



News release

For Immediate Dissemination

ASX Announcement | 24 November 2022

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MAIDEN DRILLING PROGRAM AT TAMBOURAH SOUTH INTERSECTS SIGNIFICANT LITHIUM MINERALISATION

Highlights:

- Infinity completed its maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Tambourah South on 18 November 2022, with a total of 21 holes for 1812m.
- 41 pegmatite intervals varying in width from 1m up to 35m were logged in 18 of the 21 holes.
- Most of the pegmatites intersected contain visual lithium minerals lepidolite and spodumene, which were confirmed under UV light.
- Drill samples have been sent to a laboratory for analysis (assays pending).

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) (the **Company** or **Infinity**) is pleased to announce it has completed its maiden RC drilling program at the Tambourah South Lithium project in the Eastern Pilbara on 18 November 2022. A photo of the drilling rig on site is included as **Photo 1**.

A total of 21 RC holes were completed for a total of 1812m drilling. Over 41 individual pegmatite units containing visual lepidolite and spodumene, were logged in 18 of the 21 holes with pegmatite intervals varying from 1m up to 35m.



Photo 1. Strike Drilling Contractors RC drilling rig at Infinity's Tambourah South Lithium Project (E45/4848)

Infinity Mining Pilbara Projects

The Pilbara tenements comprise an extensive portfolio of Lithium, Gold, Nickel, Copper and Zinc exploration tenements located in the Pilbara region of northwest Western Australia, including the Tambourah South, Tambourah North, Strelley Gorge, Hillside, Panorama and Noreena Downs Projects (see Figure 1).

Tambourah South is located in greenstones of the on the east margin of the Yule Batholith which host the relatively younger and lithium fertile Tambourah Monzogranite (Split Rock Suite). Previous mapping and rock chip geochemistry has indentified 36 pegmatite dykes which have returned grades up to 2.635% Li_2O (see Infinity [ASX Announcement 18 August 2022](#)).

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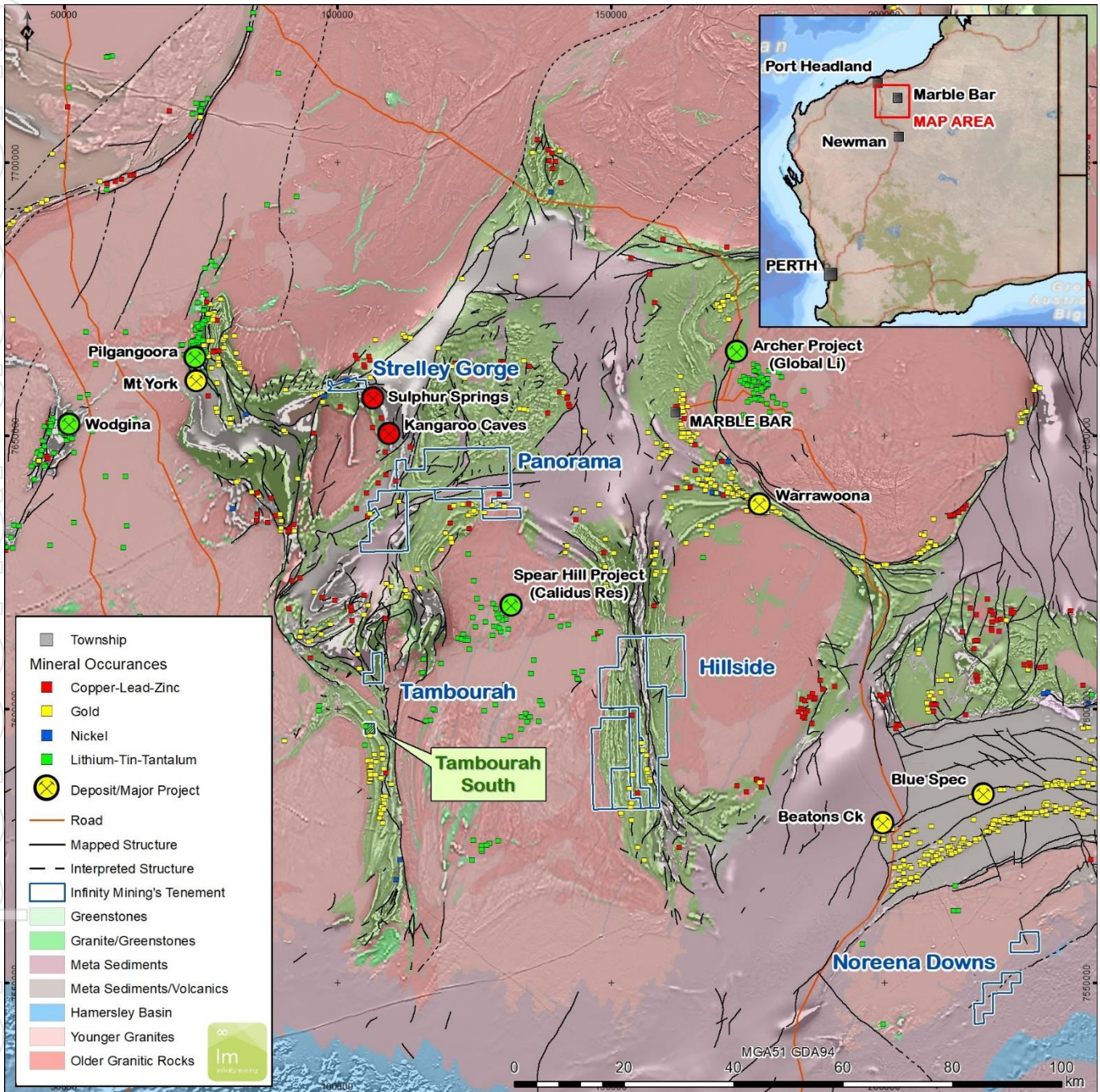


