ASX Announcement

Released 21 November 2025

Multiple Uranium-Bearing Zones Encountered Across Multiple Drill Holes at Portland Creek

- **Visible uranium and elevated uranium values intersected across multiple holes over a kilometre apart, including uraninite-bearing fractures and spot pXRF readings up to 5,500 ppm U in PCDD25-019 and 6,600 ppm U in PCDD25-014[1].**
- **Combined with the high-grade uranium previously reported in PCDD25-012, including up to 1.20% U using pXRF[1], the emerging trend of widespread uranium mineralisation at shallow depths strongly supports the interpretation of a large, structurally controlled uranium system with district-scale potential.**
- **To date the program has drilled 3,910m, representing partial drill-testing of 5 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 faults, with drilling activities ongoing.**
- **Planning underway for an airborne geophysical survey (Magnetics, Time-Domain EM and Radiometrics) across the existing and newly acquired tenements, scheduled for late Q4 CY2025 or Q1 CY2026, to further refine structural and lithological targeting.**
- **Drilling expected to continue until early December 2025, assays for samples up to and including PCDD25-012 expected in Q4 2025.**
- **Planning underway for an expanded 2026 drill campaign to further evaluate existing and newly defined structural targets and mineralised corridors.**

Infini Resources Ltd (ASX: I88, "Infini" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing Phase 2 diamond drilling program at its flagship Portland Creek Uranium Project in Newfoundland, Canada. Favourable weather conditions and strong operational performance have enabled the Company to significantly expand drilling activity beyond the originally planned 2,500 drill metre program, with a total of 3,910 metres drilled to date across multiple high-priority targets.

The expanded program has allowed Infini to systematically test structural, geochemical and geophysical anomalies within a 6-kilometre corridor defined by uranium-in-soil anomalies, radiometric highs and airborne EM conductors. Drilling has now intersected visible uranium minerals and elevated uranium values across several targets separated by kilometres, providing compelling evidence for a potential district-scale, structurally-controlled uranium system.

[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. 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 economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

In parallel, the Company continues to observe polymetallic signatures across several holes, including zinc, copper, molybdenum and titanium enrichment associated with hydrothermal alteration zones, highlighting the potential for a large-scale polymetallic uranium system at Portland Creek.

The Company remains encouraged by the indications of a large mineralised system encountered to date and looks forward to reporting further progress as Phase 2 drilling continues into early December 2025 and the first batch of assays is received, expected later in Q4 CY2025.

Infini's Chief Executive Officer, Rohan Bone, said: *"The Phase 2 drilling program at Portland Creek continues to surpass our expectations. We are now seeing visible uranium and elevated U readings across multiple targets over a kilometre apart, demonstrating the potential scale of this emerging district. The additional presence of zinc, copper and molybdenum further reinforces the potential for a significant polymetallic uranium system. With nearly 4,000 metres drilled already and several high-priority structures still to be tested, Portland Creek is quickly shaping into one of the most compelling early-stage uranium projects in Canada."*

Figure 1: Visible uranium observed in PCDD25-014 (470462E, 5558025N, UTM Zone 21) at a drillhole depth of 28.0m.

