ASX Announcement | 19 July 2022

COPPER-NICKEL-GOLD TARGETS DEFINED FOR DRILLING AT INFINITY'S HILLSIDE PROJECT, PILBARA WA

Highlights:

- Infinity's SkyTEM Helicopter electromagnetic (EM) survey initially identified 18 high-priority EM conductive anomalies, which may represent massive-sulphide accumulations containing copper, nickel and gold.
- The SkyTEM data was recently re-interpreted by Infinity, with 9 of the highest-priority targets selected for drill testing.
- Rock chip and soil geochemical surveys carried out by Infinity at Hillside returned anomalous Cu-Ni-Au results, which have upgraded the priority status of some of the EM targets.

  One of the rock chip samples returned 7.08% Cu and two further rock chip samples returned 30.25 ppm Au and 21.89 ppm Au.
- Planning has begun to drill test the 9 high-priority SkyTEM targets during 2022.

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) (the **Company** or **Infinity**) is pleased to announce that 9 high-priority SkyTEM targets at the Hillside Project (**Hillside**) in the Pilbara Region of WA have been selected for drill testing during 2022.

The Hillside Project comprises four tenements (E45/4685, E45/4708, E45/4709, E45/4824) covering 397.5 km^2, and is located approximately 50 km south of Marble Bar, WA. The project lies in the mineral-rich Pilbara region, which is host to copper-rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits such as Sulphur Springs and Kangaroo Caves (see Figure 1).

Geological Setting

The Hillside Project is located in the Archaean Coongan Greenstone Belt, which includes the North Star Basalt, Mount Ada Basalt, Euro Basalt, Duffer Formation and Strelley Pool Formation. The Hillside tenement package is focused along the N-S trending greenstone belt, with granite intrusions lying to the east and west.

The Pilbara region is prospective for a range of metalliferous deposits including VMS-style copper-lead-zinc mineralisation, Komatiite-hosted Nickel-sulphide deposits and shear-hosted gold deposits. Significant Lithium deposits are also present in this region (see Figure 1).