Figure 1. Infinity Mining's Pilbara Exploration Projects



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RC Drilling Program

Drilling Details

A total of 21 RC drill holes were completed at Infinity's Tambourah South project for a total advance of 1812m. The drilling program was designed to test the largest lithium-bearing pegmatite bodies mapped by Infinity on the South Tambourah tenement. Drilling will test the depth extent of Lithium mineralisation (plus the associated rare-element geochemistry) and test for any blind repetitions of additional pegmatites at depth.

This maiden drilling program was focused on testing several mapped pegmatites in three main prospect areas - McNeill, Grumpy and Naughton, see **Figure 2**. Drill hole details are provided in **Table 1**. Further details of the drilling and sampling procedures are provided in the JORC Table 1 in **Appendix 1**.

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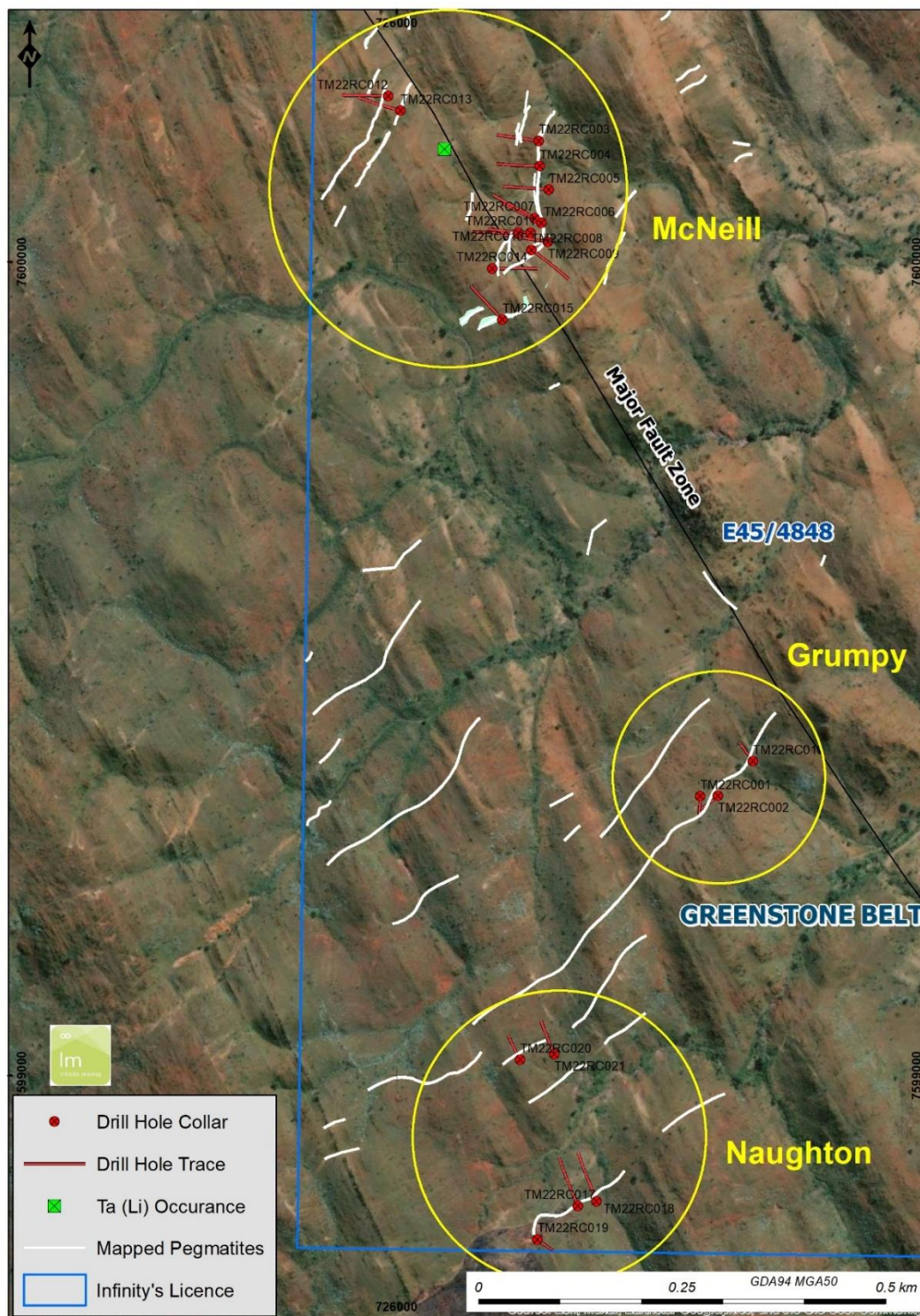


