **Stibnite-bearing breccia and altered-dyke samples demonstrate that antimony mineralisation is present in multiple geological settings**
- **Laminated quartz-vein samples returned up to 1.35 g/t Au, confirming anomalous gold in selectively sampled surface material**
- **The combination of coincident geochemistry, stibnite veining, gold-bearing quartz veining, brecciation and altered dyke material highlight the potential for a structurally-controlled antimony-gold hydrothermal system**
- **The system remains open and lab assays are still pending. Follow-up work includes extensional soil sampling, structural mapping, trenching work plans, identification of further targets and drill-target definition**
- **Recent sale of EG1 shares held has brought in an additional ~$182,000 cash to Infinity (Infinity still hold ~$133,000 worth of EG1 shares at last traded price)**

Infinity Mining (ASX:IMI) is pleased to announce highly encouraging gold-antimony exploration results from the Tanjil Dome Prospect in Victoria.

Exploration completed as part of the newly-formed Joint Venture with highly-regarded Mining One Consultants has confirmed the presence of high-grade antimony mineralisation, anomalous gold-bearing quartz veining and a coherent multi-element soil geochemical anomaly.

The results indicate that the prospect represents an early-stage antimony-gold hydrothermal target with potential structural and intrusive controls.

Infinity Executive Chairman Cameron Petricevic said: *"These results are highly encouraging, with a strong combination of assays and key geological characteristics framing Tanjil Dome as a substantial gold-antimony target. Importantly, the soil geochemistry indicates that the system is not limited to a single surface occurrence. The anomaly extends over several hundred metres and remains open, giving us a clear pathway for systematic follow-up work and drill targeting".*

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Mining One Geology Manager Stuart Hutchin said: *"The key geological observation is that the high-grade stibnite (antimony) is not occurring in isolation. It is associated with a coherent antimony-arsenic soil anomaly, gold-bearing laminated quartz veins, mineralised breccias and altered dyke material. These relationships support a structurally controlled hydrothermal model and, although the prospect remains at an early stage, it has been materially advanced, and we have early evidence of a potential gold-antimony mineralised deposit."*

Project Overview

The Tanjil Bren and Walhalla South tenements are located within the Eastern Victorian goldfields and are considered prospective for structurally controlled gold–antimony mineralisation (Figure 1). Exploration by Infinity and Mining One have identified anomalous gold and antimony results from surface sampling within the newly discovered Tanjil Dome prospect, supporting the prospectivity of the tenure. The projects are interpreted to host mineralisation styles analogous to other structurally controlled gold–antimony systems within Victoria.

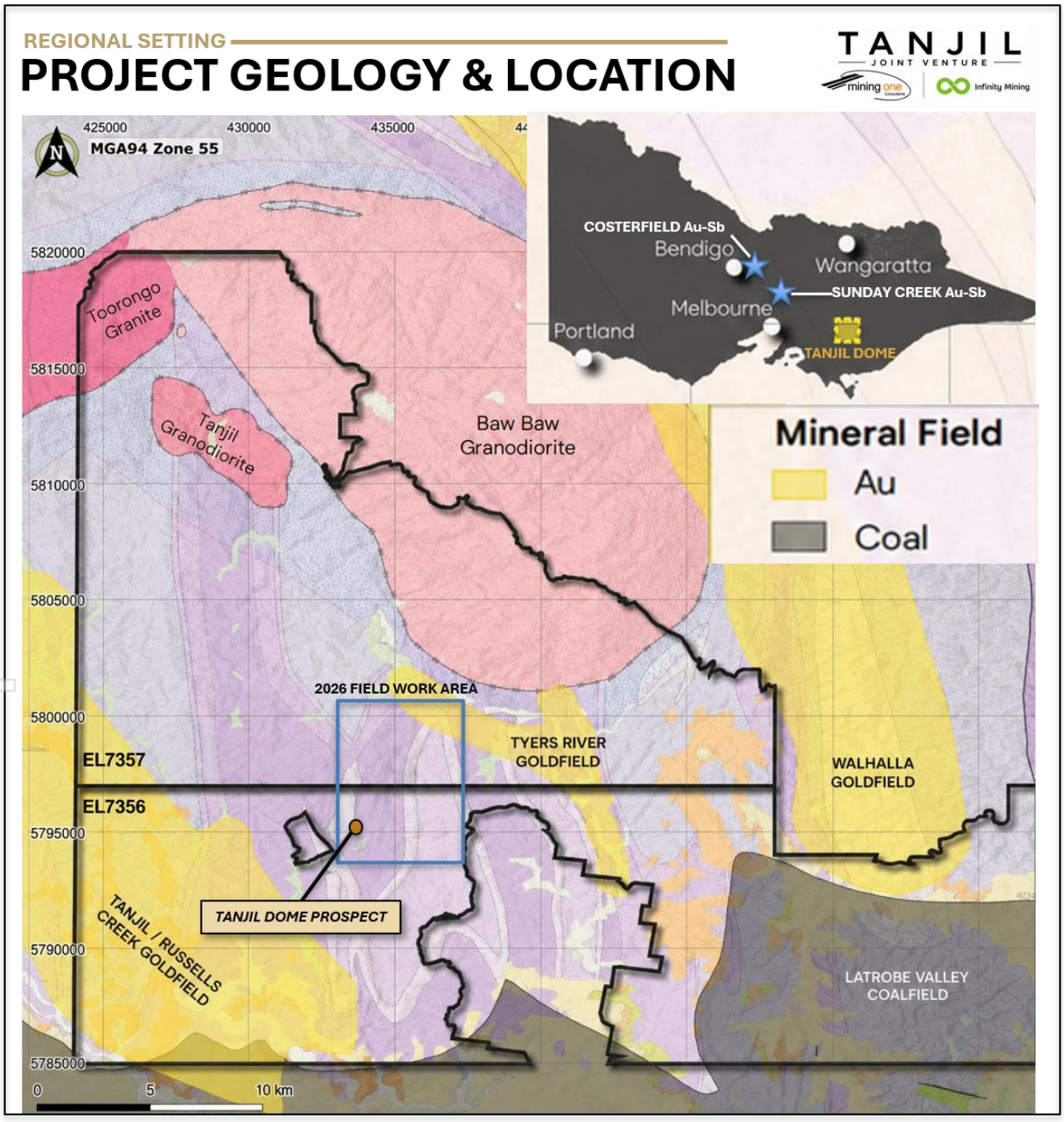

Figure 1: Tanjil Dome Prospect within the Infinity Mining tenements of Tanjil Bren (EL7357) and Walhalla South Extended (EL7356).

