ASX Announcement
Released 9 October 2025

Extensive Downhole Uranium Intersected at Portland Creek

- **Widespread elevated uranium (U) readings across multiple zones recorded between 28.0m and 312.0m downhole depth of PCDD25-012 based on spot pXRF[1], primarily along fractures and cavity zones within the intensely altered granites.**
- **Discovery of uraninite intersected along a joint surface in PCDD25-012 at 270.0m and at 289.0m, recording 1.2% and 1.17% U, respectively, on pXRF[1].**
- **Hole PCDD25-012 which has been a breakthrough in identifying uranium hosting structures is situated ~1.5km from peak soil anomaly of 74,997 ppm U_3O_8, indicating a prospective widespread and large Uranium hydrothermal system.**
- **Another hole, PCDD25-009A, intersected high-grade molybdenum in a pXRF spot sample detecting 2.38% Mo[1] within a 4m albitised granite interval.**
- **Early findings validate Infini's refined exploration model and confirm highly fractured and intensely altered granites present across drill core are directly related with exceptional uranium readings**
- **Potential of a district-scale polymetallic system of uranium, molybdenum, zinc and associated pathfinder elements, with assay results due in Q4 CY2025.**
- **Program has to date only partially drill-tested 2 out of 12 priority targets within a >6km corridor of uranium-in-soil anomalies (up to 74,997 ppm U_3O_8), associated with prominent East-West faults, with drilling activities ongoing at the project.**
- **Planning underway to expand the minimum 2,500m Phase 2 drill program to efficiently and effectively test high priority U targets.**

Infini Resources Ltd (ASX: I88, "Infini" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on its Phase 2 diamond drilling program at the 100%-owned Portland Creek Uranium Project, Newfoundland, Canada.

Infini's Chief Executive Officer, Rohan Bone, said: *"These first drillholes are a game-changer for Portland Creek. We have intersected extensive zones of elevated uranium, confirming widespread hydrothermal alteration and validating our exploration model. With Phase 2 drilling still in the early stages, the scale of the opportunity at Portland Creek is becoming increasingly clear. With every hole, we are uncovering more indications of a potential district-level polymetallic uranium system in Newfoundland, at a time when uranium and critical minerals are central to the global energy transition."*

[1] Cautionary Statement: Portable XRF (pXRF) readings cited in this release are qualitative spot measurements and should not be considered equivalent to laboratory assay results. pXRF values are subject to variability due to sample heterogeneity, surface effects and instrument limitations. They are intended only as an indication of elemental presence and relative abundance and are not representative of bulk grade or mineralisation. Definitive results will be confirmed through laboratory assays.

Uraninite intersected in drillhole PCDD25-012

PCDD25-012 (Target 2) intersected peak **uraninite** in blebs at 270.0m and 289.0m, recording **12,000ppm** uranium (U) and **11,700 ppm U** respectively with pXRF[1] among a widespread zone of elevated uranium mineralisation associated with intense fracturing and alteration. The drill core is comprised of two main types of granite including a felsic granite and a metamorphosed epidote-rich granite. The core itself has numerous intense rubble zones and tectonic breccia zones suggesting that this hole intersected numerous faults. The core itself was intensely altered with centimetre- to metre-wide zones of alternating albite, hematite, chlorite / sericite alteration throughout most of the core.

It was observed in the core that a dominant fracture and joint orientation of near vertical to around 65 degrees was present. Approximately 50 pXRF readings were taken along features in this orientation **between 28.0m and 312.0m** downhole depth with over 90% of these readings recorded uranium values between **1,000 ppm and 12,000 ppm U**[1] as well as anomalous gold (to be confirmed by fire assays), **confirming the fracturing is a critical host structure, likely associated with elevated Uranium**.

Intense fracturing has been present in PCDD25-012 in this orientation, and often seen as millimetre to centimetre wide cavities with visible quartz, calcite and barite crystal overgrowths.

Figure 1: Drill core from PCDD25-012 (470459E, 5557965N, UTM Zone 21) demonstrating uraninite mineralisation in fractures.

