Infinity Mining
ASX Announcement

ASX:IMI

Extremely High-Grade Antimony with Gold Identified at Surface for Tanjil Dome

11 November 2026

Trench sampling intervals return up to 104 g/t AuEq; geology has similarities with the Sunday Creek (ASX: SX2) gold-antimony deposit 100 km away; drill planning underway

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays from trench samples return extremely promising results, with very high-grade antimony and gold.**
- **TTD-002 returned 4.9 m @ 0.48 g/t Au and 7.71% Sb (26.92 g/t AuEq), including 1.2 m @ 0.46 g/t Au and 30.20% Sb (104.06 g/t AuEq).**
- **TTD-001 returned 1.6 m @ 0.46 g/t Au and 2.23% Sb (8.11 g/t AuEq), including 0.6 m @ 0.47 g/t Au and 5.44% Sb (19.13 g/t AuEq).**
- **TTD-006 returned 5.0 m @ 1.30 g/t Au and 0.02% Sb (1.37 g/t AuEq); TTD-005 returned 1.0 m @ 1.70 g/t Au and 0.02% Sb (1.77 g/t AuEq).**
- **TTD-008 returned 0.6 m @ 1.22 g/t Au and 3.69% Sb (13.89 g/t AuEq).**
- **The results come from sampling of 10 trenches comprising 62 channel intervals over 58.1 m, testing quartz veins and associated stibnite within highly weathered intrusive rocks.**
- **The association of gold–antimony mineralisation with quartz veining and altered dyke rocks at Tanjil Dome shares broad geological similarities with aspects of the Sunday Creek (ASX: SX2) system in Victoria.**
- **Results will guide further trench mapping and maiden drill program targeting. True widths and continuity between exposures and at depth remain unconfirmed.**

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) is pleased to report highly promising gold and antimony assays from the initial channel sampling program at Tanjil Dome, where exploration is being undertaken in joint venture with Mining One Consultants.

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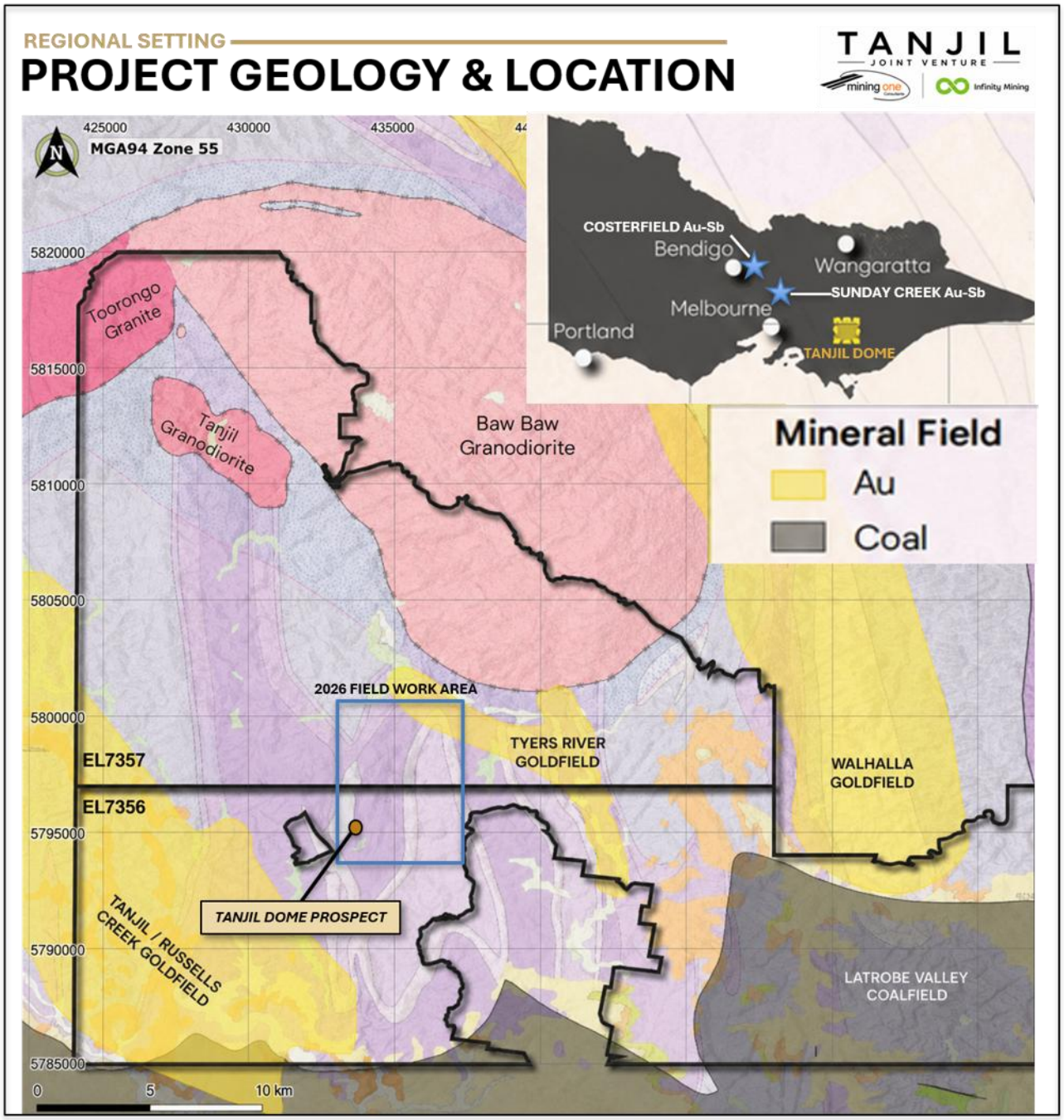