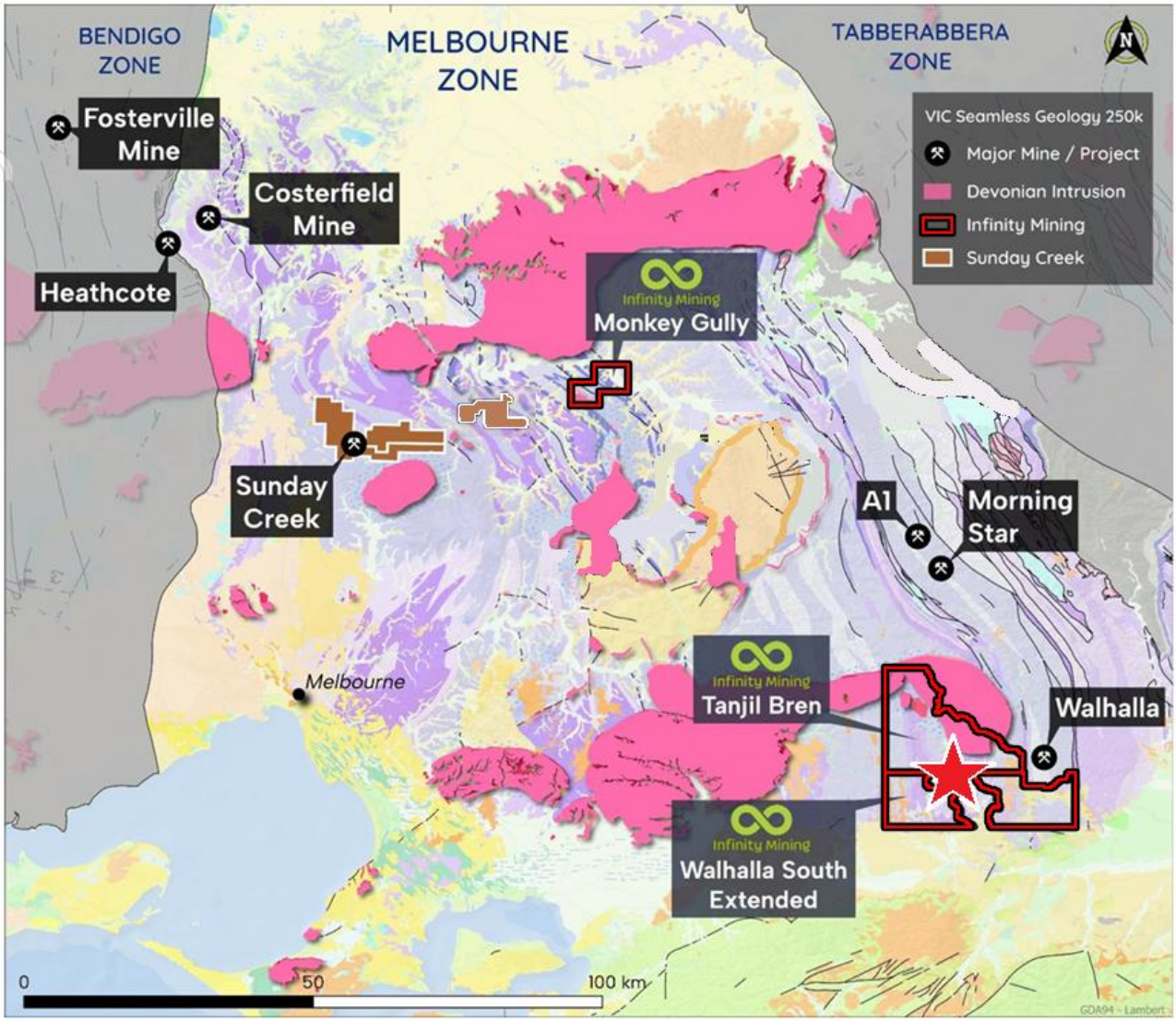

Figure 2: Regional geology and location of Infinity Mining's tenements within the Melbourne Zone, Victoria, highlighting proximity to major gold–antimony deposits and historical goldfields and the newly discovered Tanjil Dome prospect area.

Fieldwork - Orientation Soil Sampling Lines

A series of low impact orientation soil sampling lines were completed adjacent to existing logging tracks to test key magnetic anomaly features and across EL7356 and EL7357 where high-grade stibnite was previously identified in the ASX announcement dated 15 December 2025.

These orientation soil sampling lines identified anomalous antimony (up to 751 ppm Sb) and arsenic (up to 791 ppm As) over the Tanjil Dome prospect area with laboratory gold assays returning values of up to 177 ppb Au. Arsenic anomalies were also identified 2 km to the east of the Tanjil Dome prospect and 4 km to the north within EL7357. Additional orientation soil sampling lines are currently being completed.

Tanjil Dome Surface Rock Sampling

Surface rock sampling completed at Tanjil Dome has returned encouraging evidence of high-grade antimony mineralisation accompanied by anomalous gold (Figure 3). The sampling targeted visually mineralised quartz–stibnite veins, massive stibnite-bearing material and altered dyke breccias exposed at surface within the broader soil geochemical anomaly. The results confirm high-grade antimony mineralisation at surface

within the broader soil anomaly and support the interpretation that at least part of the soil response is associated with bedrock mineralisation.