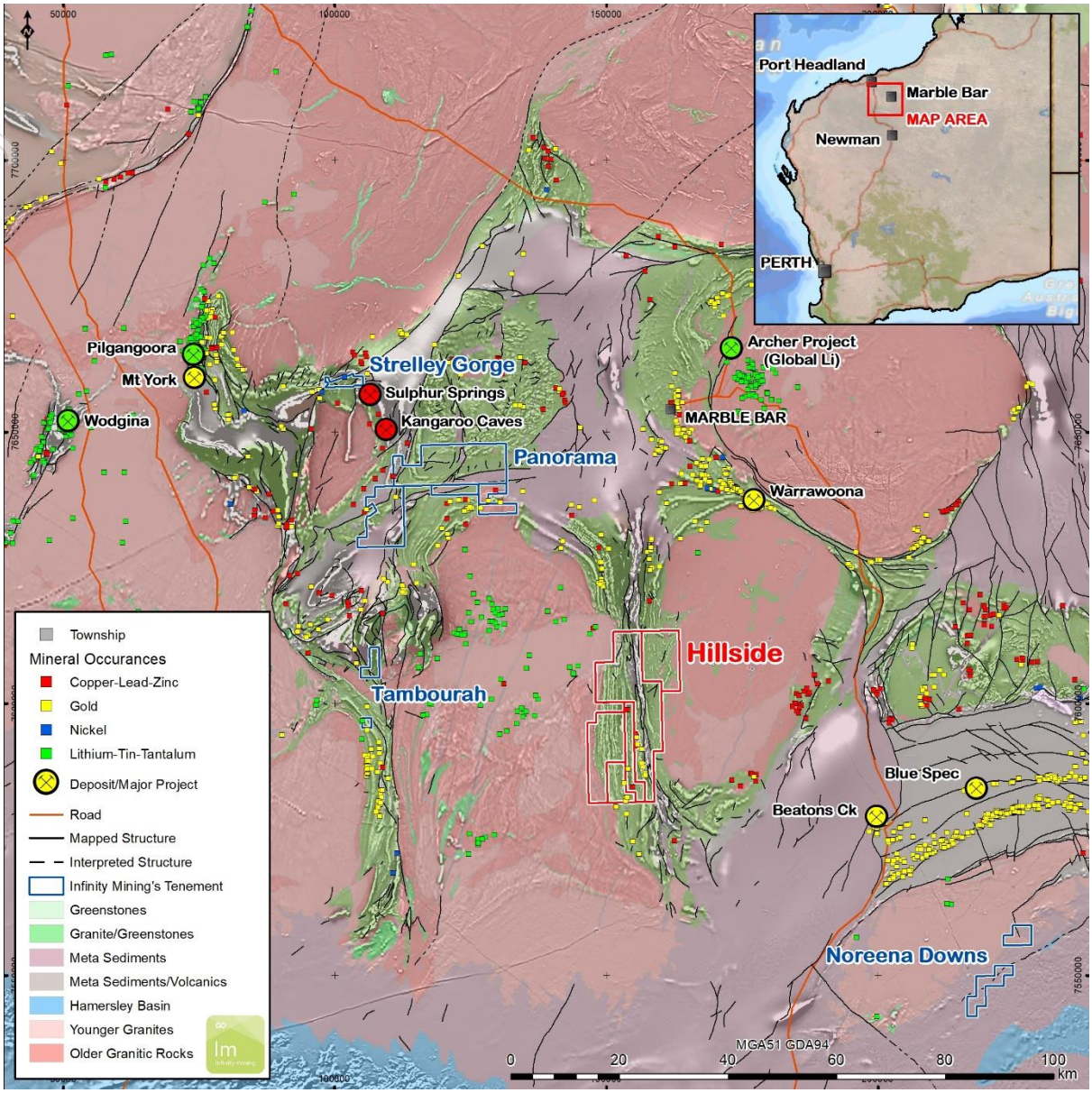

Figure 1 | Infinity Mining's Pilbara Project Location Map. The Hillside Project is shown in red.

Historical Exploration

The Hillside Project has been previously explored by various companies such as Alcoa in 1980, Great Southern Mining in 1984, Barcome Limited in 1993 and Haoma Mining in 2010. These historical work programs included mainly surface geochemical surveys with no previous drilling known in the tenement area. Details of these programs are included in the Infinity Prospectus dated 28 October 2021.

Historical rock chip sampling was focused along a mapped semi-continuous outcropping N-S trending gossan zone, some 14 km in strike length, which shows strong potential for significant copper mineralisation. Surface rock chip samples of this gossan zone, which shows abundant malachite in places returned anomalous copper assays. For example, Great Southern Mining rock chip samples (1984) returned 20 samples over 1000 ppm Cu, with a maximum of 78000 ppm (7.8% Cu)[1].

Previous Infinity Exploration

Infinity completed a SkyTEM survey in 2018, which identified 18 high-priority EM conductor anomalies (see details below).

During 2019, FE Limited (under JV with Infinity) completed a scout drilling program of 36 RC drill holes for a total of 1798 m. Drilling was focused along the gossan trend. Assay results were anomalous in copper (up to 0.74% Cu over 1 m). Details of this drilling program are included in the Infinity Prospectus dated 28 October 2021. This initial drilling program did not target the SkyTEM anomalies, and these targets remain untested.

In late 2021, Infinity completed a soil sampling and rock chip sampling program at Hillside (see details below).

2018 SkyTEM Survey

Electromagnetics (EM) is a common exploration tool in the search for sulphide mineralisation containing Copper-Nickel-Gold, and in particular for copper-rich VMS systems. A Helicopter-borne EM survey (SkyTEM) was flown by Infinity in 2018 to identify conductive anomalies which may represent buried sulphide mineralisation.

A total of 846 line-km was flown at 150 m line spacing covering a total area of 127 km^2. Data was captured across two areas - Area 1 in the north covering 76 km^2 and Area 2 in the south covering 51km^2 (see Figure 2). Survey details are provided in the JORC (2012) Table 1 attached.

The SkyTEM data was initially processed by Newexco geophysicists in Perth, with the objective of identifying conductive anomalies that may be sourced by bedrock conductors such as copper-nickel massive sulphide accumulations. All observed anomalies were ranked, with a total of 18 high-ranked anomalies considered to be worthy of follow-up work and drilling. The high-ranked anomalies are interpreted as being isolated, and may be sourced by bedrock conductors, which in some cases could be associated with massive sulphide accumulations containing copper, nickel and other metals such as gold.

The SkyTEM data was recently re-interpreted by Infinity and 9 of the highest-priority targets have been selected for drill testing. The locations of the 9 proposed holes (HS22PDH03 to 12) are shown on Figure 2. Some of the anomalies are located in proximity to historical copper mine workings, interpreted fault structures and anomalous geochemical results which has upgraded their priority status.