Figure 1 – Tanjil Dome Prospect Location Plan

The 10 trenches tested limited exposures within the broader ~1 km gold and antimony soil anomaly (Figure 2). Eight channels are clustered in the main trench sampling area and two lie approximately 200 m to the north. Figure 3 shows individual channel AuEq grades and selected composites. The soil anomaly is a geochemical footprint. Continuous mineralisation over that extent has not been established.

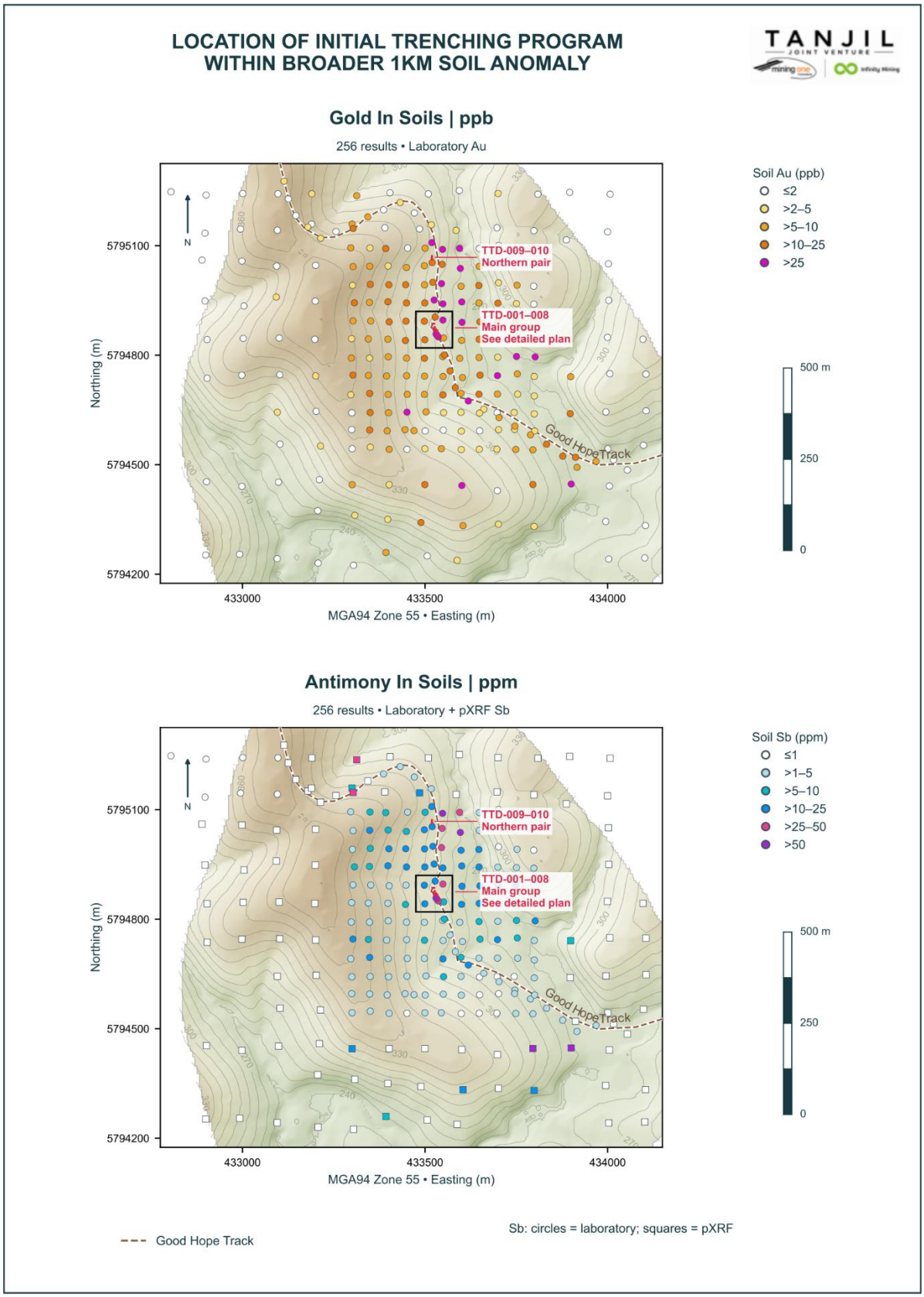


Figure 2. Initial trench locations within the broader gold and antimony soil anomalies. The Sb panel distinguishes laboratory assays from pXRF values used where laboratory Sb is unavailable. The soil footprint does not establish continuous bedrock mineralisation.