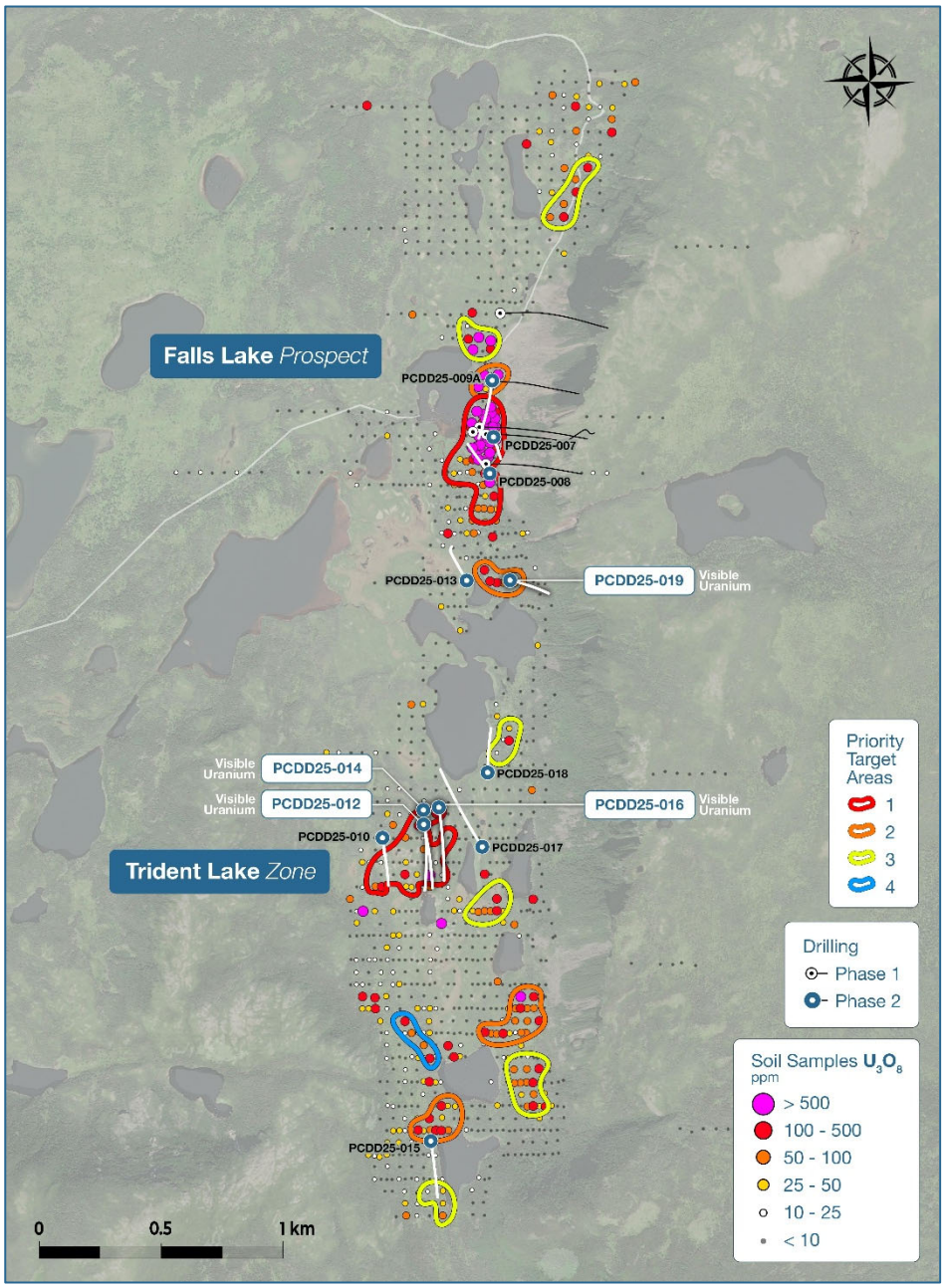

Figure 2: Phase 2 drillhole locations with logged visible uranium, demonstrating the emerging potential district-scale uranium system at Portland Creek.

Favourable weather conditions have allowed Infini to continue advancing the Phase 2 diamond drilling program at Portland Creek with minimal interruption, enabling the Company to significantly expand drilling beyond the original 2,500 m plan. As at the date of this announcement, a total of 3,910 m has been drilled across holes PCDD25-013 to PCDD25-019, efficiently testing multiple high-priority structural, geochemical and geophysical targets within a ~6 km corridor of uranium-in-soil anomalies, radiometric highs and EM structures.

The program has been delivered with high operational efficiency, controlled aviation hours, and limited downtime. The expanded drill coverage has enabled Infini to test a wide variety of structural domains and geological settings greatly enhancing the Company's understanding of the controls on mineralisation across the broader Portland Creek system.

Visible uranium detected in multiple areas and target areas[1]

Phase 2 drilling continues to confirm the widespread presence of uranium mineralisation across multiple targets separated by kilometres, reinforcing the potential for a district-scale uranium system at Portland Creek.

Drillholes completed during this period have intersected visible uranium in several locations:

- **PCDD25-019** – Recorded visible uraninite at 16 m, 42 m and 215 m, with portable XRF[1] values up to 5,500 ppm U and fracture-hosted zones consistently returning 1,000–1,500 ppm U (Figure 3).
- **PCDD25-016** – Intersected multiple uranium-bearing fracture zones with peak pXRF[1] values of 2,500–4,000 ppm U within a faulted corridor from 139–151 m. Visible uranium was also identified at 407 m with pXRF[1] values up to 2,800 ppm U, confirming mineralisation persists at depth within the structural system (Figure 4).
- **PCDD25-014** – Intersected visible uranium at 28 m, with pXRF[1] spot readings of 4,700 ppm U, hosted within a brecciated and hematite-altered interval near surface (Figure 4).

