ASX Announcement

Released 19 January 2026

Phase 2 Rock Chip Assays Confirm Widespread Uranium Anomalism at Reynolds and Reitenbach Lake

- **High-grade uranium confirmed at the Titus Prospect (Reitenbach Lake), with a Phase 1 uraninite-bearing sample returning 18,986 ppm U_3O_8 (1.90% U_3O_8).[1]**
- **Phase 2 assays returned multiple elevated uranium results, with values up to approximately 3,844 ppm U_3O_8 (0.38% U_3O_8), confirming additional zones of anomalism beyond the Titus Showing.**
- **Samples with elevated uranium assay results are spatially coincident with EM conductors, radiometric responses and interpreted structural corridors across a continuous ~15 km × 3 km prospective corridor spanning both projects.**
- **Results continue to upgrade and de-risk priority targets, supporting targeting and drill planning ahead of a planned maiden drill program in Q2 CY2026.**
- **Engagement with First Nations, government permitting agencies and key contractors advancing to support drill-readiness.**
- **Maiden drill program at Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake fully funded with existing cash reserves.**

Infini Resources Limited (ASX:I88) ("Infini" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that the Company has received rock-chip assay results from the Phase 2 field program at its Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake Uranium Projects in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Infini's Chief Executive Officer, Rohan Bone, said: *"Receiving the Phase 2 assay results is an important step forward for Infini. While the Titus Prospect remains a standout high-grade target, the Phase 2 results demonstrate that uranium anomalism is broader and more extensive across both Reynolds and Reitenbach than initially mapped.*

Seeing multiple elevated uranium results outside the original discovery area reinforces our confidence in the potential scale of the system. With the full Phase 1 and Phase 2 dataset now in hand, we are well positioned to finalise drill targets and advance confidently toward our planned 2026 maiden drilling program."

Phase 1 and Phase 2 Rock Chip Assay Results

A total of 181 rock-chip samples from the Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake projects have now been assayed across the Phase 1 and Phase 2 field programs. Both field programs were designed to systematically test priority areas identified from airborne EM, radiometrics and structural interpretation. Rock-chip and soil sampling focused on outcropping bedrock, glacial float and geochemical dispersion patterns across these priority areas.

At Reitenbach Lake, Phase 1 sampling identified the Titus Showing, where a uraninite-bearing rock sample returned 18,986 ppm U_3O_8 (1.90% U_3O_8), confirming high-grade uranium mineralisation at surface. Phase 2 sampling returned additional elevated uranium values, with a maximum of 3,844 ppm U_3O_8, demonstrating that uranium anomalism extends beyond the initial discovery area and remains open within an interpreted structural corridor coincident with significant EM conductors.

At Reynolds Lake, both Phase 1 and Phase 2 assays confirm elevated uranium values are spatially associated with EM conductors and mapped shear zones identified during mapping. This reinforces the interpretation that mineralisation is structurally controlled and associated with priority geophysical targets.

The combined assay, geophysical and structural datasets indicate a potential coherent, system-scale uranium footprint extending over an approximately 15 km × 3 km corridor across both projects, further strengthen Infini's geological model and indicate a geological setting potentially analogous to basement-hosted uranium systems such as Rabbit Lake, where mineralisation is structurally controlled and spatially associated with graphitic units and conductive corridors.

Next Steps

Results from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 field programs materially advance Infini's understanding of both projects and provide a strong technical foundation for follow-up exploration and drill targeting. Assay results will now be integrated with geological mapping, geophysical datasets and structural interpretation to finalise and prioritise drill-ready targets across both Reynolds and Reitenbach Lake projects. Key upcoming milestones include:

- Acquisition and consolidation of historical datasets and geophysics results relevant to the recently staked Reitenbach tenements (refer 12 January 2026 ASX Announcement), expected Q1 CY2026
- Target refinement and drill planning integrating structural, geophysical and geochemical datasets, expected in Q1 CY2026.
- Ongoing engagement with local First Nations, including Ya'thi Néné Lands and Resources (YNLR), alongside government permitting processes, progressing in parallel to support drilling activities.
- Appointment and mobilisation of key geological and drilling contractors ahead of commencement of drilling activities, expected in Q1 and Q2 CY2026.
- Commencement of a maiden drill campaign across priority targets at Reynolds and Reitenbach Lake projects, subject to permitting and stakeholder engagement, targeted for Q2 CY2026.