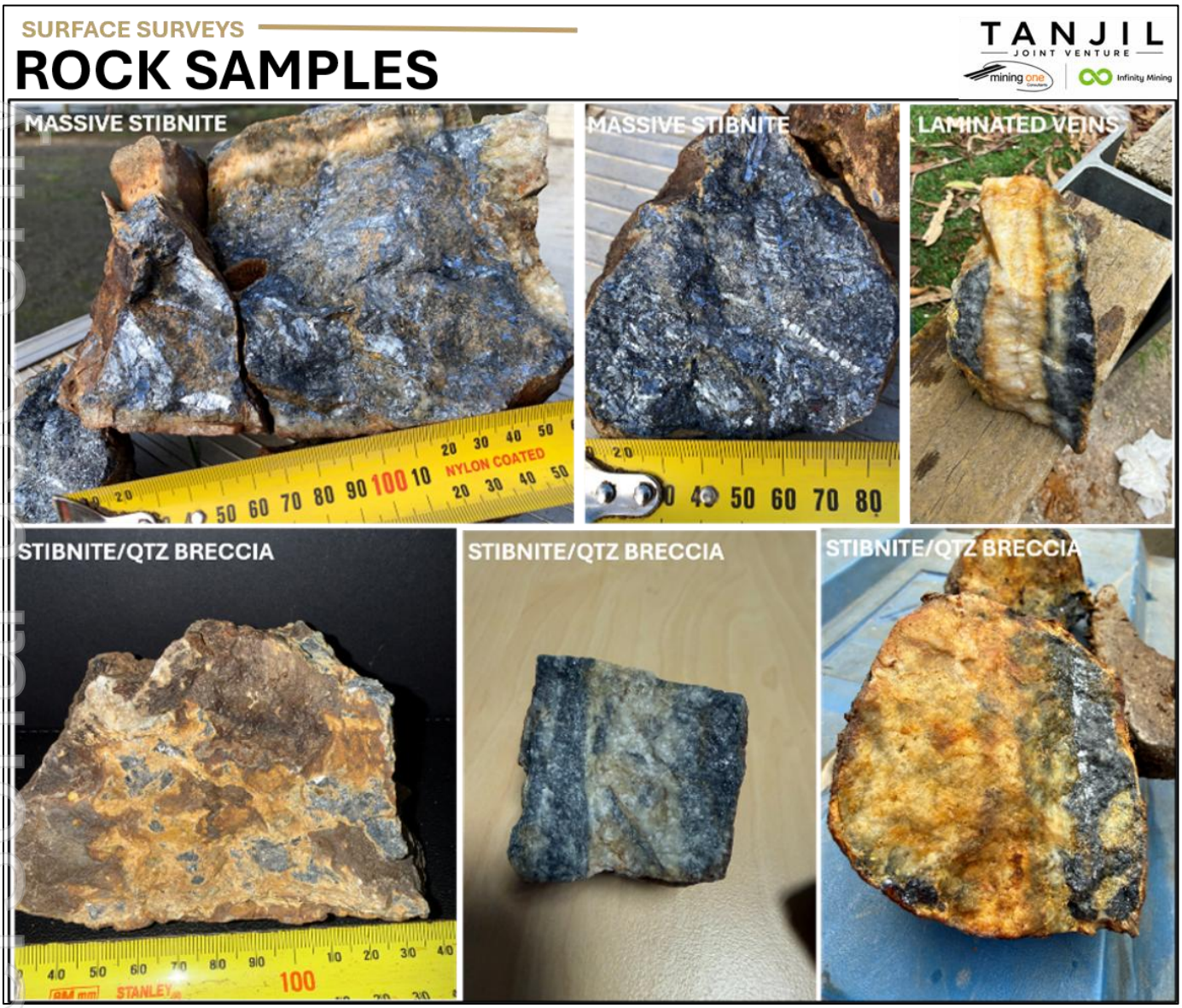

Figure 3: Tanjil Dome – Example of Surface Exposure Mineralisation Styles

A laminated quartz vein sample collected at approximately 5794857N, 433533E and 320 mRL returned 5.32% Sb and 1.35 g/t Au. The gold result is particularly significant because it demonstrates that mineralisation is not restricted to antimony and confirms that gold is present within the surface hydrothermal system. The laminated vein texture is consistent with repeated hydrothermal fluid flow and vein development, supporting the interpretation of a structurally controlled mineralising event.

A massive stibnite vein sample collected at approximately 5794856N, 433533E and 320 mRL returned 48.3% Sb and 0.04 g/t Au (Figure 4). A second massive stibnite vein sample collected nearby at approximately 5794856N, 433532E and 320 mRL returned 41.6% Sb and 0.37 g/t Au. These samples demonstrate the presence of high-grade antimony mineralisation at surface, including coarse and massive stibnite mineralisation developed within vein structures.

Figure 4: Tanjil Dome Stibnite Veining – Logging Track Exposure

A stibnite breccia sample hosted by altered dyke material, collected at approximately 5794857N, 433532E and 320 mRL, returned 45.3% Sb and 0.07 g/t Au. This sample is important because it indicates that antimony mineralisation is not limited to discrete quartz veins, but also occurs within brecciated and altered intrusive material. The association between stibnite, dyke alteration and brecciation is consistent with a hydrothermal system focused along structurally prepared intrusive contacts and fracture zones.

Collectively, the surface sampling results (see Table 1) support the interpretation of an antimony-bearing hydrothermal system with evidence of multiple mineralisation styles at Tanjil Dome. The combination of massive stibnite, mineralised quartz veining, altered dyke breccias and gold-bearing samples is considered highly encouraging. The presence of gold, including a peak result of 1.35 g/t Au, suggests potential for an antimony–gold mineral system rather than a purely antimony-dominant occurrence. They also provide compelling geological evidence that high-grade bedrock mineralisation occurs within the area of the strong soil antimony anomaly.

SAMPLE ID	Sb (%)	Au (ppm)	AuEq (ppm)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MGA94 NORTH	MGA94 EAST
336190	**48.3**	0.04	**165.7**	Massive Stibnite - Vein Sample	5794857	433533
336191	**41.6**	0.37	**143.1**	Massive Stibnite - Vein Sample	5794857	433532
336192	**45.3**	0.07	**155.5**	Stibnite Breccia- Altered Dyke	5794856	433532
336193	**38.7**	0.10	**132.9**	Stibnite Breccia- Altered Dyke	5794856	433532
336194	**29.5**	**0.85**	**102.1**	Stibnite Breccia- Altered Dyke	5794856	433532
336195	**48.7**	0.05	**167.1**	Massive Stibnite - Vein Sample	5794856	433533
336451	0.31	**0.50**	**1.6**	Altered Dyke	5794857	433532
336452	**5.32**	**1.35**	**19.6**	Laminated Quartz Vein	5794857	433533
336453	0.42	**0.81**	**2.3**	Altered Dyke	5794857	433533
336454	0.44	0.27	**1.8**	Altered Dyke	5794856	433532
336455	**12**	**1.25**	**42.4**	Laminated Quartz Vein	5794856	433533
336456	0.59	**0.94**	**3.0**	Altered Dyke	5794856	433532
336457	0.19	0.16	**0.8**	Oxidized Quartz Veining	5794802	433683
336458	0.08	**0.71**	**1.0**	Dyke/Sediment Contact Breccia	5795022	433376