Figure 2. Tenement Map showing drill hole locations for the 21 RC hole collars.



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Table 1. RC drill hole collar details

HOLE_ID	Prospect	East (MGA50 GDA94)	North (MGA50 GDA94)	Elevation (mRL)	Depth (m)	Collar Azimuth	Collar Dip
TM22RC001	Grumpys	726373	7599343	355	46	185	-60
TM22RC002	Grumpys	726395	7599344	357	40	231	-50
TM22RC003	McNeills	726175	7600149	352	100	276	-60
TM22RC004	McNeills	726176	7600118	354	100	271	-56
TM22RC005	McNeills	726187	7600089	382	100	275	-55
TM22RC006	McNeills	726178	7600048	384	100	299	-55
TM22RC007	McNeills	726170	7600054	368	100	299	-55
TM22RC008	McNeills	726166	7600015	386	100	125	-55
TM22RC011	McNeills	726150	7600036	378	100	279	-56
TM22RC010	McNeills	726165	7600036	377	100	272	-56
TM22RC009	McNeills	726186	7600025	378	100	271	-56
TM22RC012	McNeills	725990	7600204	387	100	272	-56
TM22RC013	McNeills	726005	7600186	387	100	286	-57
TM22RC014	McNeills	726118	7599992	359	100	91	-56
TM22RC015	McNeills	726130	7599929	376	100	315	-56
TM22RC016	Grumpys	726438	7599386	389	52	326	-56
TM22RC017	Naughtons	726223	7598839	376	100	334	-55
TM22RC018	Naughtons	726246	7598845	373	100	336	-56
TM22RC019	Naughtons	726173	7598798	403	40	126	-54
TM22RC020	Naughtons	726152	7599019	376	58	329	-55
TM22RC021	Naughtons	726194	7599026	369	76	336	-55

Pegmatite Intervals and Lithium Mineralogy

A total of 41 individual pegmatite units were logged in 18 of the 21 drill holes with thickness ranging from 1m to 35m, see **Table 2**. Additional minor intervals with narrower pegmatite veining less than a 1m were also recorded, hosted within the greenstone units. The lithium minerals lepidolite and spodumene were logged in many of the drill holes and were confirmed at night under UV light (see **Photo 2**).