These soil results were provided in Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) releases dated 27 July and 14 September 2026.

Initial trenching was designed to investigate structural orientations and guide maiden drill targeting. Trenches were confined to the existing forestry track under the Low Impact Exploration program. Mapping identified at least three discrete quartz-vein exposures within highly weathered, altered dyke. Significant stibnite hydrothermal replacement mineralisation has also been recorded. Local observations suggest broadly north–south strikes and steep dips. Correlation between exposures remains provisional.

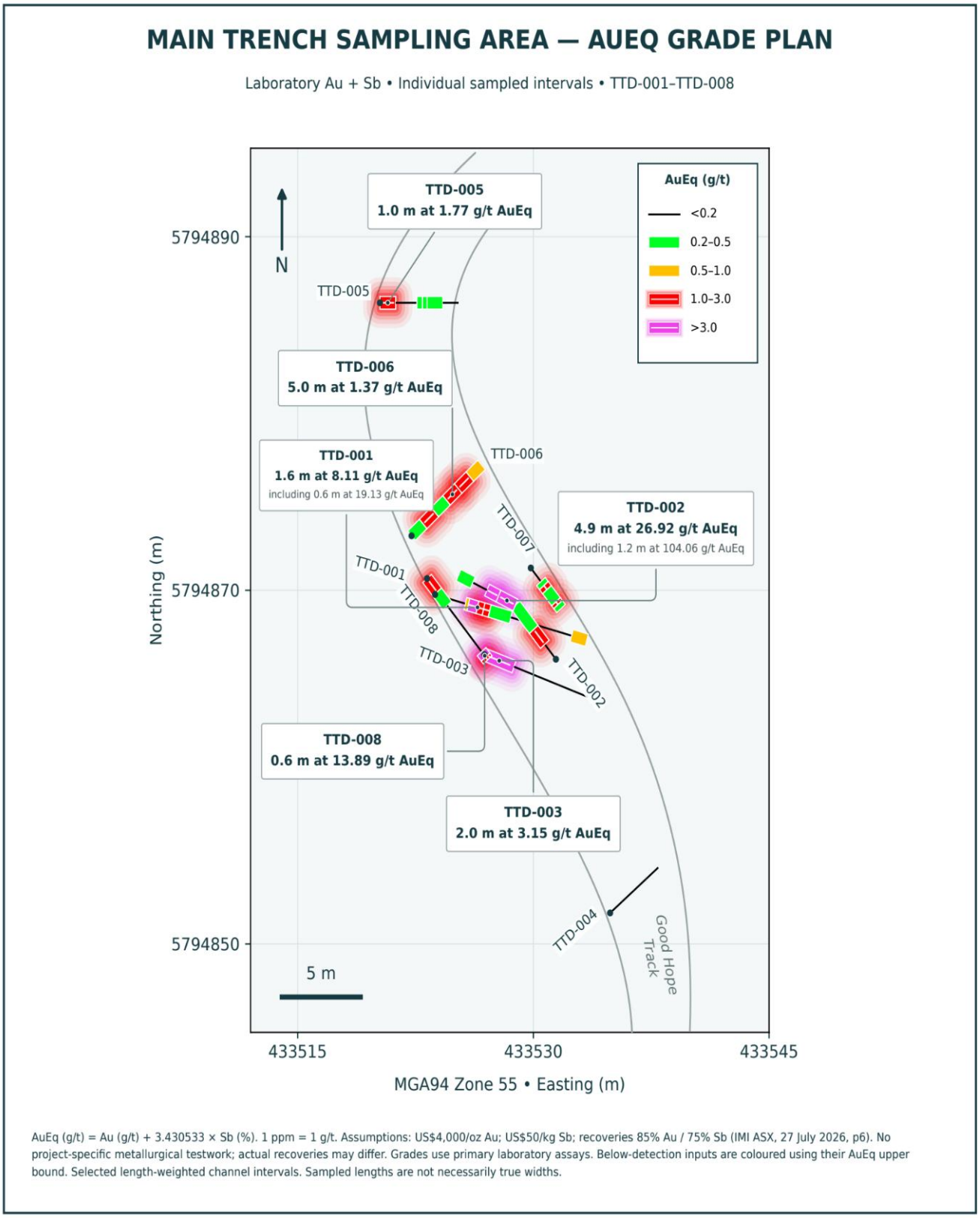


Figure 3. Initial trenches coloured by individual AuEq grades. Trenches TTD-001 to TTD-008