*Gold-equivalent grades have been calculated using metal prices of US$4,000/oz for gold and US$50/kg for antimony, together with assumed metallurgical recoveries of 85% for gold and 75% for antimony. The formula used is: AuEq (ppm) = Au (ppm) + [(Sb (%) × 10 × US$50/kg × 75%) ÷ ((US$4,000/oz ÷ 31.1035) × 85%)]. On this basis, 1% Sb is equivalent to approximately 3.43 ppm AuEq. The metallurgical recoveries used in the AuEq calculation are preliminary assumptions based on the Competent Person's assessment of recoveries considered reasonable for the reported mineralisation style. No project-specific metallurgical testwork has been completed and actual recoveries may differ materially. The Company considers that all metals included in the AuEq calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Table 1: Tanjil Dome Surface Rock Sample Assays (RL 320)

A selection of collected samples is shown in Figure 5 below in relation to the antimony soil sampling results from the 50 m x 50 m sampling grid. The selectively collected high-grade antimony rock samples are spatially associated with the central soil anomaly. A second Sb anomaly occurs approximately 250 m north of the central anomaly, together with a possible northwest-southeast trending anomalous corridor that requires follow-up sampling.

The surface exposure within the logging track showed multiple vein styles including massive stibnite veining, laminated quartz veining and iron-stained quartz stringer veins. Preliminary strike measurements of approximately 185° for the laminated quartz vein and 145° for the massive-stibnite vein were recorded from limited exposure. Further excavation and mapping will be required to confirm the orientation and continuity of these structures.

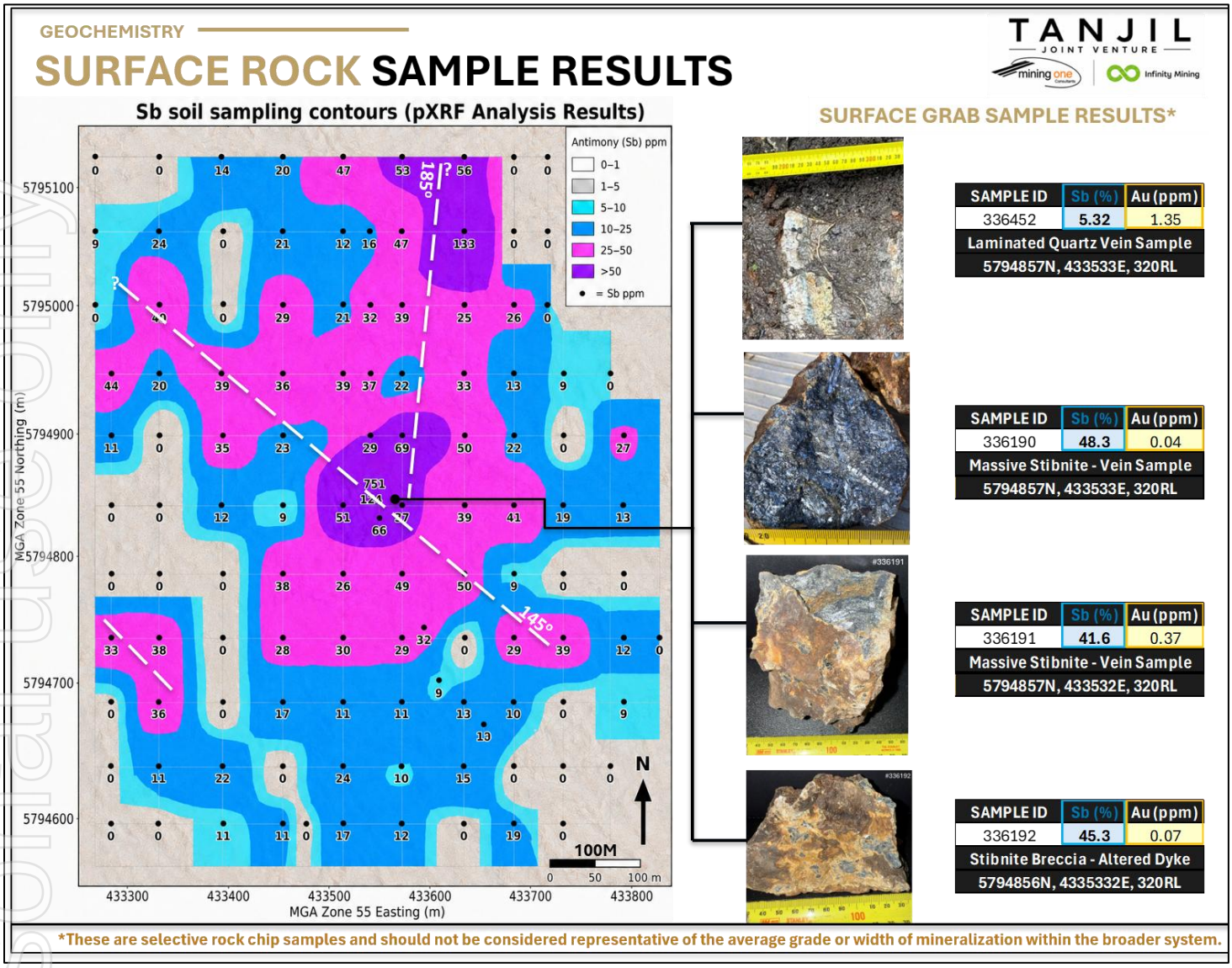

Figure 5: Tanjil Dome 50 m x 50 m Soil Sampling Grid (Sb ppm) with Surface Rock Sample Assays and Locations

Tanjil Dome 50 m x 50 m Soil Sampling Grid

Given the encouraging results from the orientation soil sampling line across the Tanjil Dome prospect, a 50 m x 50 m soil sampling grid was completed to investigate the extent and orientation of the geochemical anomaly.

Antimony Results - Soils

Portable XRF analysis identified widespread elevated antimony values across much of the detailed sampling grid (see Figure 6). Antimony results range from background values of less than 1 ppm to a peak reported value of approximately 751 ppm Sb, with numerous additional samples returning values above 25 ppm and locally above 50 ppm Sb. The strongest antimony response forms a broad, semi-continuous anomaly through the central and northern portions of the grid, with several higher-grade centres rather than a single isolated point anomaly.