a) ***From 270.0m showing up to 1.2% U with pXRF[1].***

b) ***From 289.0m showing up to 1.17% U with pXRF[1].***

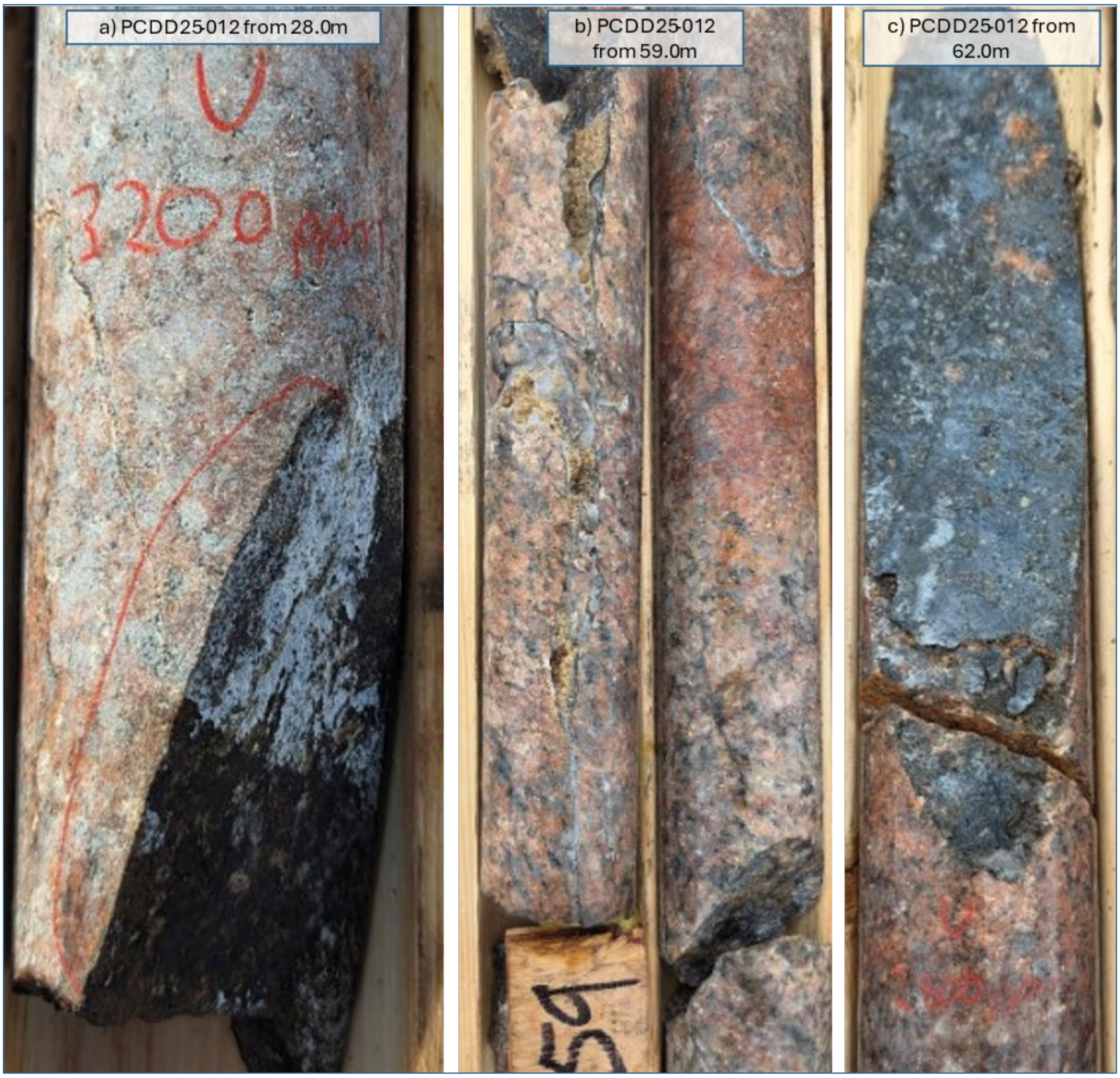

***Figure 2:** Drill core from PCDD25-012 (470459E, 5557965N, UTM Zone 21) with significant uranium mineralisation detected using pXRF.*

- ***a)** From 28m showing up to 3,200 ppm U with pXRF[1] along a joint surface.*
- ***b)** From 59m showing up to 500 ppm U with pXRF[1] within a vuggy fractured granite. Notice the intense patchy albite to hematite alteration.*
- ***c)** From 62m showing up to 2,800 ppm U with pXRF[1] along a joint surface.*

Figure 3: Drill core from PCDD25-012 (470459E, 5557965N, UTM Zone 21) with significant uranium mineralisation detected using pXRF. Notice the variation in the type and amount of alteration of the granite that can be seen in these core samples.

a) From 69m showing up to 1,200 ppm U with pXRF[1] along 1.0m long near vertical fracture within the core.

b) From 121m showing two zones of 2,500 ppm U with pXRF[1] and 2,000 ppm U[1] within parallel joint surfaces.

c) From 124m showing up to 1,600 ppm U with pXRF[1] along a 0.5m long near vertical fracture.

d) From 133m showing up to 1,500 ppm U with pXRF[1] along a joint surface with a hematite halo.

Figure 4: Drill core from PCDD25-012 (470459E, 5557965N, UTM Zone 21) with significant uranium mineralisation detected using pXRF.

a) From 175.0m showing up to 6,600 ppm U with pXRF[1] along a fracture fill.

b) From 179.5m showing up to 2,500 ppm U with pXRF[1] within a joint surface.

c) From 196.0m showing up to 2,300 ppm U with pXRF[1] along a fracture fill. Notice the hematite halo within the albitised granite along the fracture edge from mobilizing fluids.