Infinity Mining Chairman Cameron Petricevic said:

"The surface grades of antimony and gold identified in these latest Tanjil Dome assay results are highly promising and provide a clear focus for our next phase of exploration. The initial trenching has tested only a small part of the broader soil anomaly. We look forward to working with Mining One to refine targets for further trenching and maiden drilling."

Mining One Geology Manager Stuart Hutchin said:

"The channel assay results, together with geological mapping, highlight two distinct styles of antimony mineralisation at Tanjil Dome: quartz vein-hosted mineralisation with similarities to the Sunday Creek deposit and disseminated to massive stibnite mineralisation interpreted to be associated with hydrothermal replacement within intrusive units.

The recognition of replacement-style mineralisation is particularly encouraging, as it suggests that antimony mineralisation is not restricted to discrete quartz veins. Integrating the assay results with detailed geological mapping will assist in defining the extent of mineralisation and prioritising drill targets. True widths and continuity at depth remain to be established."

Samples were submitted to On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo. Selected significant intervals are summarised below; all individual channel results, including lower-grade results, are provided in Appendix 1.

Table 1. Selected length-weighted channel intervals. Au is reported in g/t and Sb as a percentage; AuEq is calculated.

Channel	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	AuEq (g/t)
TTD-001	2.0	3.6	1.6	0.46	2.23	**8.11**
incl. TTD-001	2.2	2.8	0.6	0.47	5.44	**19.13**
TTD-002	1.1	6.0	4.9	0.48	7.71	**26.92**
incl. TTD-002	4.0	5.2	1.2	0.46	30.20	**104.06**
TTD-003	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.03	0.91	**3.15**
TTD-005	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.70	0.02	**1.77**
TTD-006	1.0	6.0	5.0	1.30	0.02	**1.37**
TTD-008	5.4	6.0	0.6	1.22	3.69	**13.89**
incl. TTD-008	5.4	5.8	0.4	1.64	5.34	**19.96**

Composites are calculated as the sum of each interval length multiplied by its primary assay, divided by total sampled length. No top cut has been applied. Selected composites are bounded by the stated sampling intervals rather than a uniform grade cut-off; intervening low-grade intervals are retained. Included intervals are subsets, not additional metres. The TTD-002 composite is strongly influenced by the included 1.2 m interval at 30.20% Sb, which contributes approximately 96% of the length-weighted Sb total for the 4.9 m interval. Sample intervals were based on interpreted geological contacts within each trench.

Gold equivalent calculation

The AuEq calculation uses the same basis disclosed in IMI's ASX announcement of 27 July 2026, page 6, and reiterated on 14 September 2026: gold US$4,000/oz; antimony US$50/kg; assumed recoveries of 85% for Au and 75% for Sb.

AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + [Sb (%) × 10 × 50 × 0.75] / [(4,000 / 31.1035) × 0.85]
AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + 3.430533 × Sb (%)

AuEq is a calculated comparison and is not an assayed gold grade. Antimony contributes approximately 98% of the AuEq for the TTD-002 4.9 m composite. No project-specific metallurgical testwork has been completed; actual recoveries may differ materially. The Company considers that both metals have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Channel Mapping and Geological Observations

The channels were logged and sampled and then backfilled in accordance with the requirements of the Low Impact Exploration program. Geological logs distinguish hornblende diorite, fine-grained mafic dyke interpreted as dolerite, weathered and altered dyke (TTD-001 to TTD-008), and sedimentary rocks at dyke contacts (TTD-009 and TTD-010). Quartz occurs as discrete veins, breccias and stringers. Iron staining is common in the weathered material.

Laboratory results establish gold and antimony grades in the sampled material. Higher antimony values occur in several quartz-bearing intervals and within zones of intense hydrothermal alteration, while gold is also recorded in altered dyke material. The results support further investigation of the mineralised system but do not establish economic viability, a Mineral Resource, or continuity between the clustered surface exposures. Figure 4 shows an example of the trench log and assay results for TTD-002.