Refer to Appendix 2 for further details regarding significant intercepts of uranium and critical mineral mineralisation.

The findings within these intersections are a significant outcome due to the mineralised zones occurring within structurally distinct corridors, which are separated by more than 1 km, indicating uranium-bearing fluids have circulated throughout a broad, multi-kilometre system rather than being confined to a single prospect.

Combined with the high-grade uranium previously reported in PCDD25-012, including up to 1.20% U using pXRF[1], the emerging trend of widespread uranium mineralisation at shallow depths continues to supports the interpretation of a large, structurally controlled uranium system with district-scale potential.

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 economic 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. Refer to Cautionary Statement on page 8.

Figure 3: Drill core from PCDD25-019 (470813E, 5558967N, UTM Zone 21) demonstrating uraninite mineralisation in fractures.

a) From 16.0m showing up to 5,500 ppm U with pXRF[1].

b) From 42.0m showing up to 2,000 ppm U with pXRF[1].

c) From 215.0m showing up to 3,100 ppm U with pXRF[1].

Figure 4: Drill core from PCDD25-014 (470462E, 5558025N, UTM Zone 21) and PCDD25-016 (470515E, 5558036N, UTM Zone 21) demonstrating significant mineralisation of Zn, Cu and Mo in fractures.

a) PCDD25-014 from 28.0m showing up to 4,700 ppm U with pXRF[1].

b) PCDD25-016 from 37.0m showing up to 3,700 ppm U with pXRF[1].

c) PCDD25-016 from 407.0m showing up to 2,800 ppm U with pXRF[1].

Figure 5: Drill core from PCDD25-019 (470813E, 5558967N, UTM Zone 21) demonstrating significant mineralisation of Zn, Cu and Mo in fractures.

a) From 112.0m showing up to 8,000 ppm Zn with pXRF[1].

b) From 137.0m showing up to 800 ppm U, 1,500 ppm Cu and 330 ppm Zn with pXRF[1].

c) From 185.5.0m showing up to 1,800 ppm Mo with pXRF[1].

Preliminary observations indicate potential for a polymetallic system

Preliminary geological observations from drillholes PCDD25-013 through PCDD25-019 continue to highlight the presence of a polymetallic hydrothermal system, with multiple metals detected across various structural domains.

Key pXRF[1] readings include:

- **PCDD25-019** – Elevated zinc (up to 8,000 ppm Zn), copper (up to 1,500 ppm Cu) and molybdenum (up to 1,000 ppm Mo) within fracture-controlled uranium zones between 99–141 m (Figure 5).
- **PCDD25-018** – Uranium-bearing fractures at 57.5 m accompanied by molybdenum around 100 ppm Mo, and structurally controlled alteration zones containing zinc and other pathfinders.
- **PCDD25-015** – Multiple albitised and hematite-altered zones with fracture-hosted uranium (100–1,000 ppm U) and evidence of ductile deformation, suggesting deeper structural connectivity and fluid flow.
- **PCDD25-014** – Quartz-vein breccias and silicified zones hosting uranium up to 6,500 ppm U and 1,600 ppm Mo near the top of the hole.

These multi-metal associations, coupled with widespread albite, chlorite, sericite and hematite alteration, indicate the presence of a fertile magmatic-hydrothermal system **capable of transporting not only uranium but also molybdenum, zinc, copper and other critical metals.**

Together with earlier pXRF[1] reading of 2.38% Mo in a 4 m section within PCDD25-009A, the cumulative evidence suggests that Portland Creek may represent a polymetallic uranium system of considerable scale.

Cautionary Statement

The Company has defined the mineralisation in the field by using handheld 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 high-grade 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 economic

interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations The presence of uranium minerals, including uraninite, is based on field observations and scintillometer readings only. These indicators are preliminary in nature and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis. The identification of uranium mineralisation remains conceptual until confirmed through geochemical assay and mineralogical reporting from accredited laboratories.

Next Steps

Phase 2 drilling is expected to continue through to early December 2025, weather permitting, before concluding ahead of the onset of winter conditions in Newfoundland. Remaining drilling will focus on completing priority follow-up holes identified from recent structural and geophysical interpretations.