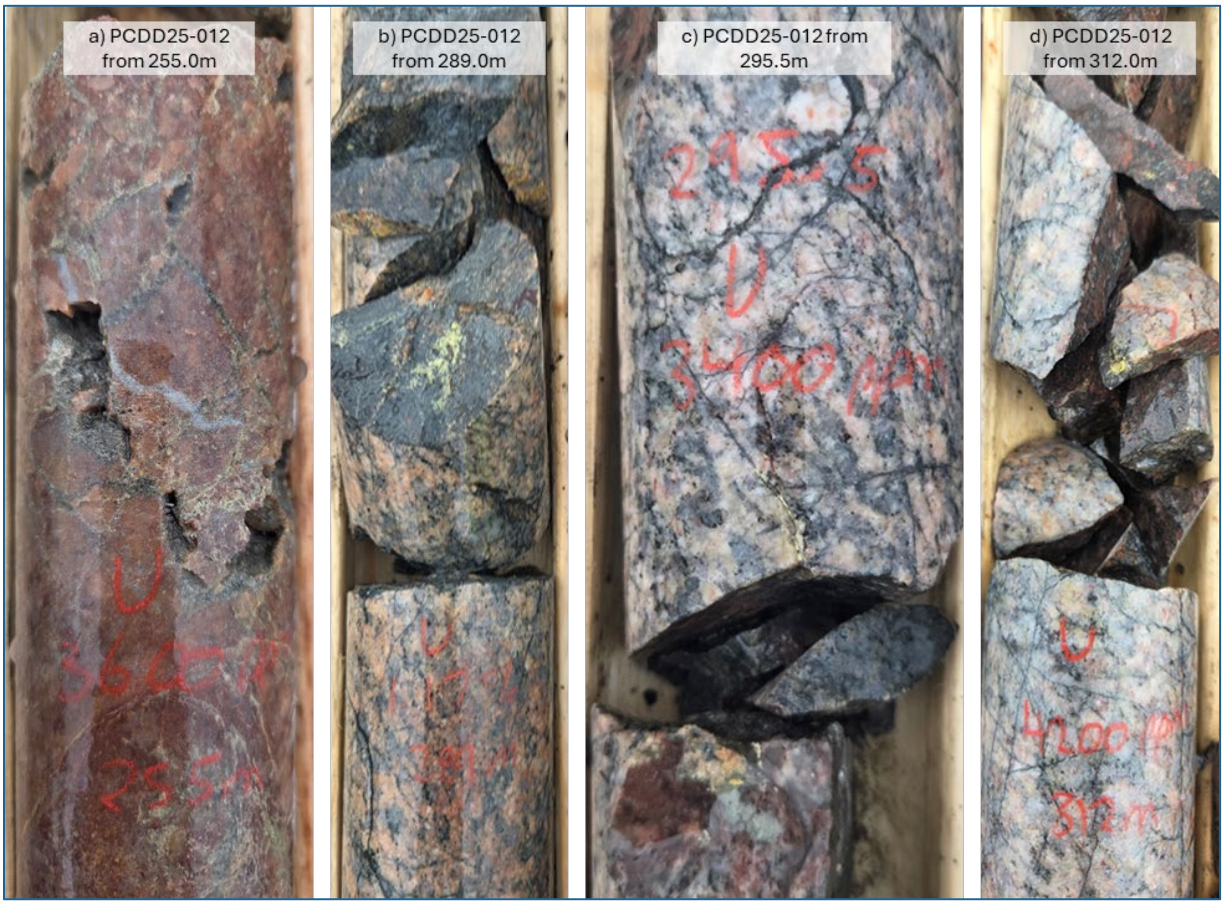

Figure 5: Drill core from PCDD25-012 (470459E, 5557965N, UTM Zone 21) with significant uranium mineralisation detected using pXRF. Towards the base of the hole more visible uraninite could be seen.

a) From 255.0m showing up to 3,600 ppm U with pXRF[1] within a vuggy cavity fill.

b) From 289.0m showing up to 1.17% U with pXRF[1] along a fracture surface and possibly within the matrix.

c) From 295.5m showing up to 3,400 ppm U with pXRF[1] in a small micro-fracture. Notice the extent of micro-fracturing in the core which could host similar grades of uranium.

d) From 312.0m showing up to 4,200 ppm U with pXRF[1] within a fracture zone.

Cautionary Statement

The Company has defined the mineralisation in the field by using hand held pXRF technology to analysis drill samples in real time. This allows for immediate on-site decisions to be made to adjust drilling strategies.

While pXRF readings provide a useful indication of mineral content and approximate grades, they are not a substitute for laboratory-derived assay grades and will not be used in any resource estimation. All drill intercepts will be sent to an independent laboratory for accurate analysis, with assay results expected in the current quarter. Portable pXRF results reported are considered semi-quantitative, as such, results from pXRF analysis are stated as indicative only, provide confirmation that mineralisation is present however may not be representative of elemental concentration within the material sampled and are preliminary to subsequent confirmation (or otherwise) by geochemical laboratory analysis. Results of pXRF analyses are included in Appendix 2 for reference, and laboratory assays will be provided when these become available.