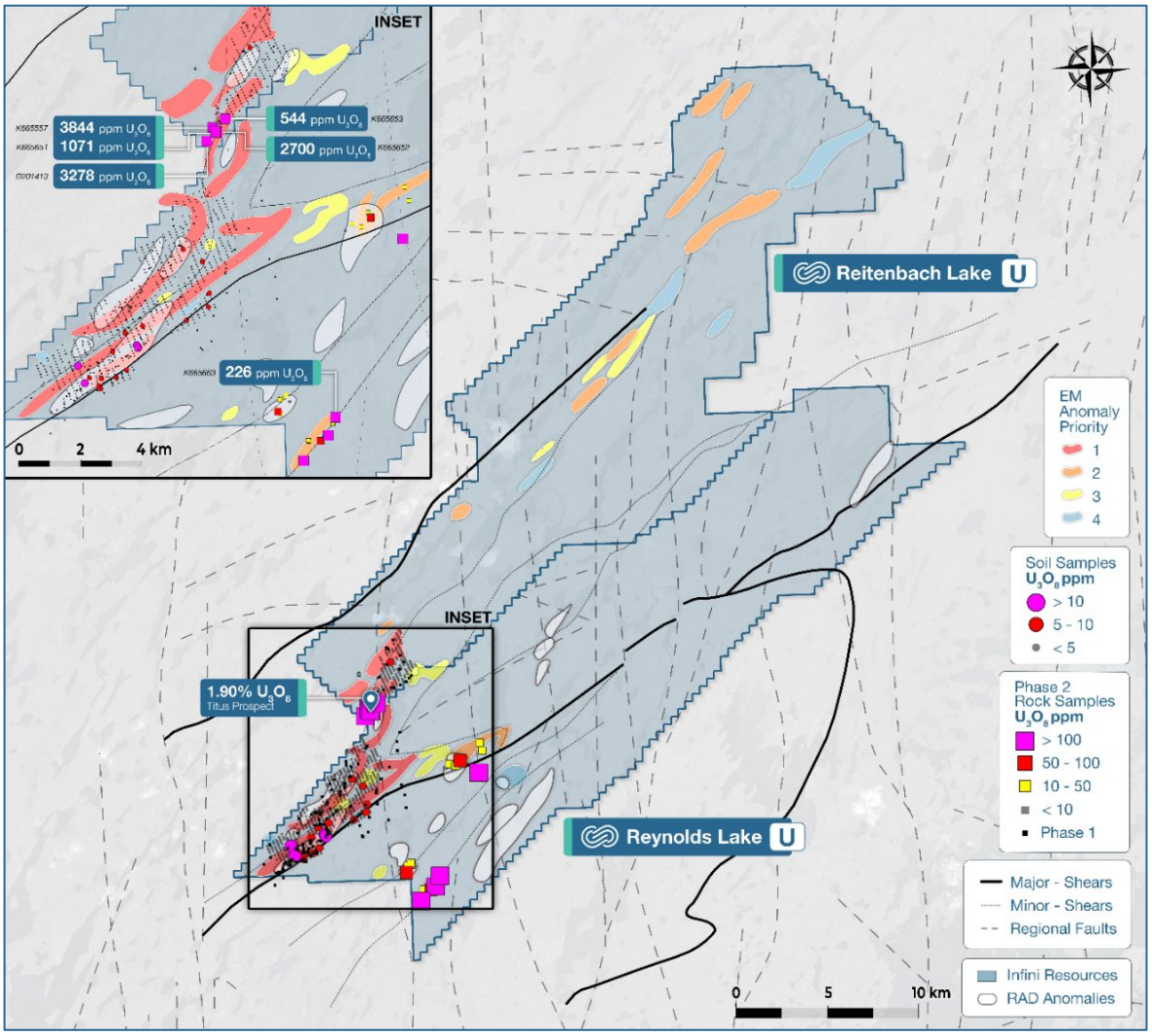

Figure 1: Assay results from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 field programs at Reynolds and Reitenbach Lake projects highlight coincidence of anomalous uranium-bearing samples with EM anomalies, RAD anomalies and key interpreted geological structures across an approximate 15km x 3km corridor.