[1] See Infinity Prospectus dated 28 October 2021

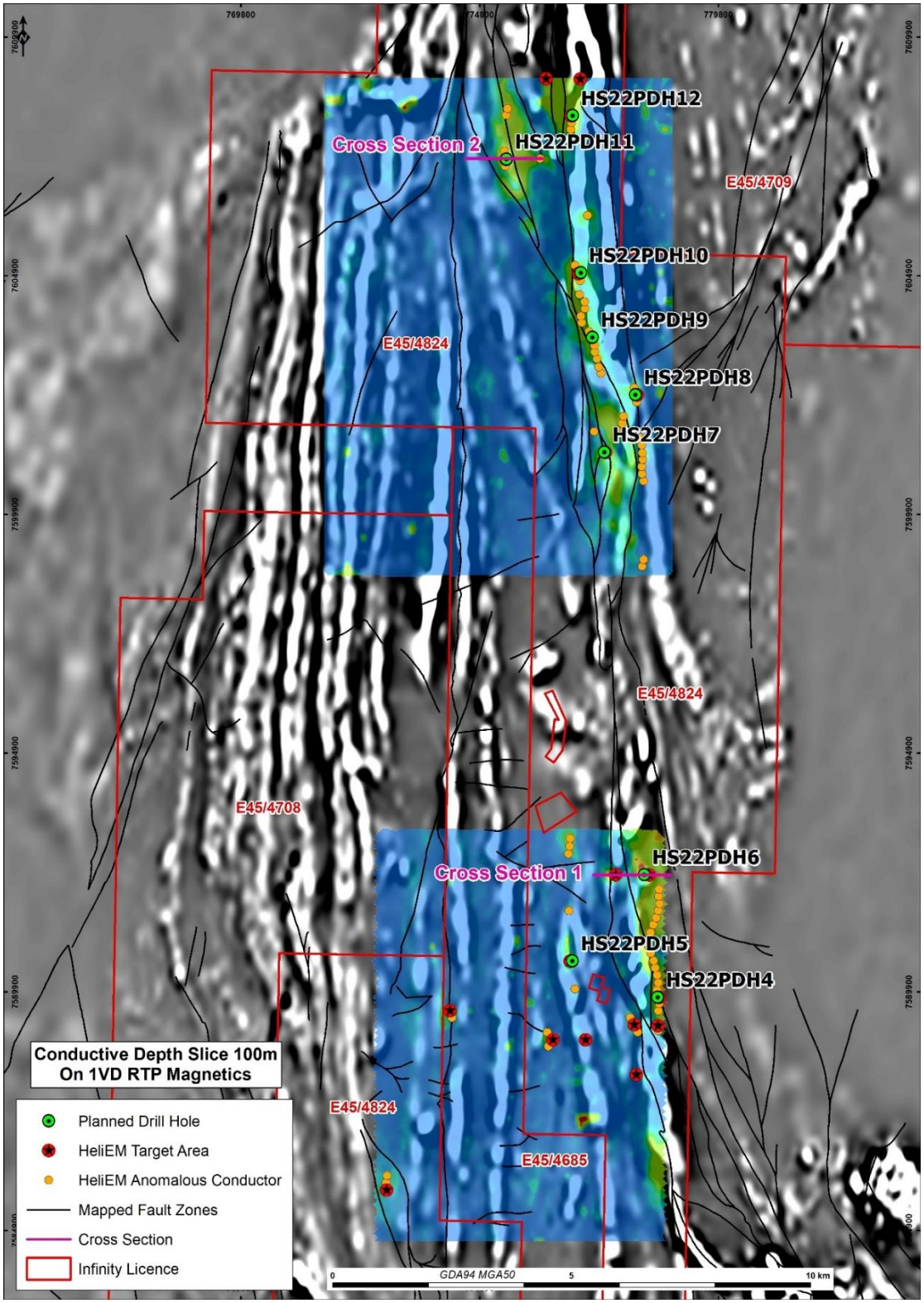

Figure 2 | Hillside SkyTEM survey area (colour image) on regional magnetic image (black and white), showing EM targets and proposed drill holes in green.

Soil Sampling 2021

A total of 312 soil samples were collected by Infinity in late 2021, within 3 areas, along 400 m spaced east-west lines, with 50 m spaced samples along each line. These samples were sieved to minus 80 mesh and analysed by a Niton portable XRF. The multi-element assay results show elevated copper and nickel values in both the northern and southern survey areas (see Figure 3). Soil samples returned up to 380 ppm Cu and 1009 ppm Ni and partially defined the gossanous zone. Soils in the northern grid also exhibited elevated Cobalt. Details are provided in the JORC (2012) Table 1 attached.

