ASX Announcement

Released 3 October 2025

Uraninite Showing at Reitenbach Lake and Completion of Inaugural Field Programs

- **Uraninite showing at Reitenbach Lake, a newly identified outcrop where visible uraninite[1] has been identified at surface, with scintillometer readings up to 67,540 cps[2].**
- **At Reynolds Lake, systematic fieldwork confirmed widespread radiometric anomalism with 59 radioactive occurrences above 1,000 cps[2], up to a maximum of 9,700 cps[2], in combination with observed hydrothermal alteration.**
- **Multiple >10 km long conductors coincident with radiometric anomalies and uranium-in-lake sediments identified along key structural corridors, indicating potential for shallow unconformity-style uranium mineralisation.**
- **The 100%-owned Reynolds Lake Project lies on the eastern outboard margin of the Athabasca Basin, within a geological setting highly prospective for unconformity type uranium deposits.**
- **Over 900 soil and rock samples collected across both projects with assay results due in Q4 CY2025.**
- **Results from field programs at Reynolds and Reitenbach complementary to Infini's aggressive uranium exploration strategy, with Phase 2 drilling underway at the highly prospective Portland Creek Uranium Project.**
- **Geochemical results to be integrated with geophysical and structural datasets to define drill targets.**

Infini Resources Limited (ASX:I88) ("Infini" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that the 2025 field programs at its Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake uranium projects, on the outboard edge of the Athabasca Basin margin, in Saskatchewan, Canada, have now been successfully completed. Both programs were designed around priority target areas generated from the property-wide 2025 EM survey and interpretation of historical geological datasets.

A combined 921 samples (148 rock and 773 soil) were collected. All samples have been dispatched to ALS Global Laboratories for comprehensive geochemical analysis. Results are expected in Q4 2025, providing critical data for refining targets for a potential drill program in 2026.

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

[2] Cautionary Statement: In relation to handheld scintillometer readings, the Company cautions that measurements of radioactivity from scintillometer readings are preliminary in nature and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. While scintillometers confirm the presence of radioactivity, it does not accurately determine elemental uranium concentrations and can also be influenced by the presence of thorium and potassium.

Infini's Chief Executive Officer, Rohan Bone, said: *"The identification of the uraninite[1] showing at Reitenbach Lake is a significant breakthrough and underscores the quality of our Athabasca Basin portfolio. Combined with the widespread anomalism we have confirmed at Reynolds Lake, these results strongly validate our exploration model. We are now looking forward to receiving assays in Q4, which will allow us to define and prioritise high-value drill targets as we position for a potential drilling campaign in 2026."*

Figure 1: Identification of visible disseminated uraninite[1] showing at Reitenbach Lake (sample site 25RNBP083, 623459E, 6423998N, UTM Zone 13), with scintillometer readings up to 67,540 cps[2]. (<= 10% visual estimate of uraninite).

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Reynolds Lake Program

The 100%-owned Reynolds Lake Project lies on the eastern outboard margin of the Athabasca Basin, within a geological setting highly prospective for unconformity-type uranium deposits. Infini's 2025 field campaign followed extensive target generation work, including airborne TDEM surveys, magnetic surveys, and historical geochemistry, which collectively identified 14 high-priority target areas.

The field program focused on priority targets where EM conductors coincide with radiometric anomalies, uranium-in-lake sediments, and regional structures, including the Needle Falls Shear Zone and kilometre scale cross-cutting north-south faults.

Key outcomes from the program include the collection of 604 soil samples collected down ice on 200m lines and 100m stations, and 115 lithogeochemical rock samples. A total of 79 radioactive occurrences were recorded above 1,000 cps^2 on handheld scintillometer, with peak readings of 9,700 cps^2. Notable results include Sample K668350, a quartz-rich float boulder with smoky quartz alteration recording 9,700 cps^2, and Sample K668349, a float boulder recording 7,000 cps^2. Numerous additional samples recorded between 2,000–5,000 cps^2, highlighting widespread radiometric anomalism across the project.

These results suggest uranium mineralisation spatially associated with EM conductors and shear zones, consistent with the exploration model for structurally hosted uranium systems. The presence of clay, hematite, chlorite, and silica alteration further supports the potential for hydrothermal fluid pathways analogous to other major Athabasca Basin deposits.