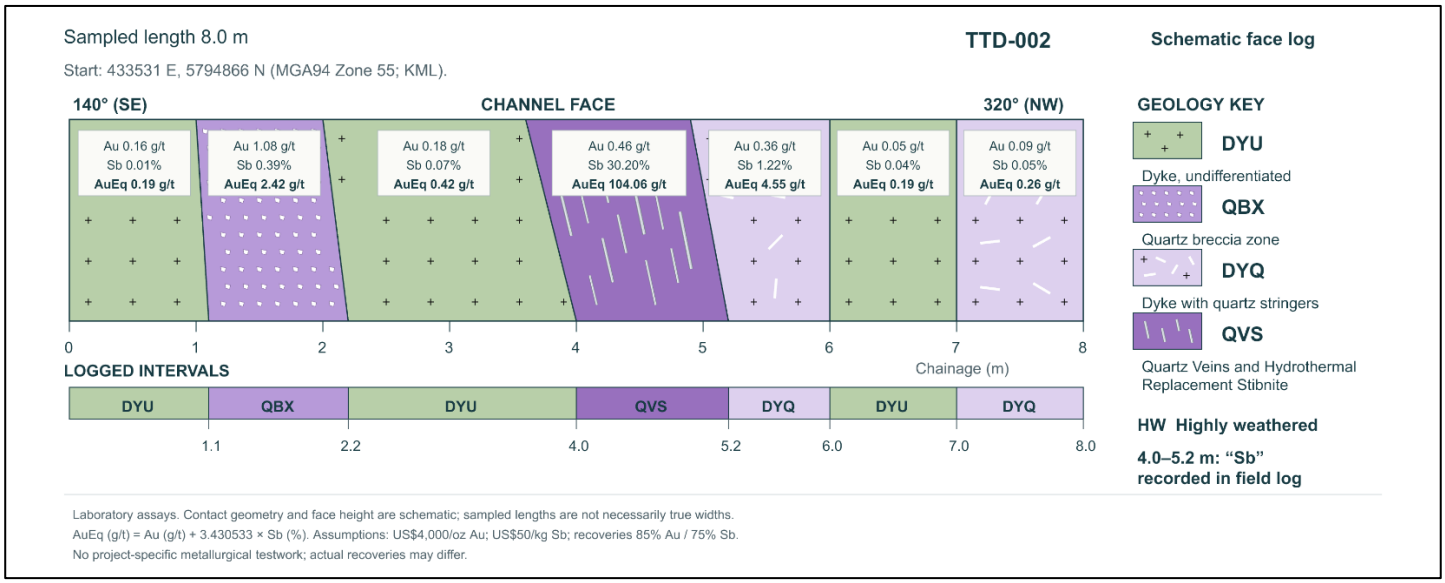


Figure 4. TTD-002 geological face log and interval strip. The 4.0-5.2 m interval returned 0.46 g/t Au and 30.20% Sb. QVS is the field logging code for Quartz Veins and Hydrothermal Replacement Stibnite; it is not a mineral abundance estimate. Contact inclinations, face height and patterns are schematic. Channel lengths are not true vein widths.

Field mapping suggests multiple quartz-bearing structures and a hydrothermal system where stibnite occurs throughout an intensely altered dyke. Correlation between these exposures has not been established. Weathering, variable vein orientation and the concentration of samples within a small exposure area limit interpretation of continuity and true thickness.



Figure 5. Field photographs of rock material, trench exposures, drone overview and channel sampling. Photos document fieldwork and geological context; they are not a measure of mineral grade, mineral abundance or representative grade across a channel. Grades are established by the laboratory results tabulated in Appendix 1.

Next steps

The Joint Venture plans to integrate the assays with channel geology, mapped contacts, structural measurements and earlier soil sampling to refine follow-up targets. Continued trenching along existing track footprints at Tanjil Dome and the Good Hope prospect will help test the distribution of mineralisation. Initial drill design and work plan submissions will be progressed, subject to access and relevant approvals. No drilling results are reported in this announcement.

Channel locations and sampling summary

Table 2. Channel start coordinates, azimuths and sampled lengths. MGA94 Zone 55; handheld GPS / KML-derived positions rounded to the nearest metre, not survey accuracy.

Channel	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Length (m)	Intervals
TTD-001	433524	5794870	105	10.0	12
TTD-002	433531	5794866	320	8.0	7
TTD-003	433527	5794866	110	7.0	5
TTD-004	433535	5794852	050	4.0	4
TTD-005	433520	5794886	090	5.0	7
TTD-006	433522	5794873	048	6.0	6
TTD-007	433530	5794871	140	3.0	6
TTD-008	433523	5794871	140	6.0	7
TTD-009	433519	5795072	180	5.1	4
TTD-010	433519	5795066	180	4.0	4
TOTAL				58.1	62

Appendix 1 Laboratory channel assays

Table 3. Primary Au and Sb results for all 62 mapped intervals. AuEq values are calculated; lengths are along the sampled channel, not true widths.