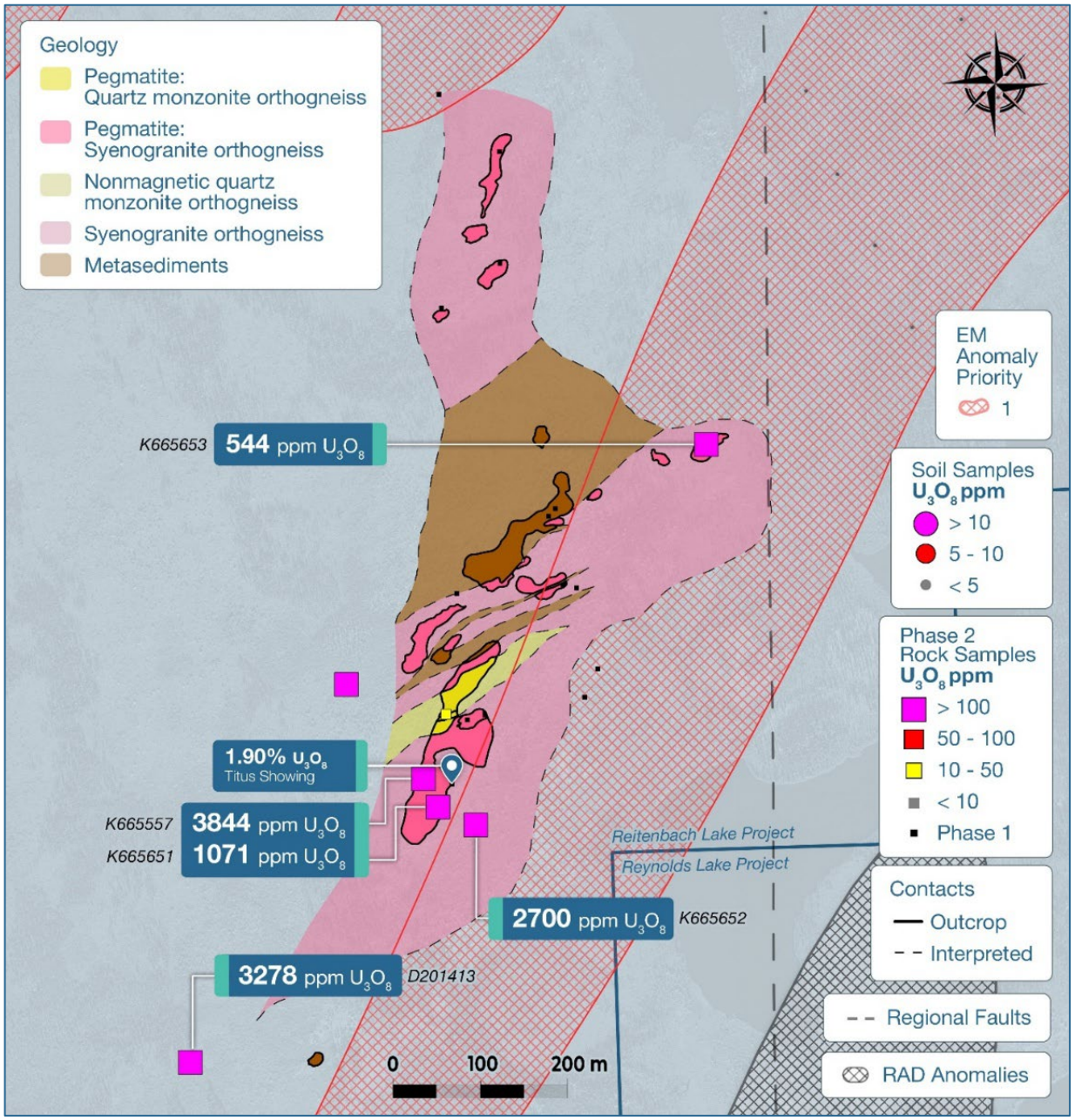

Figure 2: Geological map of the Titus Prospect at Reitenbach Lake, demonstrating confluence of uranium mineralisation with large EM anomalies and regional fault corridors.