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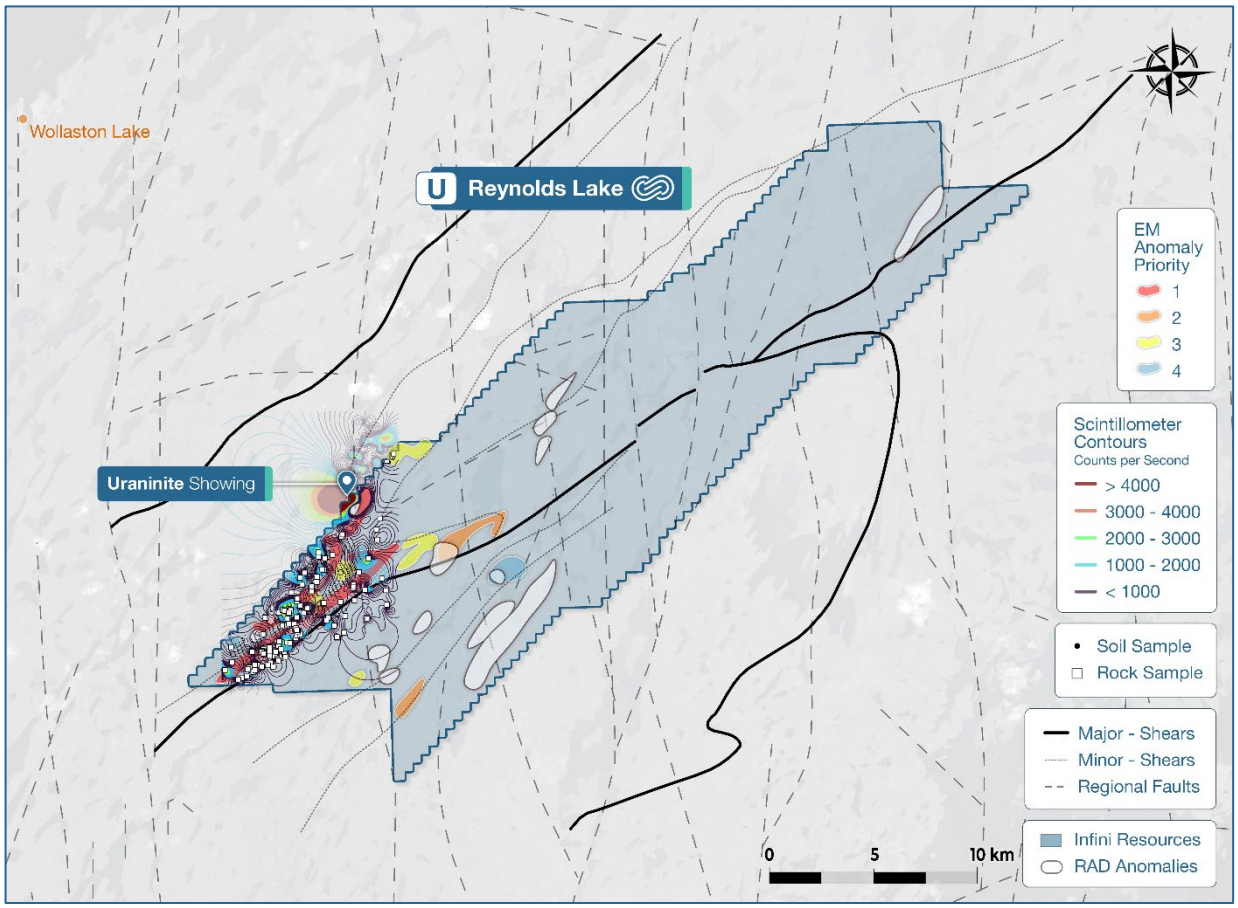

Figure 2: Results from the field program at Reynolds Lake highlighting coincidence of scintillometer readings[1] heatmap with EM anomalies, RAD anomalies and key interpreted geological structures.

Reitenbach Lake Program

At the contiguous Reitenbach Lake Project, the 2025 field program delivered a breakthrough result with the identification of a visible uraninite[1] showing (Figure 1), a previously undocumented uranium-bearing outcrop. Systematic prospecting and structural mapping revealed fracture-controlled uraninite associated with alteration zones, confirming the project's potential.