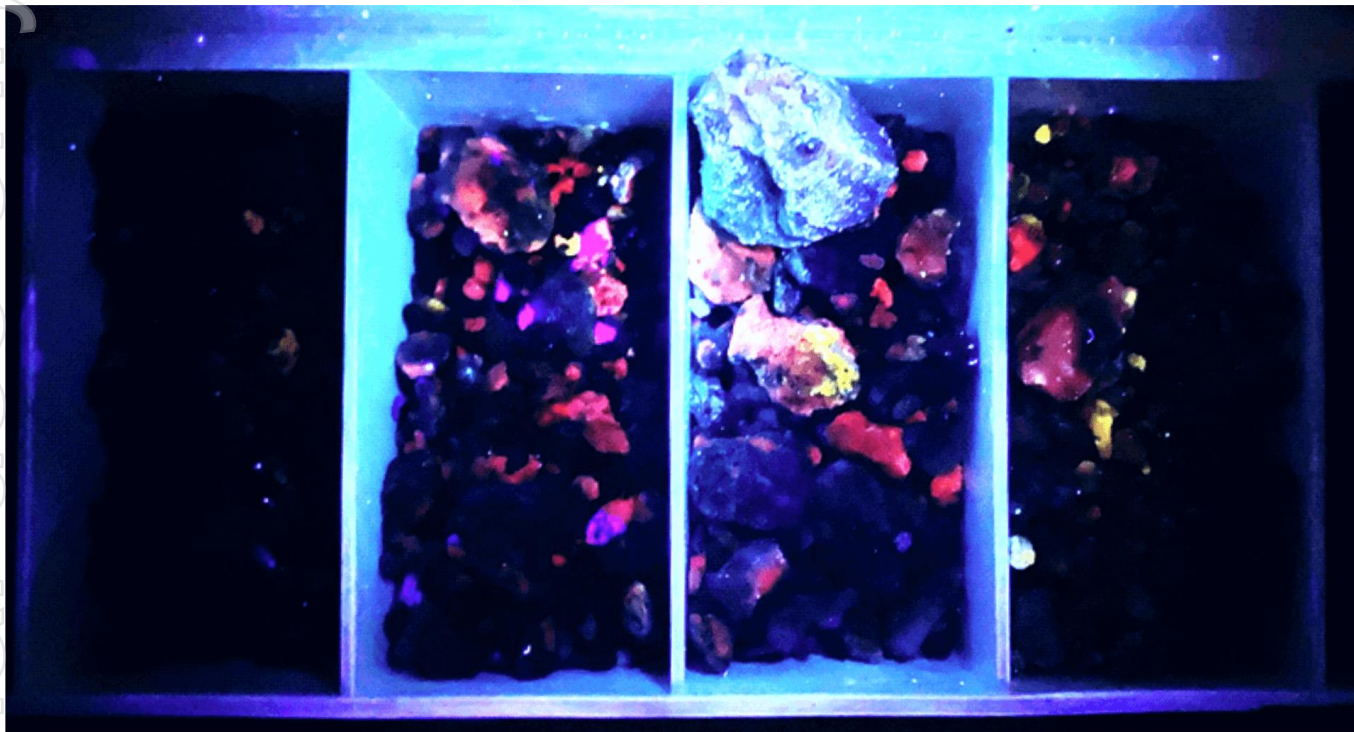


Photo 2. Drill chips in TM22RC003 under UV show Spodumene (pink), Albite (purple) and possibly Scapolite (yellow)

Table 2. Pegmatite intervals.

Hole ID	Depth From m	Depth To m	Interval m	Rock Type	Logged Lithium Mineralogy
TM22RC002	0	10	10	Pegmatite	
TM22RC003	0	7	7	Pegmatite	
TM22RC004	0	2	2	Pegmatite	
TM22RC004	4	5	1	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC005	5	9	4	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC005	12	16	4	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC005	18	20	2	Pegmatite	
TM22RC006	28	29	1	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC006	40	41	1	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC006	42	43	1	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC006	44	45	1	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC007	17	19	2	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC008	0	35	35	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene
TM22RC008	38	39	1	Pegmatite	
TM22RC008	45	48	3	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene
TM22RC009	2	6	4	Pegmatite	
TM22RC009	32	34	2	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene



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Hole ID	Depth From m	Depth To m	Interval m	Rock Type	Logged Lithium Mineralogy
TM22RC009	39	43	4	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC009	81	83	2	Pegmatite	
TM22RC010	6	9	3	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC010	18	23	5	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC010	63	65	2	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC011	0	1	1	Pegmatite	
TM22RC011	3	7	4	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC011	9	10	1	Pegmatite	
TM22RC011	17	20	3	Pegmatite	
TM22RC012	13	15	2	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC012	34	36	2	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC013	0	4	4	Pegmatite	
TM22RC013	29	34	5	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC015	3	10	7	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC015	44	47	3	Pegmatite	
TM22RC017	4	6	2	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC017	25	28	3	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC018	7	12	5	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC018	31	35	4	Pegmatite	
TM22RC018	53	55	2	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite
TM22RC018	70	71	1	Pegmatite	
TM22RC020	6	10	4	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC021	19	21	2	Pegmatite	Visible lepidolite
TM22RC021	24	26	2	Pegmatite	Visible Spodumene & lepidolite