Channel	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	AuEq (g/t)
TTD-001	473001	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.06	0.01	0.09
TTD-001	473002	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.03	0.02	0.10
TTD-001	473003	2.00	2.20	0.20	0.13	0.19	0.78
TTD-001	473004	2.20	2.80	0.60	0.47	5.44	19.13
TTD-001	473005	2.80	3.20	0.40	0.13	0.26	1.02
TTD-001	473006	3.20	3.60	0.40	0.92	0.41	2.33
TTD-001	473007	3.60	5.00	1.40	0.06	0.06	0.27
TTD-001	473008	5.00	6.00	1.00	0.04	0.01	0.07
TTD-001	473009	6.00	7.00	1.00	0.02	0.01	0.05
TTD-001	473010	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.02	0.01	0.05
TTD-001	473011	8.00	9.00	1.00	0.03	0.01	0.06
TTD-001	473012	9.00	10.00	1.00	0.03	0.15	0.54
TTD-002	473016	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.16	0.01	0.19
TTD-002	473017	1.10	2.20	1.10	1.08	0.39	2.42
TTD-002	473018	2.20	4.00	1.80	0.18	0.07	0.42
TTD-002	473019	4.00	5.20	1.20	0.46	30.2	104.06
TTD-002	473020	5.20	6.00	0.80	0.36	1.22	4.55
TTD-002	473021	6.00	7.00	1.00	0.05	0.04	0.19
TTD-002	473022	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.09	0.05	0.26
TTD-003	473024	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.03	0.91	3.15
TTD-003	473025	2.00	3.60	1.60	<0.01	0.01	<0.05
TTD-003	473026	3.60	5.00	1.40	<0.01	0.01	<0.05
TTD-003	473027	5.00	6.00	1.00	<0.01	0.04	<0.15
TTD-003	473028	6.00	7.00	1.00	<0.01	0.03	<0.12
TTD-004	473029	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.09	0.01	0.12
TTD-004	473030	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.01	0.02	0.08
TTD-004	473031	2.00	3.00	1.00	<0.01	0.01	<0.05
TTD-004	473032	3.00	4.00	1.00	<0.01	0.01	<0.05

Au: 50 g fire assay (CSV code PE01S), reporting limit 0.01 ppm. Sb: B050, reporting limit 0.01%. 1 ppm Au = 1 g/t Au. Below-detection results retain the laboratory "<" qualifier. Where a component is below detection, AuEq is reported as an upper bound calculated using the detection limit and rounded upward to 0.01 g/t. Primary assays are used; laboratory duplicates and repeats are not averaged into these values.

Appendix 1 Laboratory channel assays continued

Table 3 continued. Primary Au and Sb results for all 62 mapped intervals. AuEq values are calculated; lengths are along the sampled channel, not true widths.

Channel	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	AuEq (g/t)
TTD-005	473033	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.7	0.02	1.77
TTD-005	473034	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.1	<0.01	<0.14
TTD-005	473035	2.00	2.35	0.35	0.05	0.01	0.08
TTD-005	473036	2.35	2.70	0.35	0.18	0.01	0.21
TTD-005	473037	2.70	3.00	0.30	0.41	0.01	0.44
TTD-005	473038	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.18	0.01	0.21
TTD-005	473039	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.06	0.01	0.09
TTD-006	473040	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.2	0.01	0.23
TTD-006	473041	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.71	0.03	1.81
TTD-006	473042	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.4	0.01	0.43
TTD-006	473043	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.76	0.02	1.83
TTD-006	473044	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.71	0.02	1.78
TTD-006	473045	5.00	6.00	1.00	0.92	0.02	0.99
TTD-007	473046	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.09	0.01	0.12
TTD-007	473047	1.00	1.30	0.30	0.19	0.01	0.22
TTD-007	473048	1.30	1.60	0.30	0.98	0.43	2.46
TTD-007	473049	1.60	2.50	0.90	0.18	0.02	0.25
TTD-007	473050	2.50	2.70	0.20	0.96	0.09	1.27
TTD-007	473051	2.70	3.00	0.30	0.12	0.03	0.22
TTD-008	473052	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.07	0.02	1.14
TTD-008	473053	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.31	0.01	0.34
TTD-008	473054	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.06	<0.01	<0.10
TTD-008	473055	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.05	<0.01	<0.09
TTD-008	473056	4.00	5.40	1.40	0.03	0.01	0.06
TTD-008	473057	5.40	5.80	0.40	1.64	5.34	19.96
TTD-008	473058	5.80	6.00	0.20	0.37	0.4	1.74

Au: 50 g fire assay (CSV code PE01S), reporting limit 0.01 ppm. Sb: B050, reporting limit 0.01%. 1 ppm Au = 1 g/t Au. Below-detection results retain the laboratory "<" qualifier. Where a component is below detection, AuEq is reported as an upper bound calculated using the detection limit and rounded upward to 0.01 g/t. Primary assays are used; laboratory duplicates and repeats are not averaged into these values.