The contoured antimony results indicate that the anomalous footprint extends over several hundred metres and remains open or only partially constrained in some directions. The central part of the grid contains multiple adjacent samples with elevated antimony, including values of approximately 124 ppm, 66 ppm, 69 ppm, 56 ppm, 53 ppm and 50 ppm Sb.

This clustering is significant because it suggests that the peak values are supported by a broader geochemical halo and are not simply isolated surface occurrences. The regional-scale geochemical plan also shows that elevated antimony values occur along interpreted structural trends extending beyond the detailed grid. This relationship supports the working interpretation that mineralising fluids may have migrated through a structurally controlled network associated with the Tanjil Dome intrusive system.

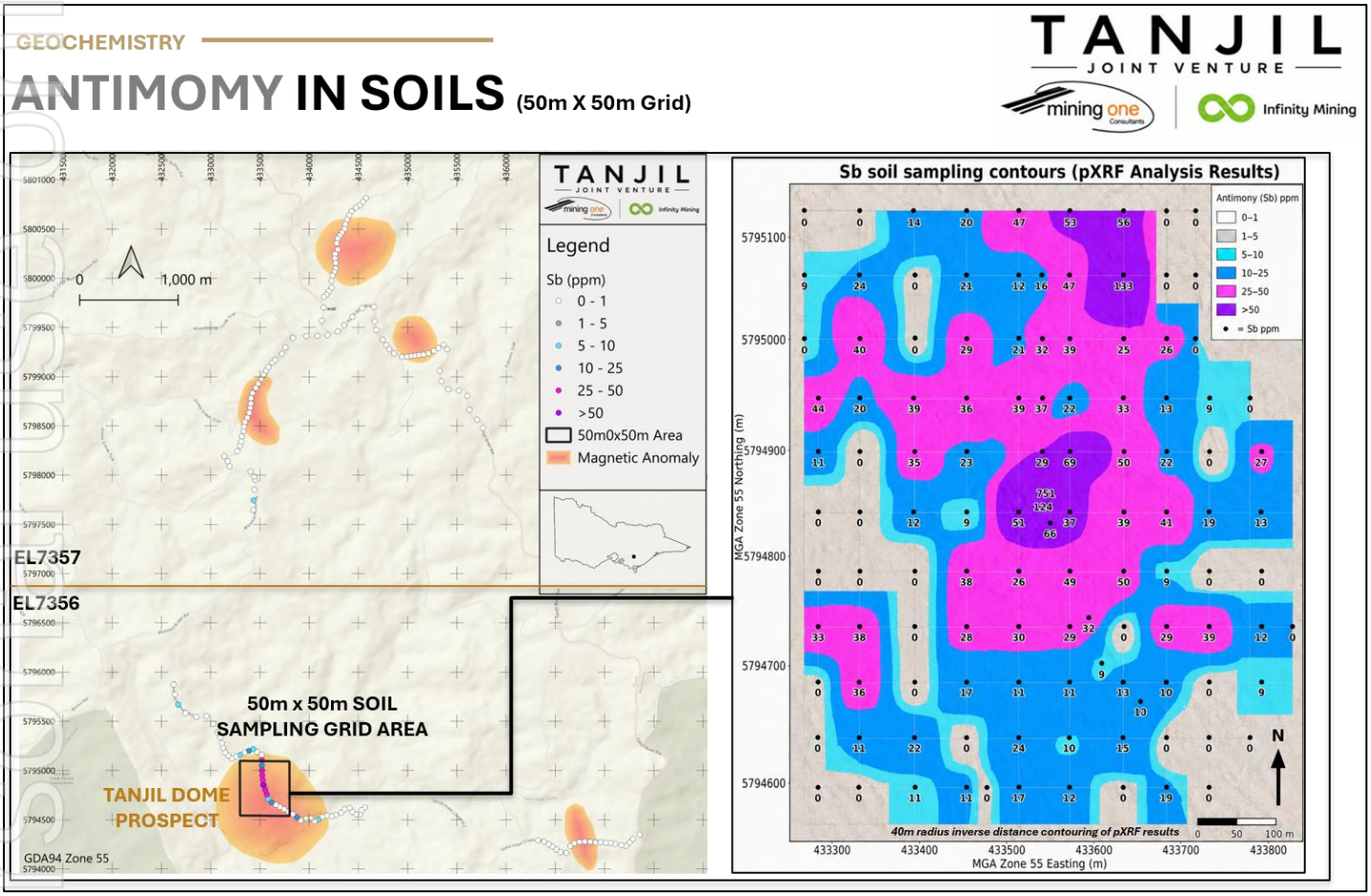

Figure 6: Tanjil Dome Prospect 50 m x 50 m Soil Sampling Results – Antimony ppm (pXRF)

Gold Results - Soils

Initial laboratory analysis of soil samples from the Tanjil Dome Prospect has confirmed the presence of anomalous gold within the previously defined antimony–arsenic geochemical system (see Figure 7). Gold values range from low background levels to a peak of 177 ppb Au, with several additional samples returning between approximately 20 ppb and 28 ppb Au. Initial laboratory gold results have been received for selected samples, while assays for the remaining 50 m x 50 m soil grid samples are pending. The distribution of anomalous gold is considered encouraging because the strongest values occur within, or immediately adjacent to, areas of elevated antimony and arsenic.

The most significant result was from sample 336032 that returned 177 ppb Au, 507 ppm Sb and 508 ppm As from ALS laboratory analysis using the AuME-TL43 multi-element method. This strong coincident Au–Sb–As response provides direct geochemical evidence that gold is associated with the antimony-bearing hydrothermal system rather than occurring as an unrelated isolated anomaly. Nearby samples also returned anomalous gold in association with elevated antimony and arsenic. These include sample 336033, which returned 26 ppb Au, 80.8 ppm Sb and 367 ppm As, and sample 336031, which returned 26 ppb Au, 29 ppm Sb and 174.5 ppm As. Other samples containing between approximately 20 ppb and 28 ppb Au are similarly associated with elevated arsenic and locally elevated antimony.

The relationship between the three elements is consistent with the Company's working interpretation of a structurally controlled gold–antimony hydrothermal system. Arsenic appears to form the broadest geochemical footprint and may represent a more extensive alteration halo, while antimony is generally more focused and may provide a vector toward stibnite-bearing structures. The highest-priority targets may be areas where anomalous gold is coincident with strong antimony and arsenic responses.