References

1. ASX announcement, Infini Resources, *High-Grade Uraninite Confirmed at Reitenbach Lake – Phase 1 Assay Results Received,* 23 December 2025.

2. ASX announcement, Infini Resources, *Infini Expands Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project Footprint by 31%,* 12 January 2026.

3. ASX announcement, Infini Resources, *Amendment to ASX Announcement*; *Reynolds Lake Field Program Expanded to Target New EM Anomalies,* 2 October 2025 and 22 September 2025.

[END]

Release authorised by the Board of Infini Resources Ltd.

Contacts

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

About Reynolds Lake & Reitenbach Lake

The Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake Uranium Projects collectively comprise 22 mineral claims covering a total footprint of 766 km² on the eastern outboard margin of the Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan. The projects are contiguous, with Reynolds Lake consisting of 12 claims (386 km²) and Reitenbach Lake consisting of 10 claims (381 km²) adjoining its northern boundary.

The properties are underlain by Archean to Paleoproterozoic metamorphic and igneous rocks and are bisected by the crustal-scale Needle Falls Shear Zone, a major structural corridor separating the Wollaston Domain to the west from the Peter Lake Domain to the east. The Wollaston Domain is dominated by Paleoproterozoic siliciclastic metasediments including paragneiss, quartzite, and calc-silicate units, while the Peter Lake Domain contains Archean to Paleoproterozoic granitoid gneisses and supracrustal rocks. Both domains are strongly deformed and metamorphosed, with northeast-trending isoclinal folding and later cross-cutting north–south fault systems that provide structural complexity and potential pathways for hydrothermal fluid flow.

Graphitic schists and gneisses, key lithologies known to host unconformity-associated uranium mineralisation, have been identified within the project area and are spatially associated with electromagnetic conductors, radiometric anomalies and elevated uranium-in-lake sediment samples. Recent exploration has confirmed primary uranium mineralisation at surface at Reitenbach Lake, while petrographic analysis has validated a structurally prepared and hydrothermally altered basement environment consistent with an unconformity-related uranium system.

Regionally, the geological setting is considered analogous to uranium systems at Eagle Point and Rabbit Lake, where mineralisation occurs along graphitic shear zones at the boundary between Wollaston metasediments and granitoid basement.