Rock Chip Sampling 2021

A total of 34 rock chip samples were collected by Infinity in late 2021. Assay results for the key elements are included below in Table 1. Details are provided in the JORC (2012) Table 1 attached.

Rock chip sampling focused mostly on gossanous rocks and quartz veining identified at surface. Several high-grade gold assays were returned including 30.25 ppm Au and 21.89 ppm Au (see Figure 3). These high-grade gold samples come from gossanous material located along a fault zone in the southern part of the project area. The highest copper assay of 70771 ppm Cu (7.08% Cu) is located in the southern area along a strong magnetic feature associated with a ferruginous chert.

Table 1 | Rock Chip Sample Results

SAMPLE	East_GAD94	North_GDA94	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm
H20001	774419	7609109	<0.01	6	5
H20002	774502	7609085	<0.01	299	226
H20003	774687	7609015	0.01	9	3
H20004	774697	7609015	0.32	284	105
H20005	774792	7609102	0.59	325	72
H20006	774506	7608730	0.02	120	286
H20007	774516	7608730	0.02	194	96
H20008	774774	7608659	0.02	152	55
H20009	774764	7608660	<0.01	28	5
H20010	774712	7608638	0.02	78	88
H20011	774779	7608305	2.34	437	31
H20012	775402	7589103	0.03	70771	176
H20013	774424	7607591	0.03	189	23
H20014	774486	7607567	0.01	118	220
H20015	774517	7607556	0.01	598	233
H20016	774573	7605992	0.02	61	81
H20017	774521	7605982	0.01	92	84
H20018	774511	7605982	0.01	175	123
H20019	774867	7606176	0.01	31	19
H20020	775005	7605797	0.01	154	48
H20021	774699	7604882	0.01	31	161
H20022	774761	7604848	0.02	35	181
H20023	774761	7604848	0.01	33	96
H20024	774951	7604457	0.04	80	119
H20025	774604	7603521	0.01	24	12
H20026	774623	7608917	0.01	102	53
H20027	774349	7605620	0.02	31	49
H20028	774723	7606865	0.01	89	81
H20029	773980	7588873	<0.01	20	1
H20030	773990	7588873	<0.01	18	<1
H20031	774558	7589395	21.89	218	80
H20032	774558	7589395	30.25	32	<1
H20033	774672	7589404	0.06	77	247
H20034	775582	7591150	0.92	2148	141
H20035	775582	7591161	0.32	3834	167