Appendix 1 Laboratory channel assays continued

Table 3 continued. Primary Au and Sb results for all 62 mapped intervals. AuEq values are calculated; lengths are along the sampled channel, not true widths.

Channel	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	AuEq (g/t)
TTD-009	473059	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.29	0.02	0.36
TTD-009	473060	1.00	2.50	1.50	0.1	0.04	0.24
TTD-009	473061	2.50	4.00	1.50	0.17	0.02	0.24
TTD-009	473062	4.00	5.10	1.10	0.05	0.01	0.08
TTD-010	473063	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.2	0.1	0.54
TTD-010	473064	0.60	2.00	1.40	0.19	0.05	0.36
TTD-010	473065	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.14	0.03	0.24
TTD-010	473066	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.44	0.01	0.47

Au: 50 g fire assay (CSV code PE01S), reporting limit 0.01 ppm. Sb: B050, reporting limit 0.01%. 1 ppm Au = 1 g/t Au. Below-detection results retain the laboratory "<" qualifier. Where a component is below detection, AuEq is reported as an upper bound calculated using the detection limit and rounded upward to 0.01 g/t. Primary assays are used; laboratory duplicates and repeats are not averaged into these values.

Analytical methods and data verification

Samples were analysed by On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo, under job BE26100718, received on 28 October 2026 and reported on 5 November 2026. Gold was analysed by 50 g fire assay, as confirmed by the Competent Person. The CSV records PE01S for Au (0.01 ppm reporting limit) and B050 for Sb (0.01% reporting limit).

The batch file includes laboratory duplicate and repeat results, blanks and named control entries. Primary assays are reported without adjustment. Sample matching and composite calculations have been checked against the channel register. The Competent Person has reviewed the QA/QC results and considers them acceptable for reporting these Exploration Results.

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

-ENDS-

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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, a participant in the Tanjil Joint Venture which 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 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.

Mining One Consultants Pty Ltd has an interest in the Tanjil Joint Venture and may benefit from the successful advancement of the Project.

About Infinity Mining

Infinity Mining Limited holds exploration projects in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia. The Tanjil Joint Venture with Mining One Consultants covers Victorian exploration licences EL7356 and EL7357.

Previous announcements

IMI, 27 July 2026, High-grade antimony-gold anomaly outlined over 500m in Victoria (including AuEq disclosure, page 6).

IMI, 14 September 2026, High-grade gold-antimony footprint doubles to 1km at Tanjil Dome project in Victoria.

Forward-looking statements

Statements concerning planned exploration and future work reflect current expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties, including access, approvals and exploration outcomes. Actual results and timing may differ. These statements do not imply that Mineral Resources or economic mineralisation have been established.