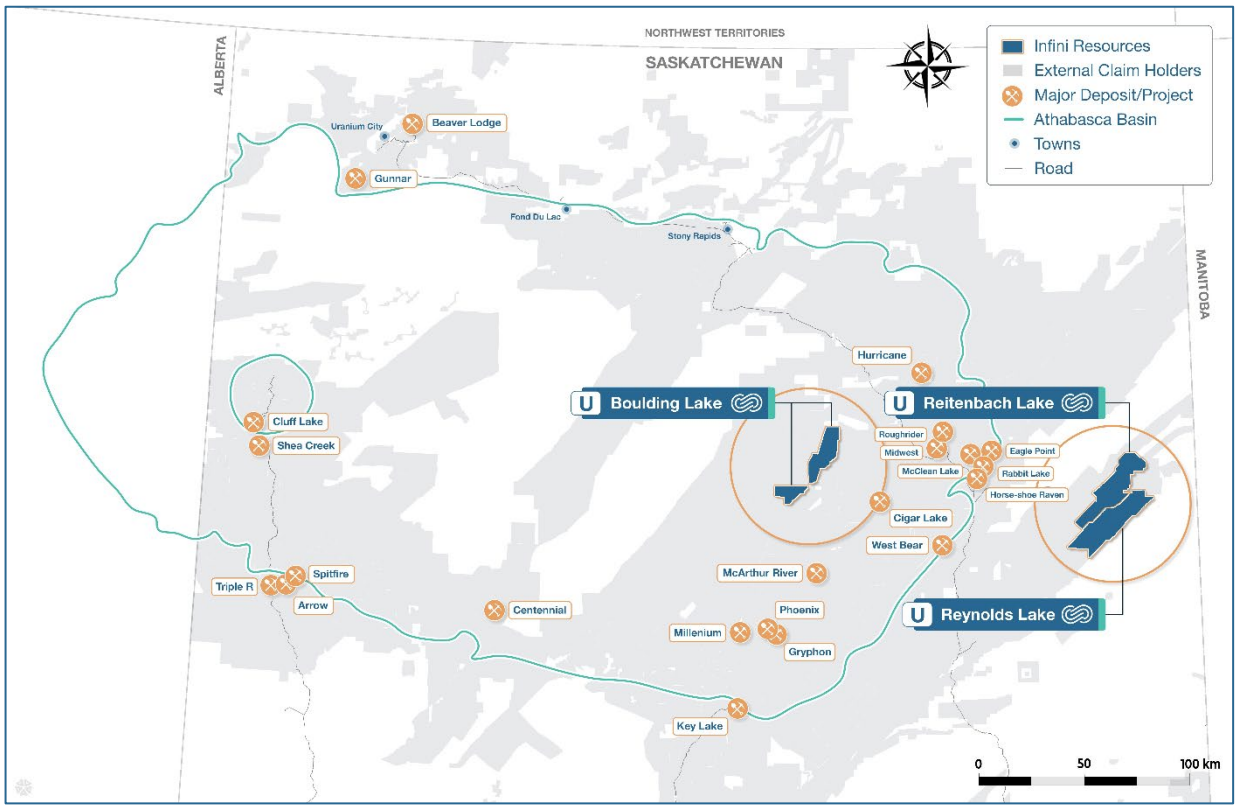

Figure 3: Location of the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and Reitenbach Uranium Project relative to the world-renowned Athabasca Basin, synonymous with high-grade uranium deposits, and in close proximity to existing operations, access and infrastructure.

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)