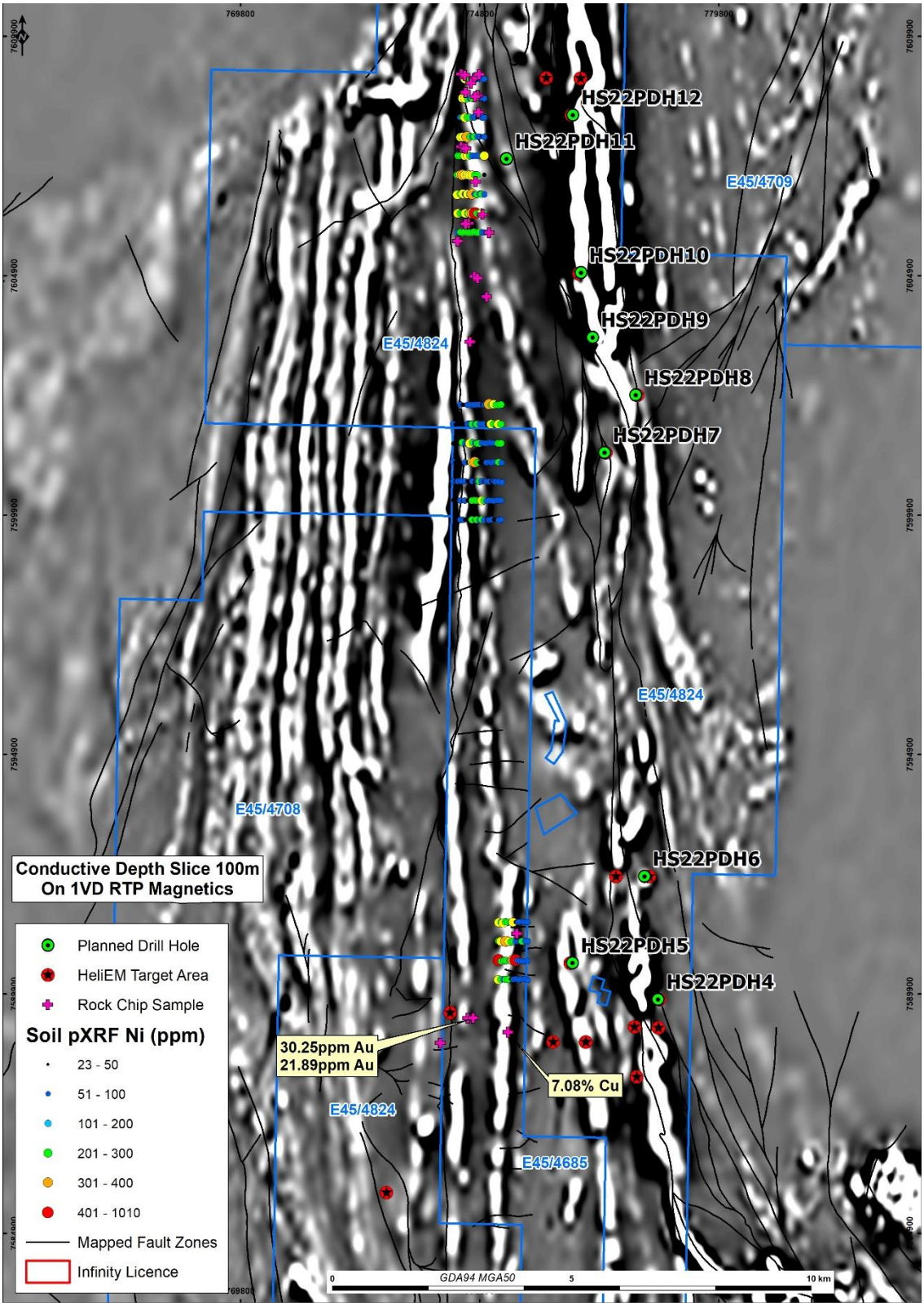

Figure 3 | Hillside soil grids (with nickel results), rock chip samples, EM targets and proposed drill holes in green.

Drill Hole Planning

A total of 9 of the highest-priority SkyTEM targets have been selected by Infinity for drill testing. The locations of the 9 proposed holes (HS22PDH04 to 12) are shown on Figures 2 and 3.

Two examples of the proposed holes are shown in more detail on Figures 4 and 5 below. These figures show an oblique 3D cross-sectional view of the conductivity depth-slice, looking north, and show the drill trace for the proposed drill hole that has been designed to intersect two of the EM conductive anomaly (circled area). The drill holes are currently planned to a depth of 300m to 350m to test the central parts of the shallower conductors or the upper parts of the deeper conductors. Exact locations of the drill collars will be finalised once drill pads are prepared.