Geological teams are currently processing and sampling drill core from holes PCDD25-013 through PCDD25-019. Samples from earlier holes, up to and including PCDD25-012, have been dispatched to commercial laboratories, with first assay results expected later in Q4 CY2025. These assay results will provide the first laboratory-confirmed geochemical dataset for Phase 2 drilling and will underpin ongoing interpretation of structural controls, alteration zoning and mineralisation.

In parallel with drilling, Infini is now planning a high-resolution helicopter-supported airborne geophysical survey, including magnetics, time-domain EM and radiometrics, to be flown across both the existing and newly acquired Portland Creek tenements in late Q4 CY2025 or Q1 CY2026.

Insights from drilling, geophysics and geochemical results will collectively guide the design of an expanded exploration and drilling campaign in 2026, aimed at advancing the most prospective targets and further evaluating the potential for a district-scale polymetallic uranium system at Portland Creek.

References

1. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Phase 2 Drilling at Portland Creek Set to Unlock High-Grade Uranium Targets*, 28th July 2025.
2. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Extensive Downhole Uranium Intersected at Portland Creek*, 9th October 2025.

[END]

Release authorised by the Board of Infini Resources Ltd.

Contacts

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

About Portland Creek Uranium Project

The Portland Creek Uranium Project spans 251 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.

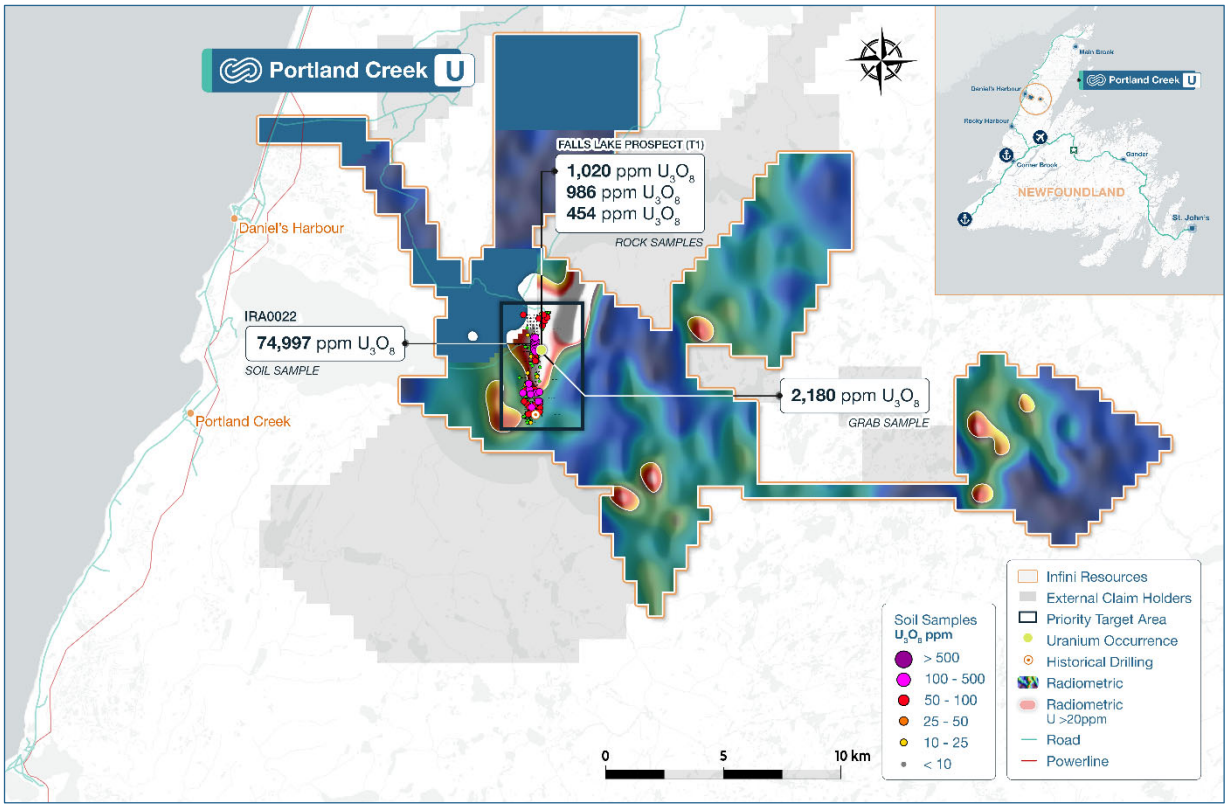

Figure 6: Overview of prospective exploration areas at Portland Creek, demonstrating the occurrence of soil sampling grades up to 74,997 ppm U_3O_8, anomalous radiometric data and Infini's package of tenements.