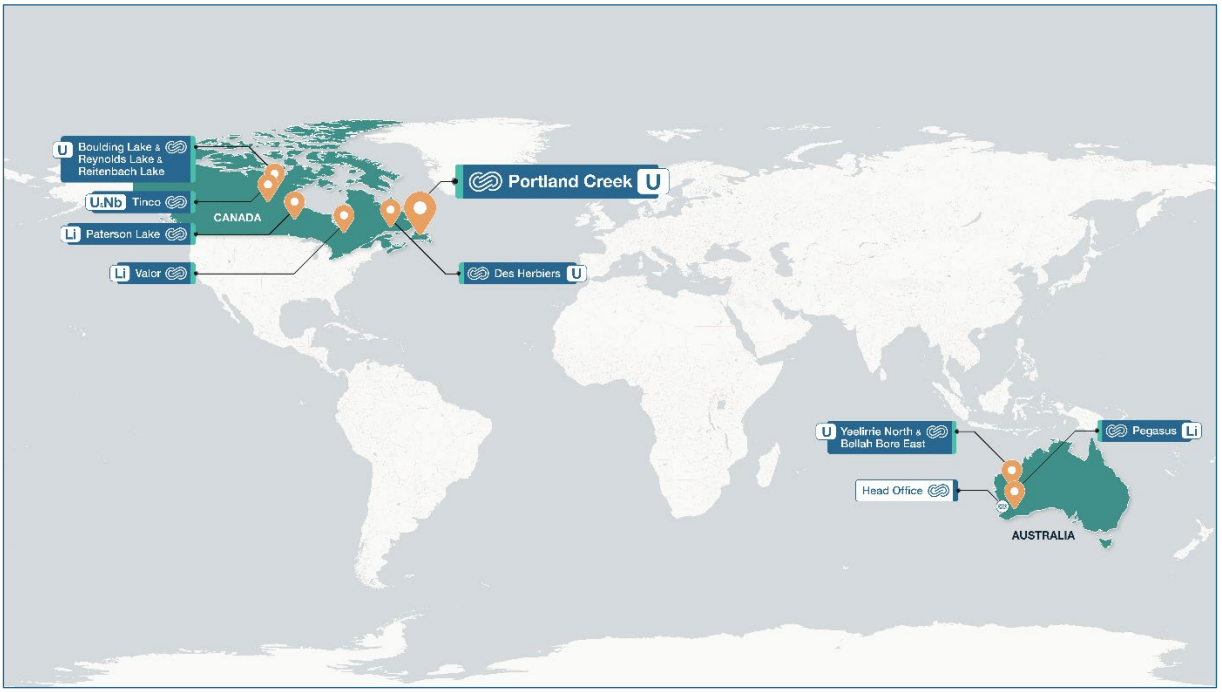

Figure 4: Overview of Infini's portfolio of projects and global footprint.

Competent Person & Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results for the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and evaluated by Mark Couzens, Principal Geologist of 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 Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and the Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project.

This announcement contains information on the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and the Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 25 February 2025, 31 March 2025, 24 July 2025, 20 August 2025, 9 September 2025, 22 September 2025, 2 October 2025, 3 October 2025, 26 November 2025, 23 December 2025 and 12 January 2026 and 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 announcement 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: Reynolds and Reitenbach Lake Phase 2 field program rock chip sample assay results

Table 1: Recently completed rock chip sample assay results from the Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake Phase 2 field program. All survey sites are projected in NAD83 UTM Zone 13.

Sample ID	UTM East (m)	UTM North (m)	UTM Elevation (m)	U_3O_8 (ppm)	Th (ppm)	As (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb 204 (ppm)	Pb 206 (ppm)	Pb 207 (ppm)
D201413	623162	6423678	387	3278	22.8	1.1	16.0	7.4	0.1	922.0	102.5
D201414	628391	6421215	374	20	95.2	0.8	1.5	2.7	0.3	11.5	5.4
D201415	628382	6421235	366	86	189.0	1.5	2.1	3.9	0.3	36.2	7.3
D201416	628382	6421247	374	62	100.5	0.5	1.8	3.6	0.3	23.5	6.9
D201417	628301	6421403	382	11	25.9	0.7	1.9	2.1	0.7	23.2	11.6
D201418	629604	6421783	373	25	50.7	0.4	1.8	1.7	0.5	17.3	8.6
D201419	629468	6422216	359	11	24.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.8	17.8	13.4
D201420	626262	6413486	383	5	19.9	2.0	6.2	13.5	0.2	5.0	3.6
D201421	626403	6414124	363	47	32.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	18.9	8.4
D201422	626446	6414167	374	3	8.7	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.9
D201423	627034	6414301	361	139	540.0	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	50.7	12.8
K665557	623341	6424114	379	145	17.9	0.4	3.0	2.6	0.1	54.9	7.0
K665558	623490	6423952	377	2700	44.8	0.3	2.4	1.5	0.2	728.0	80.6
K665559	627793	6421044	380	20	35.6	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	20.8	11.6
K665560	622803	6425992	N/A	8	47.3	0.2	3.4	1.4	0.7	14.1	11.6
K665561	625430	6415056	N/A	83	314.0	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	31.5	10.1
K665562	625541	6415470	364	12	54.3	0.2	4.3	11.3	0.4	9.3	6.1
K665651	623430	6424004	381	3844	14.0	2.4	25.2	50.2	0.2	1200.0	135.5
K665652	623447	6423972	378	1071	28.1	0.6	4.0	1.7	0.2	320.0	38.5
K665653	623756	6424390	381	544	30.5	0.2	5.0	1.8	0.3	183.5	24.4
K665654	627584	6420832	377	4	45.8	0.2	2.6	3.4	0.5	8.7	7.3
K665655	628091	6420948	N/A	22	226.0	0.3	8.6	13.3	0.3	17.7	5.7
K665656	623456	6424079	388	14	273.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	12.7	8.8
K665657	623545	6424256	377	6	174.0	0.1	1.2	2.1	0.1	2.4	1.3
K665658	626252	6413486	367	105	123.0	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.5	36.0	9.7
K665659	626412	6414110	371	50	26.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	22.2	10.2
K665660	626396	6414136	369	39	40.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	28.9	14.4
K665661	626785	6414118	366	59	42.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	32.1	10.2
K665662	627186	6414675	351	17	90.9	0.4	0.9	2.2	0.5	62.2	13.6
K665663	627268	6414878	351	266	181.5	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.1	60.0	7.3