RC Drill Chip Sampling

A total of 567 RC drill chip samples were collected during the program, including one (1) metre samples and five (5) metre composite samples. All samples have been forwarded to Jinning Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for analysis. All 21 holes were sampled at 1 metre intervals and a back-up sample was collected and stored securely. For the intervals containing pegmatite, 1 m samples were collected and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. For the samples outside the logged pegmatites, 5 m composite samples were collected using a spear and sent to the laboratory for analysis. If any assays from the 5 m composite samples contain anomalous Lithium and associated rare-element geochemistry, these will be re-assayed at 1 m intervals.



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New Pegmatites Discovered During Reconnaissance Mapping

Reconnaissance geological mapping carried out during the RC drilling program identified four new pegmatite zones in the northern part of the tenement containing visible Spodumene at surface, see **Figure 3 and Photo 3**. A total of 9 rock chip samples were collected at these sites and assay results are pending. This exciting new discovery of additional Lithium-bearing pegmatites shows that there are more pegmatites on this tenement than previously thought. Further detailed mapping and ground based geophysical surveys are planned to better understand the tenement's full lithium potential, especially where pegmatites are partly concealed under a thin veneer of cover.

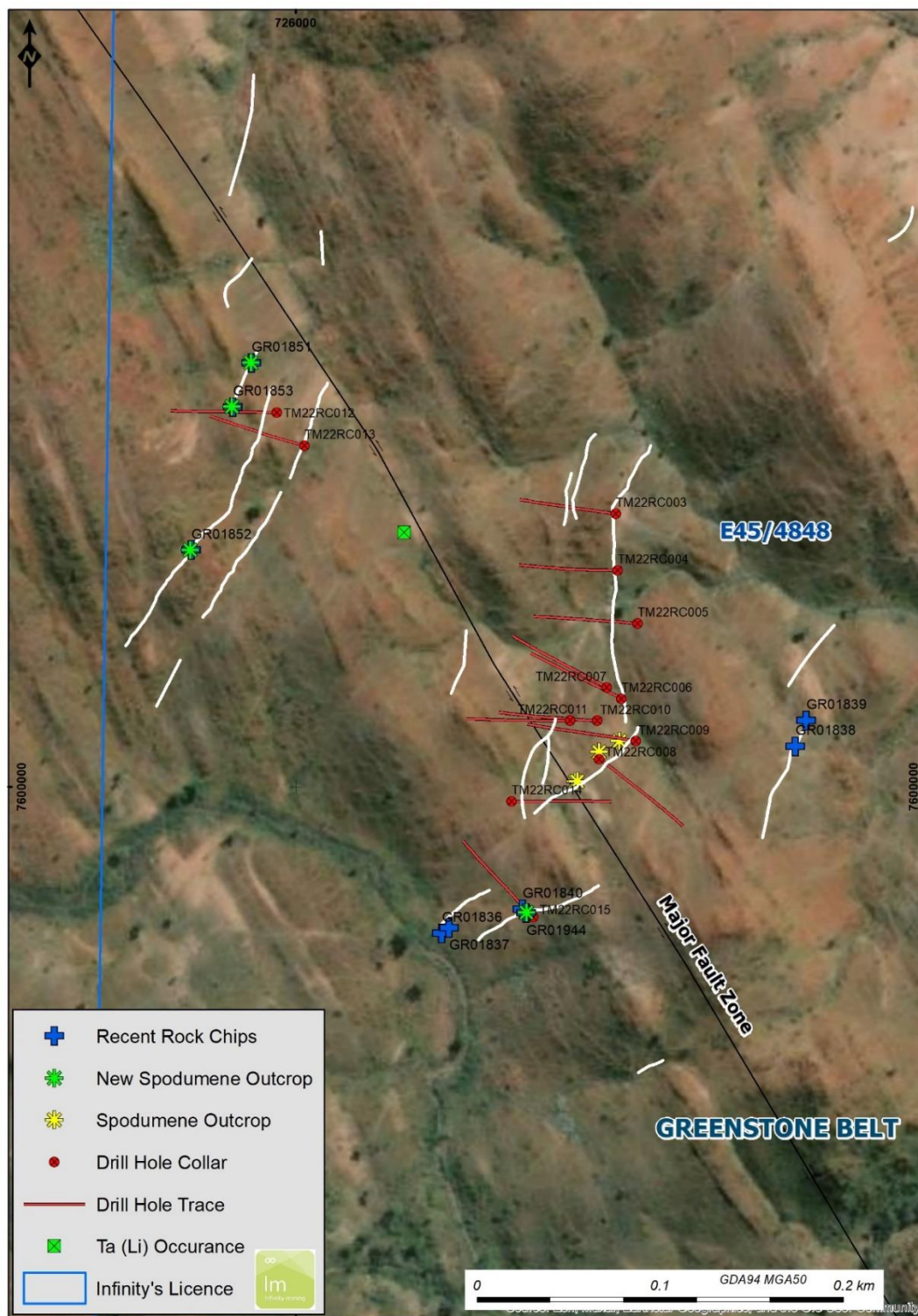


Figure 3. Location of new spodumene bearing pegmatites zones at McNeill.