Limitations include; very small analysis window, possible inhomogeneous distribution of mineralisation, analytical penetration depth, possible effects from irregular rock surfaces. Results are not considered to be entirely representative of the rock samples, as the analyses were made of what were interpreted to be areas on drill samples with potential to be uranium. The analyses were carried out on drill core specimens and not ground powders. The pXRF is calibrated periodically against prepared standards. The samples that are the subject of this report will be submitted for laboratory assay and some variation from the results presented herein should be expected. Caution should be exercised until the official assay laboratory results have been received.

While these preliminary results provide compelling evidence of mineralisation, the Company notes that assay confirmation remains pending and further exploration is required to determine the continuity and thickness of mineralised zones, which will be critical in defining the economic potential of the mineralisation.

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

Findings recorded in other completed Phase 2 drillholes indicate potential for district-scale polymetallic uranium system

To date, six drillholes have been completed or are in progress across the Phase 2 program (PCDD25-007, 008, 009A, 010, 011A and 012), totalling 1,421 metres drilled. Results to date have validated Infini's structural model and continue to highlight the potential for a large, polymetallic hydrothermal system capable of hosting uranium, molybdenum and associated critical metals.

At Target 2, drilling has intersected a highly fractured and foliated granite corridor exhibiting extensive hematite, chlorite and albitic alteration. Hole PCDD25-010 returned pXRF uranium values up to **1,200 ppm U[1]** at 39.5 m and 650 ppm U[1] at 160 m, with additional fracture-hosted uranium up to 200 ppm U[1] and molybdenum to 0.28% Mo[1]. These results, supported by pervasive alteration and brecciation, point to an indicative robust uranium-bearing hydrothermal system. The follow-up hole, PCDD25-011A, drilled down-dip of PCDD25-010, encountered similarly altered and fractured granite, confirming the continuity of the mineralised structures at depth. Uranium values up to **600 ppm U[1]** were recorded near surface, with multiple zones of elevated readings (100–200 ppm U) along fracture surfaces.

At Target 1, PCDD25-009A intersected a broad zone of hydrothermal alteration, including a standout interval from 151.5–155.5 m grading up to **2.38% Mo[1] within the 4 m zone**, within intensely albitised granite. This high-grade molybdenum zone, accompanied by lead, zinc, copper and titanium pathfinders, represents strong evidence of magmatic-hydrothermal input. PCDD25-008, collared nearby, intersected a shallow intrusive sequence containing multiple sulphide-rich zones, including disseminated pyrite (~0.5%) and semi-massive pyrite (~7%). A cavity at 175.5 m returned **14% Ti[1]** with elevated vanadium, niobium, copper and zinc, confirming the presence of a fertile polymetallic system and early-stage hydrothermal mineralisation.

The first hole of the program, PCDD25-007, drilled through relatively fresh granite with only minor chlorite–sericite alteration and limited fracturing, providing an important baseline for comparison with holes that followed.

Collectively, drilling has demonstrated that the E-W and NE trending structural corridors at Portland Creek act as the principal fluid pathways as evidenced by the amount of fracturing and strong alteration that has been observed, validating the Company's exploration model and highlighting the potential for focused zones of high-grade mineralisation.

Geological observations indicate the potential of a district-scale system, with uranium-rich fluids, fertile hydrothermal alteration, and associated polymetallic signatures **pointing to the potential for a major discovery**. The proximity of Portland Creek to the historic Daniel's Harbour zinc mine (10 km away) provides an important analogue for large-scale hydrothermal activity in the district.

All drill core is being systematically logged, photographed, and sampled, with samples dispatched to ALS Global Laboratories for geochemical analysis. Assay results from the Phase 2 drilling program are expected to be received and reported in Q4 2025.