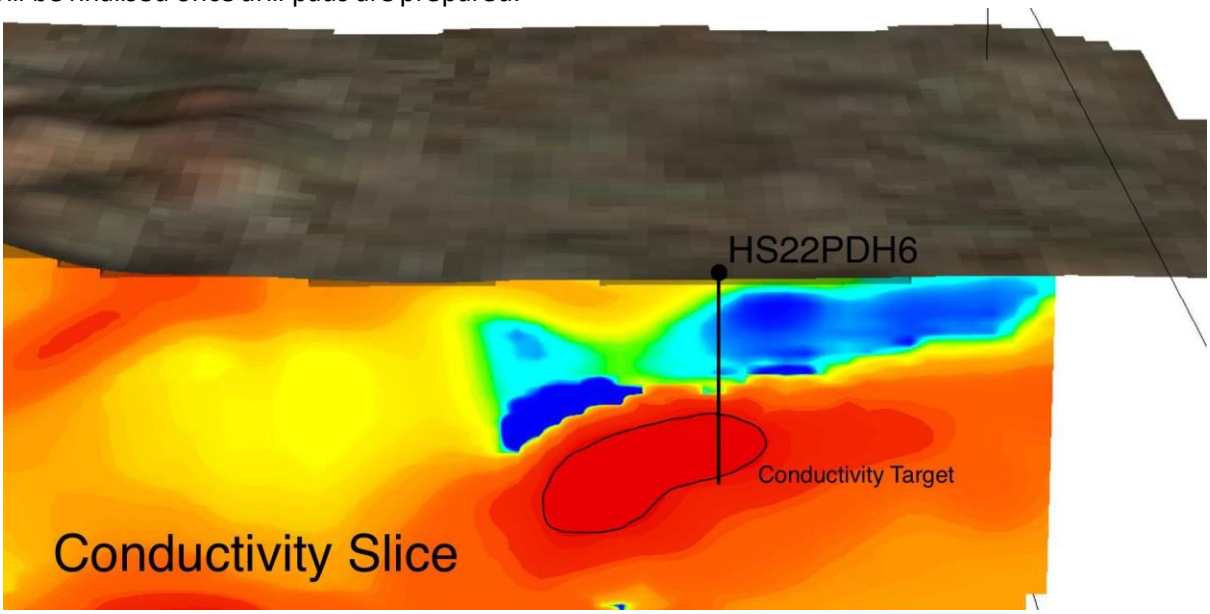

Figure 4 | Proposed Drill Hole HS22PDH06, designed to test the high-priority Heli-EM conductivity target.

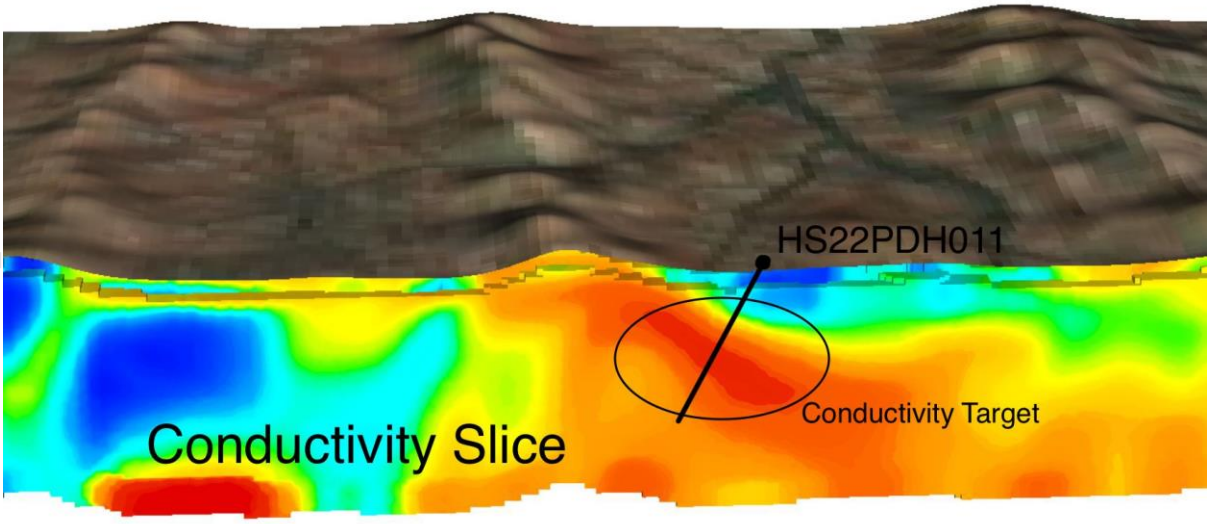

Figure 5 | Proposed Drill Hole HS22PDH011, designed to test the high-priority conductivity target.

Infinity Mining CEO, Mr Joe Groot, commented:

''This large prospect has always promised lots of potential for hosting copper-nickel sulphide deposits, but the source of the soil and rock surface expressions have to date, excluded previous exploration companies.

The Infinity geological team has now combined all the historic exploration, drilling and ground/air geophysical surveys with a comprehensive soil and rock chip program. This next planned Hillside drilling program will be the best chance of identifying and testing what we believe are strong copper-nickel sulphide targets."

On behalf of the Board of Directors, Mr Joe Phillips, Executive Chairman

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Darryn Hedger. Dr. Hedger is the consultant to Infinity and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Company Profile

Infinity Mining Limited (IMI) holds 100% interest in 711km^2 of tenements in Western Australia, comprising 10 Exploration Licences, 2 Mining Leases and 7 Prospecting Licences. The tenements are located in highly prospective gold-copper-lithium terranes of the Pilbara and Central Goldfields regions. Historically the company has spent ~$5.5m on exploration of these tenements. The Company's business strategy is to develop near-term gold targets in the Central Goldfields to support the longer-term investment needed to further develop projects the Pilbara tenements (Lithium/Gold/Copper projects).