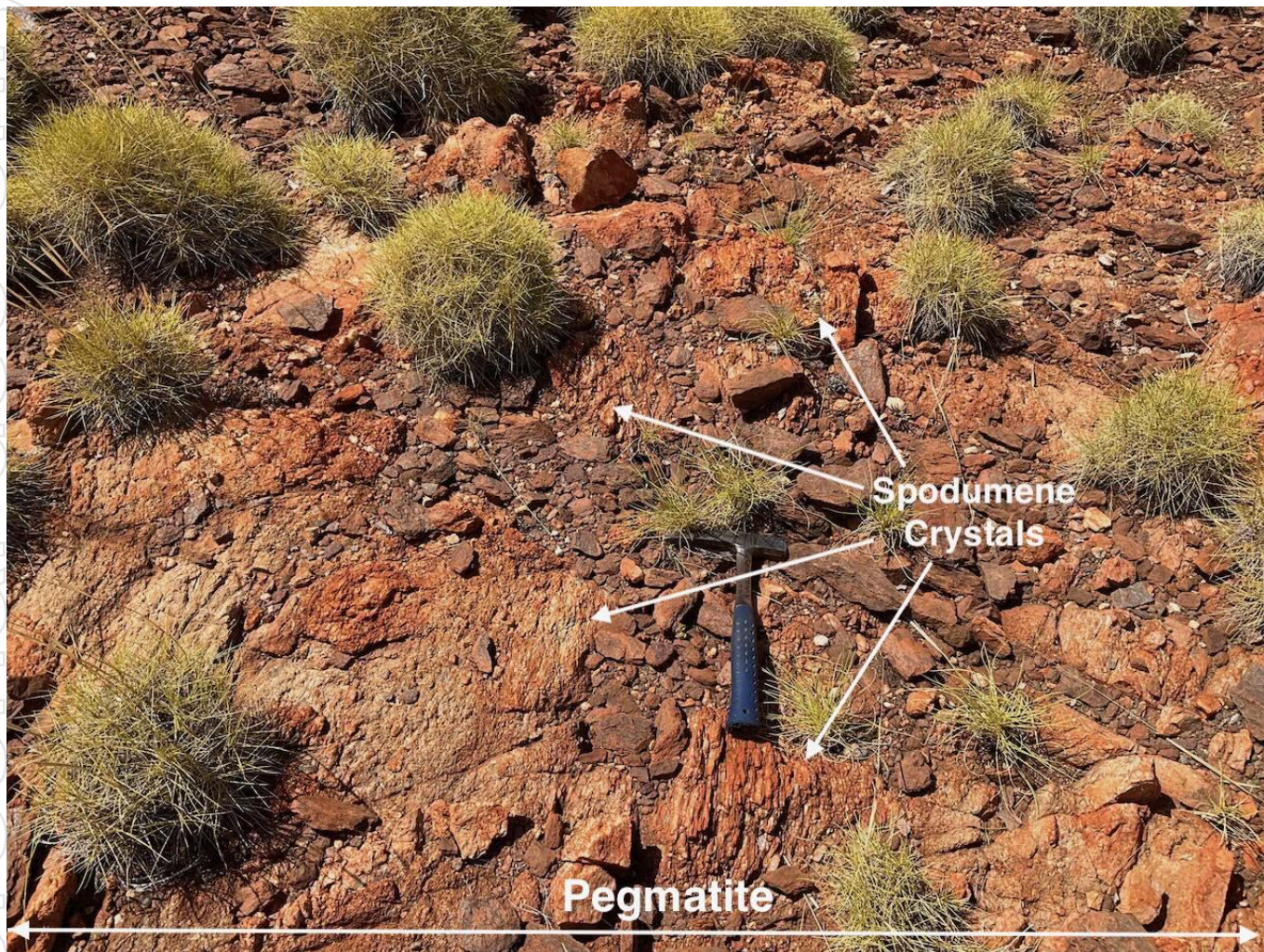


Photo 3. Weathered Spodumene in newly discovered outcropping pegmatite.

Forward Planning

The results from this maiden RC drilling program will be used to plan the 2023 field exploration season, which will follow up any significant Lithium intercepts returned from these drill holes. A program of ground-based geophysics is also being considered, to aid with the discovery of any additional concealed pegmatites under cover.



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Joe Groot, CEO of Infinity Mining commented:

"The initial results of our maiden drilling program at Tambourah South are very exciting and we look forward to receiving assay results over the next few weeks. Our team has done an amazing job over the past 6 months, from discovering new lithium-pegmatites units at surface earlier this year to completion of a 21-hole drilling program just 7 months later. The recent discovery of additional lithium pegmatites to the north demonstrates the high lithium prospectivity of the tenement. We certainly have a lot more exploration to do at Tambourah South, as much of this tenement is still unexplored.

Next year is shaping up to be a very exciting year for Infinity."

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

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Darryn Hedger, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Hedger is a Geological Consultant for Infinity Mining and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Hedger consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



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Company Profile

Infinity Mining Limited holds 100% interest in 711km² of tenements in the Pilbara and Central Goldfields regions of Western Australia, comprising 10 exploration licences, 2 mining leases and 7 Prospecting licences. The tenements are located in highly prospective gold-copper-lithium terranes. 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 develop 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 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 of copper, nickel or gold; the general level of global economic activity; failure to proceed 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.