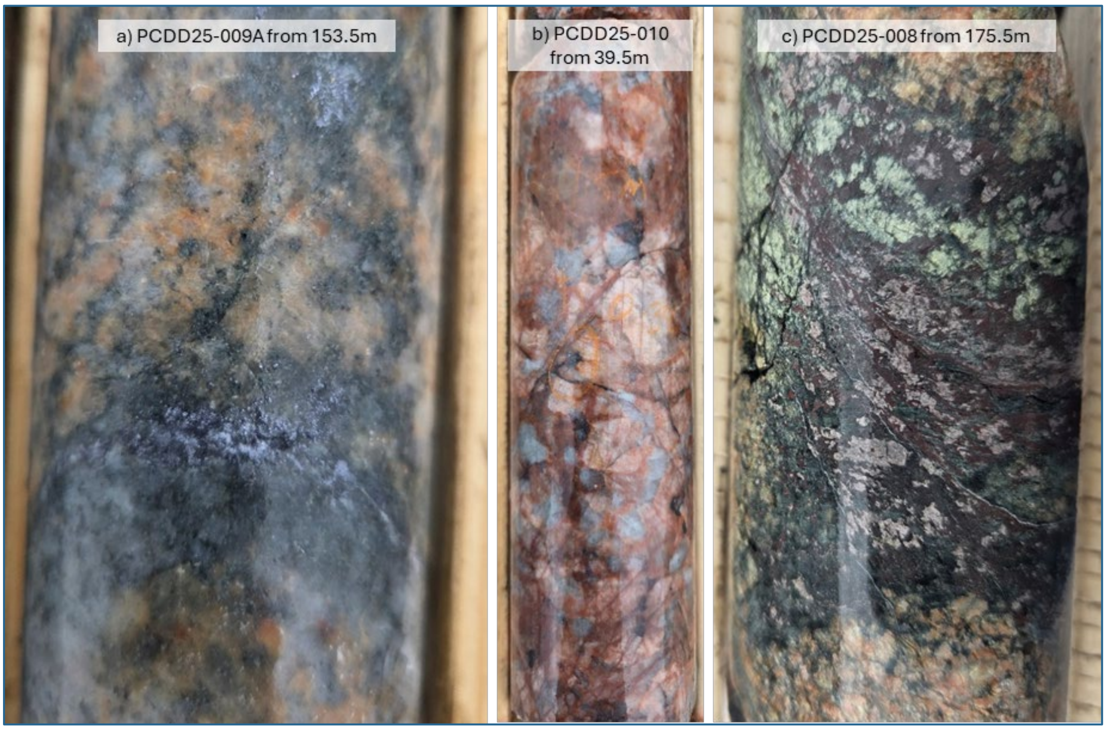

Figure 6: Drill core samples with significant mineralisation detected using pXRF.

a) PCDD25-009A (470740E, 5559787N, UTM Zone 21) from 153.5m showing disseminated mineralisation up to 2.38% Mo with pXRF [1].

b) PCDD25-010 (470290E, 5557910N, UTM Zone 21) from 39.5m showing blebby type of mineralisation up to 1,200ppm U with pXRF [1].

c) PCDD25-008 (470730E, 5559405N, UTM Zone 21) from 175.5m showing cavity fill type of mineralisation up to 14.4% Ti with pXRF [1].

Next Steps

Drilling will continue at Target 2, with future holes testing for further extensive zones of alteration and uranium mineralisation. Drilling has also been planned for other target zones where large E-W structures have been interpreted.

Systematic sampling, geochemical assays and structural analysis will be integrated to vector towards potential high-grade zones. With alteration, mineralisation and structural controls now confirmed, Infini will aggressively pursue its exploration strategy at Portland Creek.

Figure 7: Phase 2 drilling underway at PCDD25-008. Early findings validate Infini's exploration model and indicate a potential district-scale polymetallic uranium system.

References

1. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Phase 2 Drilling at Portland Creek Set to Unlock High-Grade Uranium Targets*, 28th July 2025.

[END]

Release authorised by the Board of Infini Resources Ltd.

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About Portland Creek Uranium Project

The Portland Creek Uranium Project spans 149 km² and lies within the Precambrian Long-Range Complex of the Humber Tectonic-Stratigraphic Zone. The geology consists of metaquartzite and a suite of paragneisses, intruded by leucocratic granite, which are believed to have been thrust westward over Paleozoic carbonate-dominant sediments.

The project area covers a large regional uranium anomaly, first identified in the 1970's through a Newfoundland government lake sediment sampling program. Originally, one uranium showing was recorded in the Newfoundland Mineral Deposit Index, reporting 2,180 ppm U_3O_8. A compilation of historic and recent exploration data has since delineated a 6 km zone of anomalous uranium and radon gas in lake sediments, soils and in an airborne radiometric survey. This anomaly closely follows a prominent fault scarp, marking the edge of a granitic plateau interpreted as a deep-seated fault.

Since listing, the Company has verified historical uranium anomalies and completed a soil sampling grid over the Falls Lake Prospect (formerly the Talus Prospect). This work defined a ~800 m x 100 m high-grade uranium anomaly, with a peak result of 74,997 ppm U_3O_8. This anomaly is located down-ice and west of a 1.5 km radiometric anomaly. Additionally, Infini has identified a southern 500 m-wide cluster of high-grade soil samples, which includes a peak of 1,500 ppm U_3O_8 and lies 1.5 km from the recently completed Phase 1 drill program.