Importantly, the gold results complement the surface geological observations of laminated quartz veining, massive stibnite, mineralised breccias and altered dyke material. **The combined soil and rock-chip results support the interpretation that Tanjil Dome is not solely an antimony occurrence, but forms part of a broader gold–antimony mineralising system.**

Laboratory assays remain outstanding for a substantial number of samples within the detailed 50 m grid. The current gold results may not yet define the full extent or orientation of the gold anomaly.

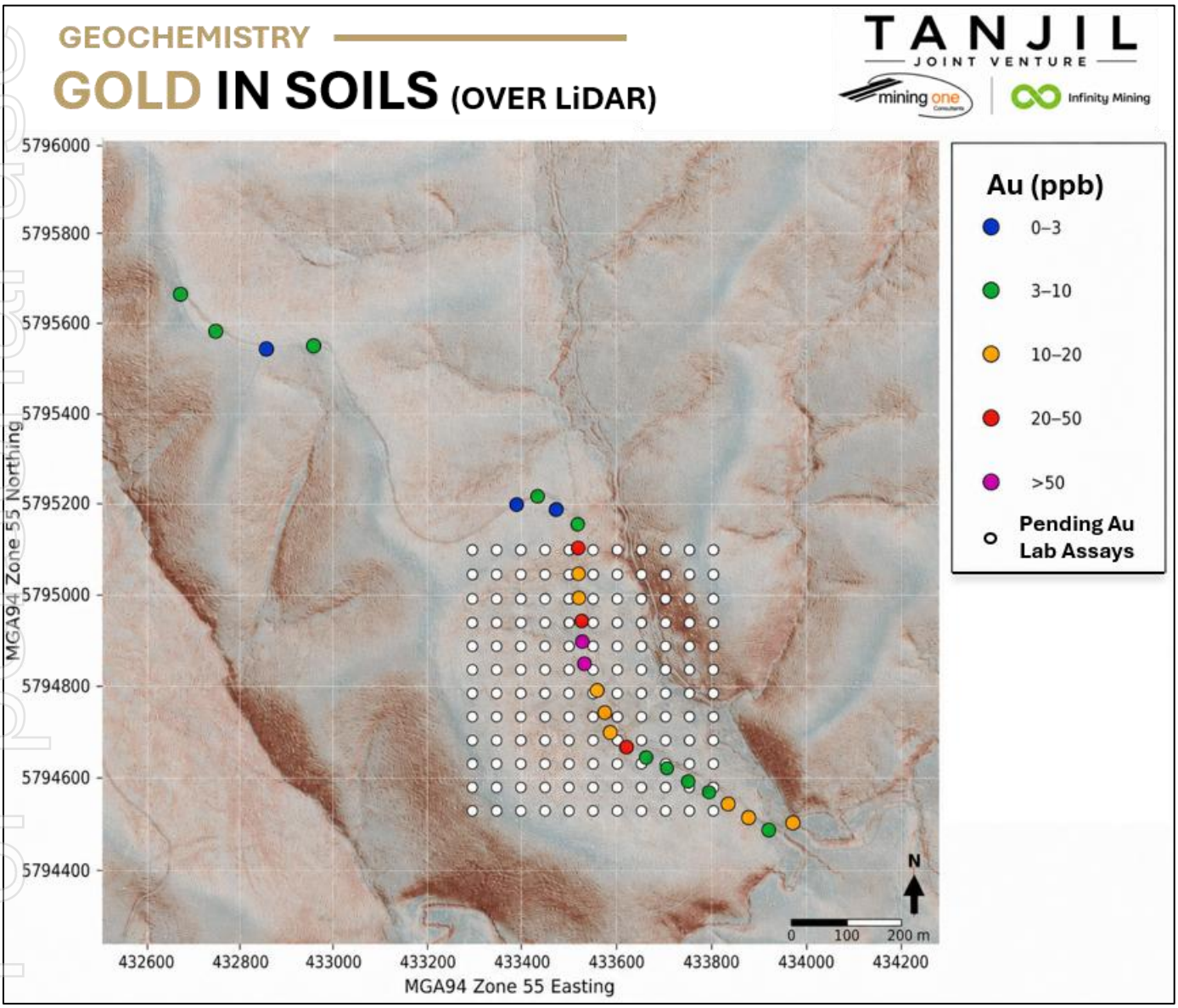

Figure 7: Tanjil Dome Prospect 50 m x 50 m Soil Sampling Results – Au ppb

Arsenic Results - Soils

Arsenic results show an even broader and more intense geochemical response. Portable XRF values range from low background concentrations to a maximum of approximately 791 ppm As, with numerous samples returning greater than 100 ppm As. Additional high arsenic values include up to approximately 676 ppm As. These form a broad geochemical footprint with multiple high-value centres, indicating a potentially extensive alteration and mineralisation system.

The close spatial association between the antimony and arsenic anomalies is considered particularly encouraging. Antimony and arsenic are commonly associated with structurally hosted, epizonal gold–antimony hydrothermal systems, where they may occur within veins, breccias, altered wall rocks and broader alteration halos. At Tanjil Dome, the coincident anomalies are consistent with the observed surface geology, which includes massive stibnite, quartz–stibnite veining, mineralised breccias and altered dyke material.

The arsenic anomaly appears more extensive than the highest-grade antimony response (see Figure 8), which may reflect broader dispersion of arsenic within the hydrothermal alteration halo. The antimony results may therefore represent more proximal or focused zones within a larger mineralised system, while the broader arsenic footprint may assist in defining the full extent of hydrothermal alteration and the structural corridors controlling mineralisation.