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Certain of the statements made and information contained in this press release may constitute forward-looking information and Certain of the statements made and information contained in this press release may constitute forward-looking information and forward-looking statements (collectively, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable securities laws. All statements herein, other than statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including but not limited to statements regarding exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates or the eventual mining of any of the projects, are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this press release reflect the current expectations, assumptions or beliefs of the Company based upon information currently available to the Company. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct as actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include but are not limited to: unforeseen technology changes that results in a reduction in copper, nickel or gold demand or substitution by other metals or materials; the discovery of new large low cost deposits ofcopper, nickel or gold; the general level of global economic activity; failure toproceed with exploration programmes or determination of Mineral resources; inability to demonstrate economic viability of Mineral Resources; and failure to obtain mining approvals. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty thereof. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements contained in this press release are made as of the date of this press release and except as may otherwise be required pursuant to applicable laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	<u>Infinity Hillside SkyTEM Survey 2018</u> • In May 2018, a helicopter-borne electromagnetic (EM) survey was carried out for Infinity at Hillside by SkyTEM Australia Pty Ltd. • The survey was flown along 128 x E-W lines including 2 repeat lines for a total of 883 lime km, over 2 separate survey areas, covering a total area of 127 square km (Area 1 in the north covering 76 sq km and Area 2 in the south covering 51 sq km). • Both Time-domain EM and magnetic data were acquired. • The survey flight height was a nominal 45 m, flying at a line spacing of 150 m. • The EM system used was a 312M SkyTEM system (Interleaved Low Moment and High Moment) mounted to an AS350 B3 Helicopter. • Navigation used a real-time Omnistar High Precision DGPS system. Base GPS data was also recorded as a back-up. • The transmitter loop area (Tx) was 337 sq m and the base frequency ranged from 275 Hz (Low Moment LM) to 25 Hz (High Moment HM). • All data were acquired using interleaved LM and HM transmitter modes, consisting of 110 LM positive and negative pairs at 275 Hz, plus 30 HM pulse pairs at 25 Hz, which repeats every 1.6 seconds. • The magnetic data was collected using a Caesium Vapour magnetometer sensor, mounted on the front of the Tx loop frame. • Raw binary data was processed using SkyTEM proprietary software. <u>Infinity Hillside Rock Chip Sampling 2021</u> • Rock chip samples between 1 to 3 kg were collected by a qualified geologist on site. • A total of 35 rock chip samples were collected (H20001 to 35). • All sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sampling process. • Individual samples were bagged in calco bags and sent to Jinning

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Testing Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA, for gold and multi-element analysis. <u>Infinity Hillside Soil Sampling 2021</u> • Soil samples were collected by qualified field technicians from Gyro Drilling. • A total of 327 soil samples were collected (including QAQC samples. • 1 kg samples were taken from the C-horizon at a depth up to 0.425m, using a pick and shovel. • The sample was then sieved to minus 80 mesh (-80#), to obtain a 200 g sample. • The 200 g -80# samples were then transported to Perth, WA, where a pressed pellet was made for portable XRF (pXRF) analytical test work.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• NA
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.*	• NA
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.*	<u>Infinity Hillside Rock Chip Sampling 2021</u> • Rock chip sample descriptions were logged by a qualified geologist on site. <u>Infinity Hillside Soil Sampling 2021</u> • Soil sample details were logged by qualified field technicians from Gyro Drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	<u>Infinity Hillside Rock Chip Sampling 2021</u> • Rock chip samples of varied weights between 1 to 3kg were collected by a qualified geologist on site. • The single site rock chips samples were collected from outcrop in the field or from old workings using a geological hammer. • Sampling was focused on the exposed gossan and quartz veining. • Samples were stored at Infinity Mining's secure yard in Leonora then transported to Jinnings Testing laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. • Samples were dried and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75 microns. • Gold was analysed by 50g charge for fire assay and multi-element analysis was by ICP-OES for a 33-element suite. • Rock chip assays for the key elements are included in a Table in the announcement. <u>Infinity Hillside Soil Sampling 2021</u> • Soil samples were collected by a qualified technician on site. • The 200 g -80# soil samples were transported to Perth, WA, where a pressed pellet was made for portable XRF (pXRF) analytical test work. • The pXRF used was a Niton XL5 in the Mining Mode. • The pXRF testing was carried out in a controlled environment.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<u>Infinity Hillside SkyTEM Survey 2018</u> • The SkyTEM equipment was calibrated at the National Danish Reference Site. • The survey included 2 repeat lines. <u>Infinity Hillside Rock Chip Sampling 2021</u> • Infinity did not insert any independent QAQC samples into the batch of 35 rock chip samples. • Jinning Testing Laboratory used internal standards and repeats to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. <u>Infinity Hillside Soil Sampling 2021</u> • Gyro Drilling inserted QAQC samples (blanks, duplicates and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		calibration samples) into the sample sequence at a ratio of 1:20. • All QAQC results were returned within acceptable tolerance limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• NA
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.*	<u>Infinity Hillside SkyTEM Survey 2018</u> • Navigation used a real-time Omnistar High Precision DGPS system. Base GPS data was also recorded as a back-up. • Data points were recorded in the WGS84 Datum and then transformed GDA94 datum - MGA zone 50. <u>Infinity Hillside Soil and Rock Chip Sampling 2021</u> • Rock chip and soil sample locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with a +/- 3m to 5m accuracy. • GDA94 datum and MGA zone 50 was used.
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.*	<u>Infinity Hillside Rock Chip Sampling 2021</u> • The distribution of sampling was dependent on the identification of quartz veining and gossans near surface. • Sample locations are provided in Table 1. <u>Infinity Soil Sampling 2022</u> • Soil samples were collected on East-West lines spaced 400 m apart. Sampling along the lines was carried out at 50 m spacing.
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*	<u>Infinity Hillside SkyTEM Survey 2018</u> • The survey was flown along 128 x E-W lines at a nominal flight height of 45 m, flying at a line spacing of 150 m. • The E-W lines are oriented roughly perpendicular to the dominant North-South strike of the geology and dominant structural fabric