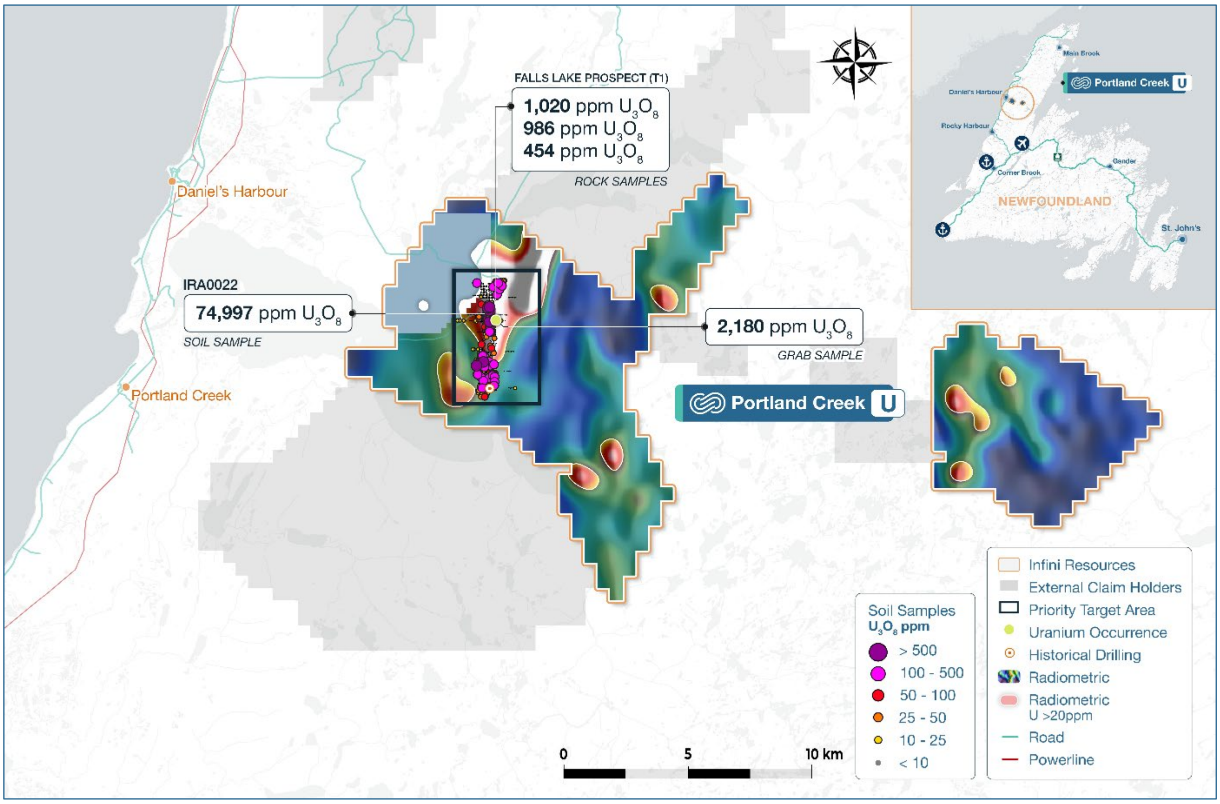

Figure 8: Overview of prospective exploration areas at Portland Creek, demonstrating the occurrence of soil sampling grades up to 74,997 ppm U_3O_8, anomalous radiometric data and Infini's package of tenements.

About Infini Resources Ltd (ASX: I88)

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

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

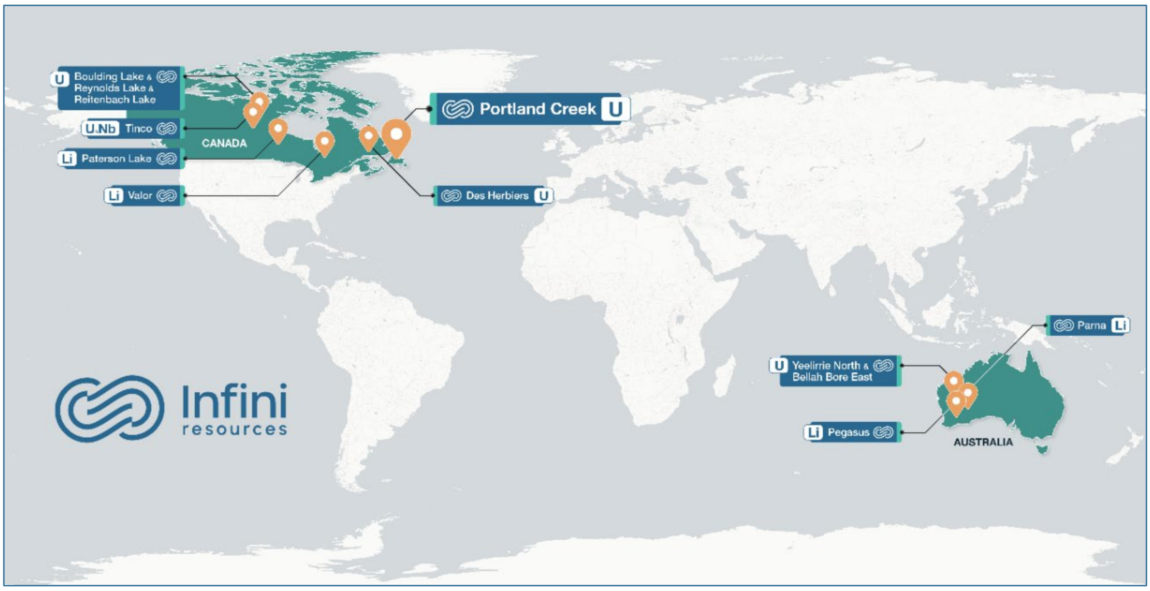

Figure 9: Overview of Infini's portfolio of projects and global footprint.