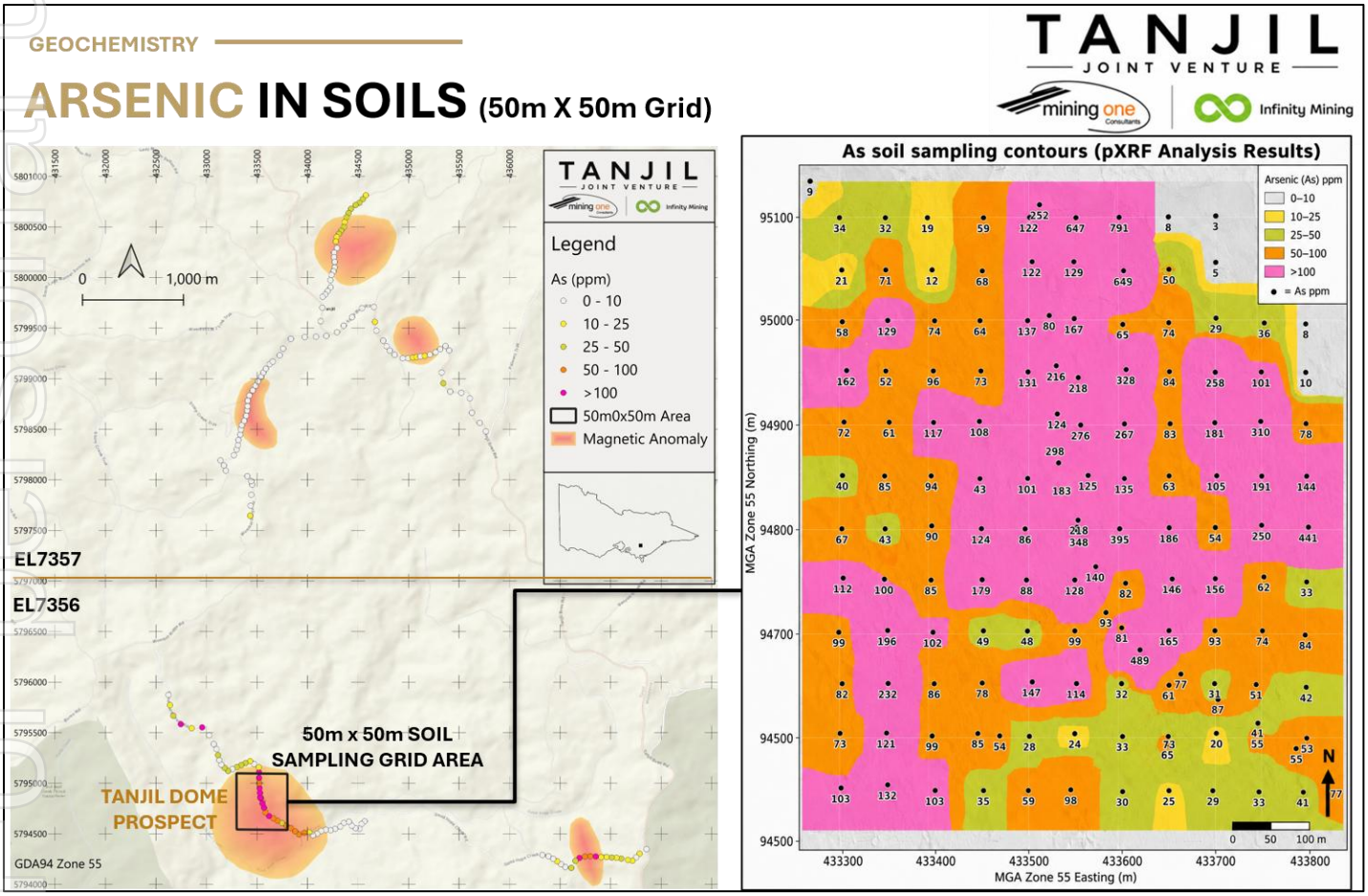

Figure 8: Tanjil Dome Prospect 50 m x 50 m Soil Sampling Results – Arsenic ppm (pXRF)

The combined results provide several clear exploration implications:

- the antimony anomaly is supported by multiple adjacent samples and a broad surrounding halo;
- arsenic defines a large and strongly anomalous footprint across the detailed grid;
- coincident Au-Sb–As responses are spatially associated with known surface mineralisation;
- the anomalies occur within a structurally and magnetically prospective setting; and
- the geochemical system remains untested at depth.

The soil geochemistry therefore provides a strong basis for prioritising the Tanjil Dome Prospect for further exploration.

Tanjil Dome Next Steps

Planned work will include:

- Expansion of the soil sampling grids over the Main Tanjil Dome prospect
- Test the lateral extent of a second interpreted magnetic anomaly located approximately 400–500 m north of the main target
- Continued surface mapping and sampling
- Submission of work plan to complete trenching in key target areas
- Planning of drill programs and submission of drilling work plans

-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 are prospective for high-grade mineralisation 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).

Infinity Mining signed a Joint Venture with Mining One Consultants covering two Victorian exploration licences (EL7356 and EL7357) announced in the ASX release dated 27 April 2026.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Stuart Hutchin, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hutchin is a full-time employee of Mining One Consultants Pty Ltd, which is a participant in the Tanjil Joint Venture and has undertaken exploration activities on behalf of the Joint Venture.

Mr Hutchin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Hutchin consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Mr Hutchin holds no securities in Infinity Mining Limited. Mining One Consultants Pty Ltd has an interest in the Tanjil Joint Venture and may benefit from the successful advancement of the Project.