Appendix 2 JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Ten channels comprise 62 intervals over 58.1 m, with individual lengths of 0.2–2.0 m. Boundaries generally follow logged geology. A chisel and pick were used to collect material from each interval into a bucket and then into numbered calico bags. Only mapped trench intervals are reported.
Drilling techniques	Not applicable. Surface trench and channel sampling only; no drilling results are reported.
Drill sample recovery	Not applicable to drilling. Channels were sampled in highly weathered material. Chisel sampling provided coverage across each interval, including resistant boulders where required. No quantitative trench recovery measurements are reported; preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material has not been quantified.
Logging	All 58.1 m of channel intervals are represented in geological logs. Records include lithology, weathering, alteration, selected structural observations and chainage; photographs document exposures. Geological logging is qualitative. Laboratory grades are reported separately from visual mineral observations; no numerical visual mineral abundance estimates are inferred from the assays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Channels were sampled with chisel and pick tools. The laboratory quotation specified sorting, drying, crushing, pulverising and splitting under PUL003.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	On Site Laboratory Services, Bendigo, analysed Au by 50 g fire assay (Competent Person confirmation; CSV code PE01S, 0.01 ppm reporting limit) and Sb under B050 (0.01% reporting limit). No pXRF grades are used in channel composites or channel AuEq calculations. The Competent Person reviewed the laboratory and external QA/QC results and considers them acceptable for reporting these Exploration Results.
Criteria	**Commentary**
Verification of sampling and assaying	Field sheets and photographs are the primary geological records. All 62 interval sample IDs match the primary laboratory CSV. Au and Sb are unadjusted primary values. Length-weighted calculations were checked against the register. Duplicate/repeat columns are retained in source records but not averaged into reported results.
Location of data points	Channel starts are derived from project KML / handheld GPS positions and expressed in MGA94 Zone 55, rounded to the nearest metre without implying survey accuracy. Traces use these starts, channel lengths and sampling azimuths. TTD-005 is 090 degrees. The TTD-002 bend and track edges are approximate. No surveyed RL or true-width interpretation is presented.
Data spacing and distribution	Eight channels are clustered in the main exposure area and two lie approximately 200 m north. Figures 2 and 3 and Table 2 show the distribution. This spacing and surface-only dataset do not establish geological or grade continuity for a Mineral Resource. Selected length-weighted composites are reported in Table 1 and all individual intervals in Appendix 1.
Orientation in relation to geological structure	Azimuths in Table 2 indicate increasing sample chainage. True widths are unknown. Variable local contacts and sample orientations affect apparent widths. The geological face map is schematic. Results must not be interpreted as true vein or mineralised-zone thicknesses.
Sample security	Sampling was supervised by Geology Manager Stuart Hutchin with a Mining One Senior Field Technician. Samples were transported by the geology team to Mining One's Melbourne office for secure storage before laboratory submission.
Audits or reviews	No independent audit of the trench sampling program is reported. Sample-ID matching and length-weighted calculations have been checked.

Appendix 2 JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Section 2 Reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Tanjil Dome lies within EL7356. The Tanjil Joint Venture covers EL7356 and EL7357, held by Eastern Victoria Gold Exploration Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Infinity Mining Limited. Mining One Consultants is a Joint Venture participant.
Exploration by other parties	The district has a history of gold exploration and mining. Current work follows Joint Venture mapping and geochemical sampling. Refer to IMI announcements dated 27 July and 14 September 2026. Figure 2 distinguishes laboratory and pXRF Sb soil data; the relevant prior announcements are listed above.
Geology	The project lies in Victoria's Melbourne Zone, with sedimentary rocks intruded by granitoids and dykes. Logs record hornblende diorite, mafic dyke/dolerite, weathered and altered dyke, sediment, quartz veins, breccias and stringers. Field interpretation suggests three to four quartz-bearing zones; correlation and continuity remain unconfirmed. Assays establish Au and Sb in the sampled material, not economic continuity.
Drill hole information	No drilling results are reported. Table 2 lists channel start coordinates, azimuths, lengths and interval counts. Figures 2 and 3 locate the channels; Appendix 1 reports sample chainages. RL and channel dips are not surveyed, and no true-width correction has been made.
Data aggregation methods	Composites are length-weighted from contiguous primary assays using sum(length × grade) / sum(length). No top cut or uniform cut-off is applied; lower-grade internal intervals are retained. Included high-grade intervals are separately identified in Table 1. AuEq = Au (g/t) + 3.430533 × Sb (%), using US$4,000/oz Au, US$50/kg Sb, assumed recoveries of 85% for Au and 75% for Sb. No project-specific metallurgical testwork is available; the basis and qualifications are set out in the announcement. Below-detection individual AuEq values are upper bounds, rounded upward to 0.01 g/t. No selected composite contains a below-detection component.
Criteria	**Commentary**
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All lengths are along the sampled channels. True widths are unknown. A logged quartz-bearing domain may contain veins, stringers and altered host rock; its width is not necessarily the width of a discrete vein. No depth continuity or Mineral Resource is established.
Diagrams	Figure 2 shows the soil geochemistry and trench locations; Figure 3 shows the AuEq-coloured main trench plan and selected composites; Figure 4 shows the TTD-002 face log and assays; Figure 5 shows field photographs. Appendix 1 reports all channel assays. Trench widths, face geometry and lithology patterns are schematic. Track edges and the TTD-002 bend are approximate.
Balanced reporting	All 62 mapped channel assays, including lower-grade intervals, are tabulated in Appendix 1. Highlights are selected composites and do not represent all material sampled. Original field photographs illustrate context rather than abundance or representative grade.
Other substantive exploration data	Weathering, alteration and quartz veining are described qualitatively. No project-specific metallurgical testwork, bulk density, mining or economic assessment is reported. AuEq calculations use the recovery assumptions disclosed in this announcement. Laboratory grade does not independently quantify mineral abundance.
Further work	Integrate assays and mapped structures, evaluate correlations, continue targeted trench mapping along track footprints, refine initial drilling targets and progress work plan submissions. Follow-up work is subject to access, approvals and technical review.