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Infinity Hillside Rock Chip Sampling 2021 • The distribution of sampling was dependent on the identification of quartz veining and gossans near surface. Infinity Soil Sampling 2022 • Soil samples were collected on East-West lines, roughly perpendicular to the dominant North-South strike of the geology and dominant structural fabric.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Infinity Hillside Soil and Rock Chip Sampling 2021 • Rock Chip samples were stored at Infinity Mining's secure yard in Leonora then transported directly to either Jinnings Testing laboratory in Kalgoorlie or ALS in Kalgoorlie for analysis. • The soil samples were transported to Perth by Gyro Drilling, where a pressed pellet was made for portable XRF (pXRF) analytical testing. • A high degree of sample security was implemented during the entire chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Infinity Hillside SkyTEM Survey 2018 • The Hillside SkyTEM survey data was verified, reviewed and interpreted by Newexco Geophysical Consultants in Perth. The interpretation was focused on identifying confined bedrock conductors which may represent massive sulphide accumulations. • A total of 18 high-priority EM anomalies were identified by Newexco and recommended for follow-up ground exploration. • Interpretation of the data is on-going. Infinity Hillside Soil and Rock Chip Sampling 2021 • No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Hillside Project comprises tenements (E 45/04685, E 45/04708, E 45/04709, E 45/04824). All tenements are held in the name of Infinity Mining Limited. • The Hillside Project is located approximately 45 km SW of Marble Bar in the East Pilbara Mineral Field of Western Australia. Port Hedland is the nearest port to the project area, located approximately 175 km NW of the Hillside project area. • All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Hillside Project has been previously explored by various companies such as Great Southern Mining in 1984, Barcome Limited in 1993 and Haoma Mining in 2010. Details of these programs are included in the Infinity Prospectus dated 28 October 2021. • Historical rock chip sampling was focused along a mapped outcropping gossan, some 14 km in strike length, which shows strong potential for significant copper mineralisation. Surface rock chip samples with abundant malachite returned up to 18.86% Cu.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Hillside Project is located in the Archaean Coongan greenstone belt, which includes the North Star Basalt, Mount Ada Basalt, Euro Basalt, Duffer Formation and Strelley Pool Formation. The tenement package is focused on the greenstone belt, with granite intrusives lying to the east and west. • The SW of the area is dominated by tholeiitic metabasalts and metadolerites. There is a complex of felsic volcanics, metasediments with high-Mg basalts and komatiites. • The Hillside area features complex zones of shearing and has a major fault zone running down the centre of the tenements. The fault zone trends north to south, is believed to be vertical in strike-slip/ oblique-slip fault orientation and is predominantly in sheared mafics to ultramafic rocks. • The Hillside area is prospective for a range of metalliferous deposits including VMS style copper mineralization, Komatiite-hosted Nickel-sulphide deposits and shear-hosted gold deposits.

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.*
		• NA

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 data aggregation methods have been applied.
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').*	• NA
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.*	• See diagrams in body of report.
Balanced	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reporting	*and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	
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.*	• There is no other exploration data that are considered to be material to the results reported herein.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• RC drilling is planned. • Refer to the main body of the announcement.