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.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Soil samples were taken using hand tools within the B-Horizon. Approximately 250-500 g of material was collected and placed in numbered plastic zip lock bags. 3-4 of these bags were then routinely placed in calico bags to protect them from damage and contamination during transit.* • *All soil samples were assayed initially by portable XRF (Vanta handheld XRF M series) in the controlled environment of the Mining One office. The pXRF analysis included a full multi-element suite.* • *Samples with anomalous antimony and/or arsenic values were then sent to ALS Laboratories (see below for details of analysis)* • *Surface rock chip samples (336190 to 336195 and 336451 to 336458), weighing 0.5-2 kg, were collected at the Tanjil Dome (EL7356) prospect by Mr Stuart Hutchin, an experienced Geologist with over 28 years in exploration and mining.* • *Sampling targeted visible stibnite (antimony sulphide) and quartz mineralisation and other geologically interesting surface rocks.*
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 – no drilling undertaken.*
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 – 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.*	• *Rock chip samples were logged in the field by Mr Stuart Hutchin.* • *Stibnite occurs with laminated quartz veining within fine-grained quartz-diorite and as massive stibnite veins.* • *Samples were photographed and logged for lithology, alteration, sulphide mineralogy and texture.* • *Mineral percentage estimates were logged for stibnite, ranging from 10 to 50%.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	• *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.*	• *The rock chip samples (0.5–2 kg) were submitted to ALS in Adelaide in May 2026. Samples were prepared in Adelaide then sent to ALS Perth for assay. Over limit antimony assays were then sent to ALS Brisbane due to*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	• *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.*	*Perth not being able to assay overlimit antimony values.* • *Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized prior to assaying.*
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.*	• *14 surface rock samples (336190 to 336195) and (336450 to 336458) were submitted to ALS Adelaide in May 2026. 336450 was a QAQC sample.* • *The surface rock samples were assayed for gold and multi-elements using (Au_AA25) and ME-ICP41a respectively, overlimit >5% Sb assays were then sent to ALS Brisbane for (ME-XRF15ca) analysis.* • *Soil samples were assayed at ALS Perth using the AuME-TL43 assay method. AuME-TL43 uses a 25 g aqua-regia digestion followed by ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis. Aqua regia is considered a partial digestion for some minerals* • *The QA/QC program included regular analysis of OREAS 906b certified reference material, OREAS 21h blanks and field duplicate samples. In total, five standard readings, six blank readings and 14 field duplicates were recorded in the submitted dataset; results were reviewed for accuracy, contamination and precision and were considered acceptable for early-stage exploration purposes.* • *ALS QAQC procedures (standards, blanks and duplicates) were reported with the assay results and are within acceptable tolerance limits.*
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.*	• *The Infinity geology team reviewed the data collected and interpreted by geologists from Mining One Consultants.* • *Internal review was also completed within Mining One Consultants*
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.*	• *Sample locations were recorded in the field using a standard handheld GPS contained within a Samsung Tablet (±5 m accuracy).* • *GDA94 / MGA Zone 55.*
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.*	• *Orientation soil sampling was completed adjacent to existing logging tracks. These lines were designed to test interpreted magnetic anomalies and therefore were not completed on a regular grid.* • *A follow-up 50 m x 50 m grid of soil sampling was completed over the Tanjil Dome prospect area.* • *The sampling is not sufficient to define the extent of the stibnite mineralisation.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *Spacing is not sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation but is appropriate for early-stage exploration work.* • *No sample compositing was 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.*	• *Surface rock samples were taken from within a logging track exposure where massive stibnite was visible. Two samples were also taken from field locations as shown in the rock sampling location plan within this announcement.* • *The sampling is not sufficient to define the full extent of the mineralisation and relationships to any structures.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were securely stored at the Mining One head office in Melbourne by Stuart Hutchin after collection from the field.* • *Samples were freighted to ALS in Adelaide in May and June 2026 over two separate sample submissions.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No external audits completed to date.* • *The supporting data and ASX release was reviewed internally by Infinity geologists.*

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *EL7356 and EL7357 is a granted tenement in Victoria, Australia.* • *100% owned by Eastern Victoria Gold Exploration Pty Ltd (EVGE), a fully-owned subsidiary of Infinity Mining Ltd.* • *The tenement is in good standing. No restrictions known.* • *In April 2026 a Joint Venture was agreed with Mining One Consultants where Mining One can earn a 25% and then a 51% interest by spending 200k in year 1 and complete 1,500m of drilling in year two respectively.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Gold was first discovered in the nearby Walhalla goldfields in the 1860s. Most gold was won from alluvial workings.* • *1965–1970 – EL12 (Planet Mining Co Pty Ltd): Early-stage exploration for gold, silver, and platinum near Walhalla. Historical reports lodged with the Geological Survey of Victoria (GSV) indicate reconnaissance-level work with no significant discoveries or follow-up drilling.* • *1970–1972 – EL217 (K.R. Broadbent): Exploration focused on gold and platinum in the Tanjil area. Documentation from the Victorian Exploration Reports (GSV) confirms only surface prospecting and no recorded analytical results.* • *1981–1982 – EL1138 & EL1139 (H. O'Neill): Short-term licences covering ground near Aberfeldy–Tyers Junction. Records show limited mapping and panning for alluvial gold, with no documented hard-rock assays or drilling (GSV archives).* • *1986–1989 – EL1835 (Freshwater Resources Pty Ltd): Exploration for gold and associated elements in the Walhalla–South area. Final report EL1835 (1989) includes stream-*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sediment sampling and reconnaissance geochemistry; no significant anomalies identified. • *1993–1995 – EL3538 (Cob O'Corn Nominees Pty Ltd): Soil and magnetic surveys targeting Au–Cu mineralisation; reports indicate weak geochemical response and subsequent relinquishment of the licence.* • *2007–2009 – EL4989 (Swancove Enterprises Pty Ltd): Reconnaissance mapping and ground geophysics completed over the southern extent of the current magnetic feature; results did not highlight economic mineralisation (GSV report EL4989 Final).* • *2013–2016 – EL5256 (Tanjil Project, Mecrus Resources Pty Ltd): Targeted orogenic and intrusion-related gold systems in Siluro–Devonian metasediments and dioritic intrusives directly under the magnetic feature. Work programs included GIS-based analysis, interpretation of aeromagnetic, radiometric, and gravity datasets, reconnaissance mapping, and limited geochemical sampling (8 rock chips, 19 soil/stream). No assays were reported; the project was surrendered in 2016 (GSV EL5256–5257 Annual Reports 2013–2016).* • *2025 – Infinity completed field inspections of the Tanjil Dome prospect area and submitted massive stibnite samples for analysis*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Walhalla South Extended tenement (EL 7356) and Tanjil (EL7357) tenement are located with the Melbourne Zone of Victoria and lies south the Late Devonian Mount Baw Baw Granodiorite.* • *EL 7356 and EL7357 are host to a package of folded Silurian to Devonian marine sedimentary units of the Jordan River Group and Walhalla Group. These rocks have been intruded by a series of Devonian granitoids, including the Mt Baw Baw Granodiorite and Tanjil Granodiorite.* • *Parts of EL 7356 and are partially covered by younger Tertiary (Eocene to Oligocene) tholeiitic to alkaline basalts which in turn are covered by Quaternary alluvial and fluvial sediments.* • *The project has potential to host intrusion-related gold systems (IRGS) and structurally controlled (orogenic) gold mineralisation.*

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*
		• *Not applicable – no drilling reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *No averaging, compositing, top-cutting or grade truncation has been applied. Individual rock-sample and soil-sample results are reported. The assumptions used in calculating gold-equivalent grades are disclosed beneath Table 1 in the announcement*
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').*	• *Not applicable – surface rock chips and soil samples only.*
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 include soil sample locations, geology and rock sample locations.*
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 assay results for Sb and Au are reported.* • *Other base metal results are generally low-grade.*
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*	• *All current substantive exploration data is described in this release.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• *Follow-up mapping and geochemical soil sampling is planned to define the full extent of the Tanjil Dome anomaly* • *Trenching and drilling work plan submissions will also be completed to target the most prospective areas.*