APPENDIX 1, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target mineralisation for this RC drilling program is lithium-bearing pegmatites. A total of 21 x reverse circulation (RC) drill holes were completed by Infinity Mining Ltd in November 2022 at the Tambourah South tenement E45/4848, located in the East Pilbara region of WA. Holes TM22RC001 to TM22RC021 were drilled to depths ranging from 40 to 100 m for a total of 1812 m. Holes were drilled at various azimuths, with dips ranging from -50 to -60 degrees. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from the rig-mounted cyclone, from which a 2-3 kg representative split sample was collected into calico sample bags via a cone splitter. A total of 567 RC drill chip samples were collected during the program, including one (1) metre samples within pegmatite zones and five (5) metre composite samples outside pegmatite zones. Samples were dispatched to Jinnings Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. This release only reports on drill logging and visual observations from the drilling campaign (results pending). <p><u>Infinity Rock Chip Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 9 rock chip samples between 1kg to 3kg were collected from new areas of outcropping pegmatite at Tambourah South on E45/4848. All sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates were recorded during the sampling process by a qualified geologist. Individual samples were bagged in calico bags and sent to Jinnings Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis (assays pending).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling Contractors using a Austech X350 RC rig using a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer bit. Drilling methods and equipment were to best industry standard.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery can be monitored by observing the consistency of drill chip amounts collected for each 1 m bulk sample. No significant loss of recovery was observed in any 1 m intervals during the program. Typical recoveries for this RC program are estimated to be in excess of 80%. Samples were largely dry, with only a few samples being moist. No significant groundwater was encountered that would impact recovery.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logs were completed for all drill holes by an experienced geologist. The lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, grainsize, texture, alteration, veining, structure and mineralisation were recorded in digital spreadsheets at the time of drilling. Logs are largely qualitative in nature using company logging codes. Logging of lithium minerals lepidolite and spodumene was qualitative only, made from visual observations. The presence of lithium minerals lepidolite and spodumene were confirmed at night using a UV lamp. All intervals drilled were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m split samples, from the rig-mounted cyclone, from which a 2-3 kg split sample was collected into pre-numbered calico bags using a cone splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 567 RC drill chip samples were collected during the program, including one (1) metre samples in zones of logged pegmatite and five (5) metre composite samples in ones outside logged pegmatites. Back-up samples for every 1 m drill interval were also collected and securely stored. The 5 m composite samples were collected using a manual sample spear and sent to the laboratory for analysis. If any assays from the 5 m composite samples contain anomalous assay results, these will be re-assayed at 1 m intervals. All samples were transported to Jinnings laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. <p><u>Infinity Rock Chip Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock chips were collected from outcrop in the field using a geological hammer. Sampling was guided by visual presence of pegmatite and any observed lithium minerals lepidolite and spodumene. All samples were transported to Jinnings laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infinity QAQC protocols were implemented. QAQC samples were inserted into the sample sequence, with standards, blanks and duplicates in the ratio of 1:25. All QAQC samples will be evaluated when assays are received. No assays are reported herein.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole data was collected electronically and checked by an experienced geologist. Digital drill has been safely stored on Infinity's server. No twinned holes were drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p><u>Infinity Rock Chip Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples and sample sites were documented in the field by an experienced geologist. Field data were recorded in a logbook and later transferred to computer storage. Photos were taken at most sites. Sample locations were validated using GIS mapping software.