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)

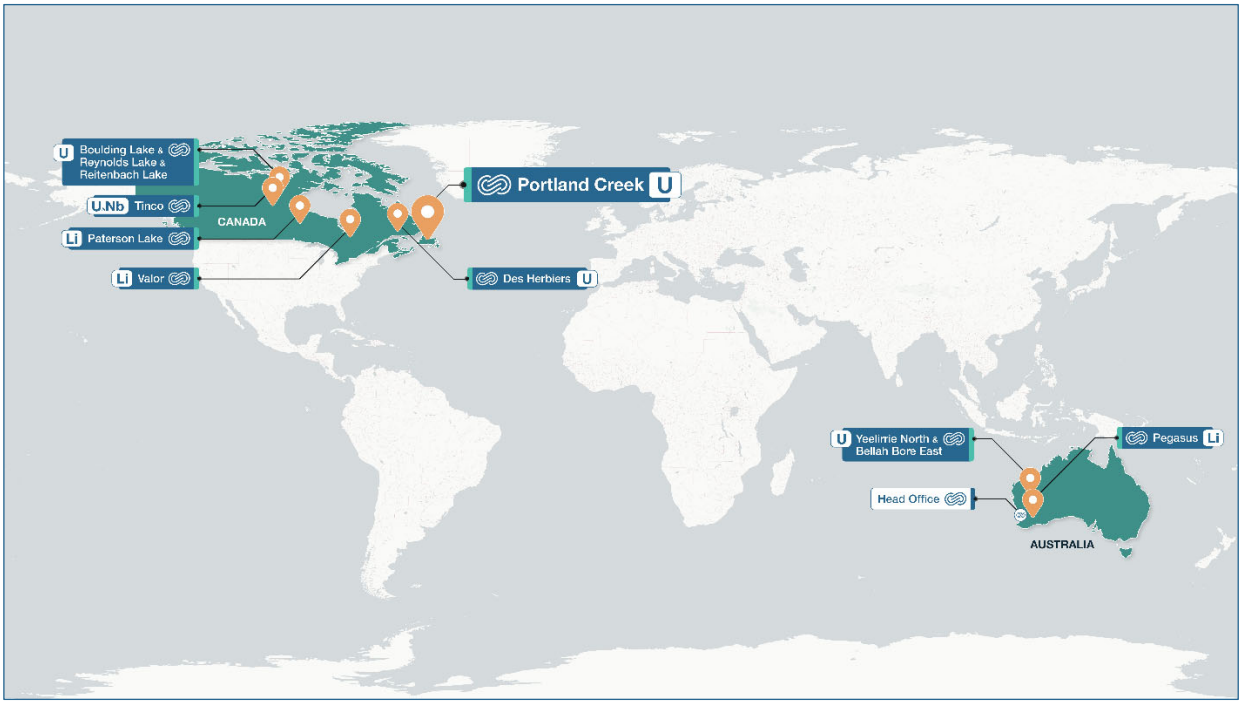

Figure 7: Overview of Infini's portfolio of projects and global footprint.

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, 11 September 2025, 9 October 2025 and 13 October 2025 reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

This 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
PCDD25-013	470635	5558966	128	340	-45	221
PCDD25-014	470462	5558025	131	170	-45	446
PCDD25-015	470488	5556666	118	170	-45	332
PCDD25-016	470515	5558036	133	170	-45	425
PCDD25-017	470699	5557873	135	327	-45	491
PCDD25-018	470721	5558178	131	3	-45	251
PCDD25-019	470813	5558967	127	106	-60	323

Appendix 2: Significant intercepts of mineralisation

Table 2: Overview of significant intercepts of mineralisation (U >600 ppm, Mo > 0.2%, Ti > 10%, Cu > 0.1%, Zn > 0.1%) detected using pXRF at the Portland Creek Phase 2 drilling program. Depths are indictive only based on drill blocks for PCDD25-011A and PCDD25-019 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