At the uraninite[1] showing, Sample K668386 (sample site 25RNBP083, 623459E, 6423998N, UTM Zone 13) returned a scintillometer reading of 67,540 cps[2], with sub-metallic uraninite[1] observed lining a fracture. Sample K665300, collected from a nearby mafic–felsic gneiss, returned 8,090 cps[2], hosted in a subvertical structure containing hematite and chlorite alteration.

The identification of the visible uraninite[1] showing suggests primary uranium mineralisation at surface within the Reitenbach property. Mineralisation is clearly fracture-controlled and structurally aligned, providing direct vectors for future drill targeting. This represents a significant breakthrough that establishes Reitenbach Lake as a high-priority project for follow-up exploration and drilling.

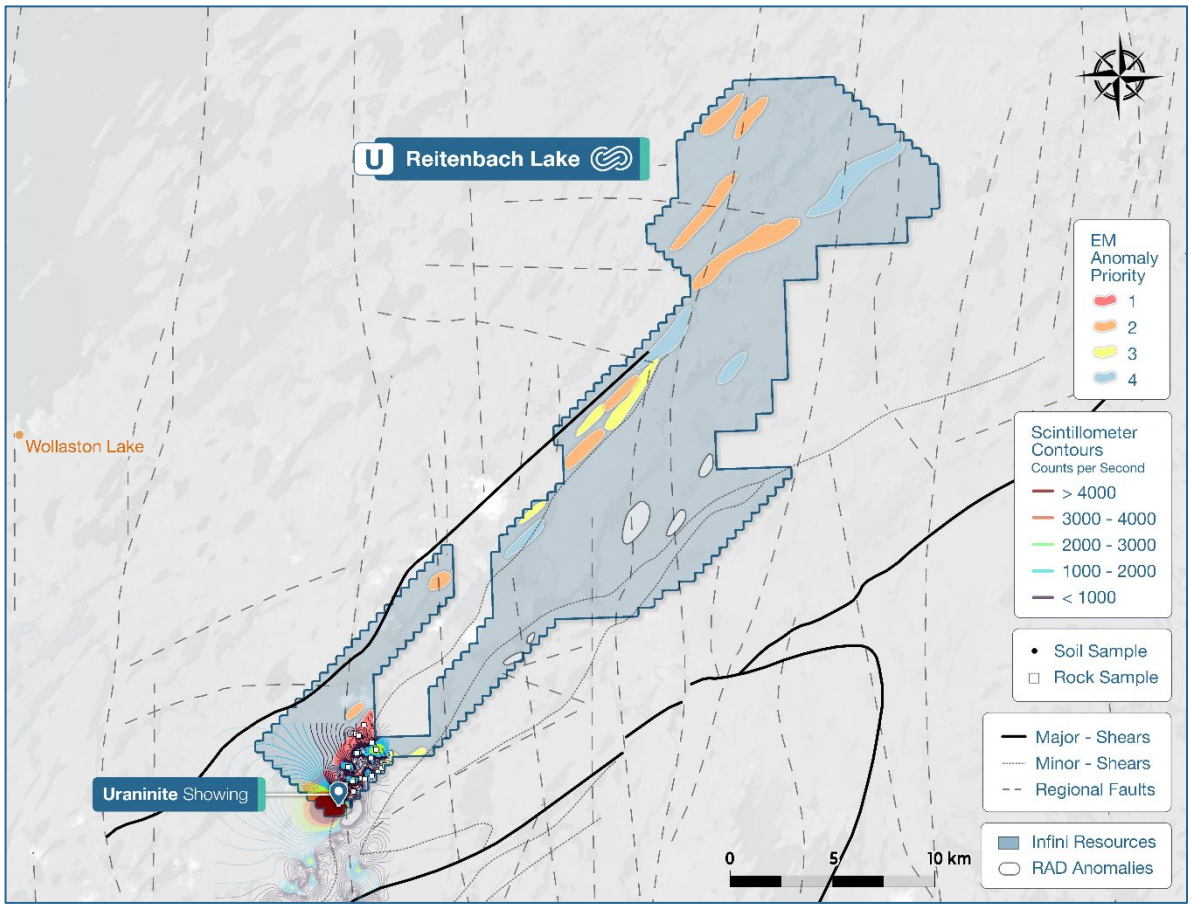

Figure 3: Results from the field program at Reitenbach Lake highlighting the uraninite[1] showing in combination with the coincidence of scintillometer readings[2] heatmap with EM anomalies, RAD anomalies and key interpreted geological structures.