Competent Person & Compliance Statement

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

This announcement contains information on the Portland Creek Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 10 January 2024, 15 January 2024, 29 January 2024, 19 February 2024, 28 May 2024, 1 July 2024, 10 July 2024, 22 July 2024, 14 October 2024, 23 December 2024, 26 March 2025, 4 July 2025, 14 July 2025, 28 July 2025, 30 July 2025, 3 September 2025 and 11 September 2025 reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Appendix 1: Phase 2 completed drillhole details

Table 1: Details of completed drillholes to date at the Portland Creek Phase 2 drilling program.

Hole	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
PCDD25-007	470752	5559564	131	160	-45	130
PCDD25-008	470730	5559405	128	320	-45	200
PCDD25-009A	470740	5559787	132	184	-45	317
PCDD25-010	470290	5557910	123	170	-45	263
PCDD25-011A	470290	5557910	123	170	-65	161
PCDD25-012	470459	5557965	123	170	-45	350

Appendix 2: Significant intercepts of mineralisation

Table 2: Overview of significant intercepts of mineralisation (U >600 ppm, Mo > 0.2%, Ti > 10%) detected using pXRF at the Portland Creek Phase 2 drilling program. Depths are indictive only based on drill blocks for PCDD25-011A and PCDD25-012 with no geotechnical work completed yet.

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-007	470752	5559564	131	160	-45	No significant pXRF mineralisation values		
PCDD25-008	470730	5559405	128	320	-45	175.5	14.4% Ti	Cavity Fill
PCDD25-009A	470740	5559787	132	184	-45	153.5	2.38% Mo	Vein + Blebs
PCDD25-010	470290	5557910	123	170	-45	39.5	1,200ppm U	Blebs
						80.0	0.28% Mo	Fracture Fill
						160.0	650ppm U	Blebs
PCDD25-011A	470290	5557910	123	170	-65	9.0	600ppm U	Fracture Fill
PCDD25-012	470459	5557965	123	170	-45	28.0	3,200ppm U	Fracture Fill
						54.0	1,400ppm U	Fracture Fill
						62.0	2,800ppm U	Joint Surface
						69.0	1,200ppm U	Fracture Fill
						70.6	1,000ppm U	Fracture Fill
						107.0	1,000ppm U	Fracture Fill
						110.0	1,200ppm U	Fracture Fill
						121.0	2,000ppm U	Fracture Fill

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-012	470459	5557965	123	170	-45	121.2	2,500ppm U	Fracture Fill
						124.0	1,600ppm U	Fracture Fill
						130.0	2,000ppm U	Fracture Fill
						133.0	1,500ppm U	Fracture Fill
						144.0	1,000ppm U	Fracture Fill
						158.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						175.0	6,600ppm U	Fracture Fill
						179.5	2,500 ppm U	Joint Surface
						196.0	2,300 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						199.0	1,100 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						203.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						219.0	2,300 ppm U	Joint Surface
						255.0	3,600 ppm U	Cavity Fill
						270.0	12,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						289.0	11,700 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						295.5	3,400 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						306.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						312.0	4,200 ppm U	Fracture Zone
						315.0	1,100 ppm U	Micro-fracture
						319.5	2,000 ppm U	Fracture Surface
						350.0	2,900 ppm U	Fracture Fill

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Details of Infini's soil sampling and historic lake sediment sampling have been reported previously (ASX 1st July 2024 & 10th July 2024). • Drill core was tested using a RS-125 scintillometer over each tray of core to get a representative value for the amount of radiation it contains. Random high scintillometer values were then tested using a portable XL3t gold+ XRF device set on Test All Geo mode (60 second duration) to confirm the tenor of any uranium mineralisation detected and to confirm that it is in fact uranium and not other radioactive elements such as thorium. • When high values for uranium were obtained two further XRF checks were done in this general area to confirm the grades detected and an average was recorded. Not all high uranium values have been recorded with the highest value for a given core tray was often used as a representative number. • Core is also analysed using a portable XRF (pXRF) at every meter marker. Where spot mineralisation exceeds 200 ppm the core is tested at 25 cm spacing in the preceding and following meter of core.
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.).	• Details of Infini's drilling have been reported previously (ASX 28th July 2025, 30th July 2025 & 3rd September 2025). • Drilling is undertaken by one heli-transportable diamond drill rig. The core is NG gauge on a single 10m core tube. The core is oriented with a ACT III RD tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core recovery is based on depths assigned by the drillers and measurement of core for that interval by Infini's contractors and recorded in a spreadsheet. • Recovery is generally better than 95%, so no special measures are required. In areas with lower recovery, core loss was assigned to the intervals with broken and faulted core. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade was established.
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.	• Core is being visually logged, which is qualitative in nature. • All core is photographed and the imagery imported into an online database (Imago) • Each hole is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Core samples are cut in half with a core splitter. • Each sample interval consists of one half of the cut NQ drill core. • Each sample is bagged with a numbered tag. Prep-31 is completed on each sample: 1. PUL-QC Pulverizing QC Test 2. CRU-31 Fine crushing – 70% <2mm 3. SPL-21 Split sample – riffle splitter 4. PUL-31 Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 µm • Analysis is completed using ME-MS61L, with selective ME-MS61L for Pb isotopes. • ALS Global was the lab selected for analytical work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • 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.	• At the start of each day the pXRF is calibration checked and both a silica blank (blank) and uranium certified reference material analysed (CRM). Blanks and CRMs are inserted every 30 samples, and a calibration check is completed. • Blanks and certified reference materials are inserted every 30 samples, respectively. QAQC samples are reviewed for contamination or failure, defined as 3x SDV of the reference material with is ISO certified. • Samples of core from the drilling program are submitted to ALS Global for trace element assays, in line with ALS Global's QA/QC processes.
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.	• Verification of encountered intersections is conducted by Infini Resources' Exploration Manager. • Data collected is completed using a logging program MX Deposit. Logs are uploaded each evening and stored on a cloud server. Internal data checks and quality control are built into the logging software to ensure no gaps or incorrect coding was used. • pXRF measurements are taken to indicate any uranium mineralisation from a spot sample as an indicator only with core assays confirming the true amount of any uranium mineralisation.
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 drillhole and sample co-ordinates relate to NAD83 UTM Zone 21N. • Collar and soil sample locations are surveyed using handheld GPS. • LIDAR data flown by Infini are used to establish collar RL
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Soil sample spacing is considered appropriate at this stage of exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Drillhole collar spacing is designed to intersect the source of anomalous uranium in soil and not determine a resource estimate. • Not applicable as no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves are reported. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling has been oriented perpendicular to the interpreted geological structures inferred from UAV magnetics. • Relationship between drilling orientation and mineralised structures is currently unknown.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• NQ drill core Is transported by helicopter from the drill site to the core logging facility. All drill core is logged, photographed and the altered intervals are tagged for sampling. The core is then split. Groups of samples are sealed in large bags with lab security tags attached to maintain a chain of custody. Samples are stored in a locked facility and shipped using a bonded courier. All sample preparation and analysis will be performed by ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, BC.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out to date.