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All collar locations were record with a handheld Garmin 65 GPS with a +/- 3m to 5m accuracy. GDA94 datum and MGA zone 50 was used. A table of drill hole collar details is included in the body of the report. A map showing the drill hole locations is included in the body of the report. <p><u>Infinity Rock Chip Sampling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rock chip locations were record with a handheld Garmin 65 GPS with a +/- 3m to 5m accuracy. GDA94 datum and MGA zone 50 was used. A map showing the rock chip sample locations is included in the body of the report.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes targeted multiple pegmatites across a large area of the tenement. All drill holes were designed to drill across (perpendicular to) outcropping pegmatites. The drill holes were drilled at roughly 90 degrees to the strike of the pegmatite. Sampling included one (1) metre samples in zones of logged pegmatite and five (5) metre composite samples in ones outside logged pegmatites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>Infinity Rock Chip Sampling</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was dependent on the identification of pegmatite dykes. At some locations, spodumene was observed in the outcrops.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<u>Infinity RC Drilling</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were generally angled to intersect the interpreted depth extension of the pegmatite units, at the optimal orientation. A table of drill hole collar details is included in the body of the report. No sampling bias due to drilling orientation is known at this time. <u>Infinity Rock Chip Sampling</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was generally carried along the strike of the pegmatite dykes over several metres.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<u>Infinity RC Drilling</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infinity Mining staff delivered all the samples directly to Jinnings Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tambourah South is located within tenement E45/4848 held by Infinity Mining Limited. The tenement covers an area of 3.2 sq km. The Infinity tenement (E45/4848) is in good standing. A Heritage Agreement with the Palyku Claimant Group is in place.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p><u>Tambourah South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No previous exploration for Lithium has been reported on E45/4848. A Ta (Li) occurrence in the north-west corner of the E45/4848, (Tambourah North 2) is reported in the WAMEX mineral occurrence database but no description of this occurrence was found. Nickle exploration was carried by Anglo (1969-1973). No significant mineralisation was found. Gold exploration was carried by Altura (2012-2015), B Keilor (2001-2005), Mineral Prospectors (1986-1993), BHP (1981-1986) No significant mineralisation was found. Altura recognised Lepidolite bearing pegmatites approx. 2.5km south of the tenement and sampling returned up to 1.38% Li₂O (Trautman, 2013). Altura's focus was the granite/greenstone margin and their tenement was adjacent to E45/4848.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infinity is targeting Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites within structurally deformed Archean Greenstones, similar to the Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina Lithium deposits of WA.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table in Body of Report
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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. 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation applied. Assays are pending.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p><u>Infinity RC Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The logged pegmatite intervals quoted in the report are close to being perpendicular but are not true widths. <p><u>Infinity Rock Chip Sampling.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were taken from surface outcrop and are not representative of the entire thickness of the pegmatite units. Pegmatite units can be inhomogeneous and mineral contents can vary.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All maps have been inserted within the announcement. See diagrams in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is uncertain that further exploration work at Tambourah South will lead to the reporting of a Mineral Resources, in accordance with the requirements of the JORC 2012 Code.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other exploration data that is considered to be material to the results reported herein.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further RC drilling is planned in 2023 to follow-up any significant Lithium intercepts returned from these drill holes. A program of ground-based geophysics is also being considered, to aid with the discovery of any additional concealed pegmatites under cover. Refer to the main body of the announcement.