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-013	470635	5558966	128	340	-45	220.0	1,900 ppm U	Joint Surface
						220.5	1,500 ppm U	Joint Surface
PCDD25-014	470462	5558025	131	170	-45	28.0	4,700 ppm U	Joint Surface
						35.0	1,200 ppm U	Joint Surface
						40.0	6,500 ppm U	Fracture Fill
PCDD25-015	470488	5556666	118	170	-45	109.5	2,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						181.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						184.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						196.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						197.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						204.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						220.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						223.0	1,600 ppm U	Joint Surface
						265.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						266.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
PCDD25-016	470515	5558036	133	170	-45	17.0	3,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						22.5	4,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						37.0	3,700 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						39.0	2,500 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						40.0	2,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						43.0	2,500 ppm U	Joint Surface
						44.0	2,000 ppm U	Joint Surface

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-016	470515	5558036	133	170	-45	49.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						50.0	3,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						63.0	1,500 ppm U	Joint Surface
						69,0	3,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						72.0	3,300 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						76.5	1,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						83.0	1,200 ppm U	Joint Surface
						84,5	1,300 ppm U	Joint Surface
						91.0	1,500 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						95.0	1,200 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						114.0	1,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						120.0	4,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						121.0	2,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						131.5	1,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						136.0	1,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						146.0	1,000 ppm U	Breccia Hosted
						229.0	2,500 ppm U	Bleb
						241.0	1,500 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						318.0	2,500 ppm U	Joint Surface
						334.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						354.0	1,000 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						407.0	2,800 ppm U	Bleb

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-016	470515	5558036	133	170	-45	419.5	1,500 ppm U	Fracture Fill
PCDD25-017	470699	5557873	135	327	-45	306.0	700 ppm U	Joint Surface
						318.0	1,400 ppm U	Joint Surface
						319.5	800 ppm U	Joint Surface
						477.5	800 ppm U	Joint Surface
PCDD25-018	470721	5558178	131	3	-45	51.0	1,100 ppm U	Joint Surface
						57.5	1,350 ppm U	Joint Surface
						126.0	1,200 ppm U	Joint Surface
						187.0	1.5% Mo	Joint Surface
PCDD25-019	470813	5558967	127	106	-60	15.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						16.0	5,500 ppm U	Joint Surface
						18.0	1,500 ppm U	Joint Surface
						42.0	2,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						43.5	1,400 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						99.5	1,300 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						112.0	0.8% Zn	Fracture Fill
						114.0	800 ppm U	Joint Surface
							0.15% Cu	Joint Surface
						157.0	2,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						162.0	1,800 ppm U	Joint Surface
							0.36% Zn	Joint Surface
						177.5	1,100 ppm U	Joint Surface

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-019	470813	5558967	127	106	-60	198.5	2,100 ppm U	Joint Surface
						199.0	3,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						215.0	3,100 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						266.0	1,300 ppm Zn	Joint Surface
						304.5	600 ppm U	Joint Surface
						320.5	950 ppm U	Joint Surface
						322.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface

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 and 9th October 2025).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
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.	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Analysis is completed using ME-MS61L, with selective ME-MS61L for Pb isotopes. • ALS Global was the lab selected for analytical work.
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.	• All drillhole and sample co-ordinates relate to NAD83 UTM Zone 21N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• 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. • 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.	• Soil sample spacing is considered appropriate at this stage of exploration • 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 eleven mineral claims (036683M, 036684M, 036685M, 037492M, 037490M, 037496M, 037495M, 039752M, 039753M, 039754M and 039755M). The company first staked the project in 2023/24 before expanding the footprint in October 2025 (100% ownership) and is not aware of any royalties existing on the claims or impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• 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:

Hole	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azi-muth	Dip	Length (m)
PCDD 25-007	470752	5559564	131	160	-45	130
PCDD 25-008	470730	5559405	128	320	-45	200
PCDD 25-009A	470740	5559787	132	184	-45	317
PCDD 25-010	470290	5557910	123	170	-45	263
PCDD 25-011A	470290	5557910	123	170	-65	161
PCDD 25-012	470459	5557965	123	170	-45	350
PCDD 25-013	470635	5558966	128	340	-45	221
PCDD 25-014	470462	5558025	131	170	-45	446
PCDD 25-015	470488	5556666	118	170	-45	332

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

PCDD 25-016	470515	5558036	133	170	-45	425
PCDD 25-017	470699	5557873	135	327	-45	491
PCDD 25-018	470721	5558178	131	3	-45	251
PCDD 25-019	470813	5558967	127	106	-60	323

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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 aggregation methods have been used as assay data not yet received.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• 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.
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 testing the 12 exploration targets, with future holes aimed at identifying presence of uranium mineralisation within the exploration targets. • Planned hole locations have been provided in the ASX announcement dated 28th July 2025.