Sample ID	UTM East (m)	UTM North (m)	UTM Elevation (m)	U_3O_8 (ppm)	Th (ppm)	As (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb 204 (ppm)	Pb 206 (ppm)	Pb 207 (ppm)
K665701	629409	6420567	408	131	12.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	33.0	6.0
K665702	625806	6415377	N/A	5	27.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	8.6	7.2
K665703	625525	6414981	N/A	12	49.9	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.4	12.7	7.3
K665704	625489	6415430	N/A	12	55.6	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.3	5.7	4.5
K665705	625687	6415584	N/A	33	24.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	17.0	9.9

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.	• Mapping and Prospecting Samples Mapping and prospecting include both select grab samples and lithological geochemical (LGC) grab samples. Select samples are guided by a handheld scintillometer (RS-125 Super-SPEC), targeting anomalous readings greater than 400 cps. LGC samples are prioritized based on lithology, alteration, and mineralisation, consistent with industry standards. For both sampling types, UTM coordinates (UTM Zone 13), sample site details, and lithology / alteration / mineralisation descriptions are collected and stored digitally.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.

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.	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
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.	• Rock samples were prepared using ALS method PREP-31, where samples are crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, a ~250 g split is taken, and the split is pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. Analytical work was completed with ME-MS61L, a four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS multi-element analysis. For selected samples—particularly those containing quartz veins, flooded textures, or fine-grained disseminated sulphides—an additional gold assay was carried out using Au-AA23, a 30 g fire assay with AAS finish. The four-acid digestion provides a near-total digestion for most silicate, oxide, and sulphide minerals, while fire assay is considered the most reliable technique for gold determination.

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.	• No quality control procedures (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates were added to the samples submitted due to the exploratory nature of the sample types. Normal lab QAQC insertions will be performed by ALS Global, an ISO-certified lab in Sudbury, Ontario.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All sample sites and relevant data regarding the site, material sampled and Lith, Alt and Mineralisation are recorded by the geologist and stored in a database.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
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.	• Not applicable as no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves are reported. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Current understanding is still evolving and the mineralized strike directions are unknown. Rock sampling was completed across and along strike of outcrop and subcrop sample locations.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were within the contractors' possession with a strong chain of custody protocol. They have been shipped in sealed and manifested sample bags and delivered by a bonded courier to ALS Global in Sudbury, Ontario, an ISO certified lab.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not applicable

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 Reynolds Lake Uranium Project comprises twelve mineral claims (MC00016423 - MC00016434). The company acquired the project in 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 Reitenbach Lake Uranium Project comprises ten mineral claims (MC00018042 - MC00018048, MC00023249 - MC00023251). The company acquired the project in 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.	• Historical exploration data is available through the Canadian Geological Society's portal.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The target uranium deposit type remains uncertain at this early stage of exploration but may include high-grade unconformity-style deposits (e.g., Rabbit Lake in Saskatchewan) or structurally controlled albitite-type deposits (also referred to as shear zone-hosted uranium).
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	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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.	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
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').	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.
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.	• Not applicable. Complete assay results for the Phase 2 field program have been disclosed.
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.	• Results from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 field programs will be combined with existing geochemical, geophysics and structural datasets to support target identification and drill planning. • Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report.