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 Falls Lake prospect is located on 036683M and 036684M. • The Portland Creek uranium project comprises seven mineral claims (036683M, 036684M, 036685M, 037492M, 037490M, 037496M and 037495M). The company staked the project in 2023/24 (100% ownership) and is not aware of any royalties existing on the claims or impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. • The claims are currently live and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration between 1976 and 1980 was carried out by the Conwest Canadian Uranium Exploration JV. Work included radon gas (Track Etch) sampling, a ground scintillometer survey, and VLF-EM and ground magnetic surveys. Follow-up drilling using a portable “Pionjar” drill capable of drilling to 8 m depth identified a small, high grade uranium anomaly (so-called “loam deposit”). Only very sparse details survive on this drilling program with no assay results or location data. Five diamond holes were drilled. Partial results have been found for only one of these, which reported unmineralised granite. • Subsequent exploration in 2007 included an airborne IMPULSE EM, magnetic and radiometric survey flown on behalf of Ucore Uranium Inc. and collection of 8 rock samples. The property was abandoned shortly after.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The target uranium deposit type is likely to be shear-zone hosted (albitite-type) hosted in altered granite.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Locations and results of most holes drilled by the Conwest JV are unknown. The limited historical exploration records are publicly available in the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador’s GeoScience OnLine system under the report IDs: 012I/03/0125 and NFLD/3082.
All drill hole collar locations and mineralised intercepts have been reported in this report for all holes completed to date.
No relevant data has been excluded from this report.
Drill hole details:

<table>
<tr><th>Hole</th><th>UTM East</th><th>UTM North</th><th>UTM Elevation (m)</th><th>Azi-muth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Length (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>PCDD 25-007</td><td>470752</td><td>5559564</td><td>131</td><td>160</td><td>-45</td><td>130</td></tr>
<tr><td>PCDD 25-008</td><td>470730</td><td>5559405</td><td>128</td><td>320</td><td>-45</td><td>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>PCDD 25-009A</td><td>470740</td><td>5559787</td><td>132</td><td>184</td><td>-45</td><td>317</td></tr>
<tr><td>PCDD 25-010</td><td>470290</td><td>5557910</td><td>123</td><td>170</td><td>-45</td><td>263</td></tr>
<tr><td>PCDD 25-011A</td><td>470290</td><td>5557910</td><td>123</td><td>170</td><td>-65</td><td>161</td></tr>
<tr><td>PCDD 25-012</td><td>470459</td><td>5557965</td><td>123</td><td>170</td><td>-45</td><td>350</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.

</td><td>

No aggregation methods have been used as assay data not yet received.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Only downhole lengths are reported. • Insufficient intersections have been made thus far to establish a relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths. • Geometry of target mineralisation has not been verified.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report. No significant discovery is being reported.
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.	• Reporting of all geochemical results is considered balanced with results of both low and high analytes reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Drilling will continue at Target 2, with future holes aimed at increasing the strike length of the elevated uranium zone, testing different orientations as well as stepping down-dip to test the continuity of uranium bearing zones at depth. Holes have also been planned to test other E-W interpreted structures as well as more of the 12 soil sampling target zones. • Planned hole locations have been provided in the ASX announcement dated 28th July 2025.