Next Steps

All samples from the field programs at Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake will be analysed at ALS Global Laboratories, with assays due in Q4 2025. Assays of samples with scintillometer readings > 5,000 cps[2] will be prioritised.

The results will be integrated with existing geophysics and structural data to prioritise exploration areas across both projects. Future work will focus on systematically testing high-priority EM conductors and shear-zone intersections, with a potential drill program in 2026 to validate uranium mineralisation in bedrock.

[END]

Release authorised by the Board of of Infini Resources Ltd.

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About Reynolds Lake & Reitenbach Lake

The Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake Uranium Projects collectively comprise 19 mineral claims covering a total footprint of 677 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 7 claims (291 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. These are spatially associated with electromagnetic conductors, radiometric anomalies, and elevated uranium-in-lake sediment samples. 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.

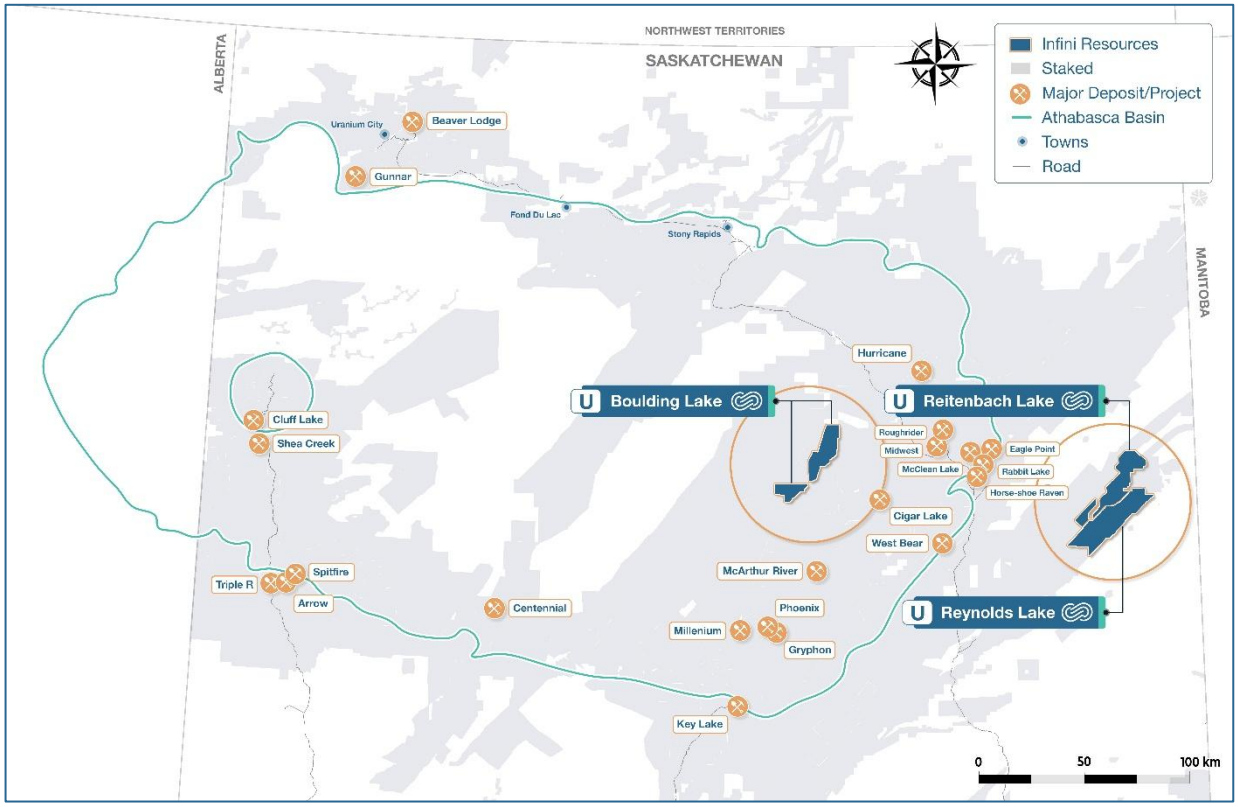

Figure 4: Location of the Reynolds Lake Uranium Project and Reitenbach Uranium Project relative to the world-renowned Athabasca Basin, synonymous with high-grade uranium deposits, and in close proximity to existing operations, access and infrastructure.

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)

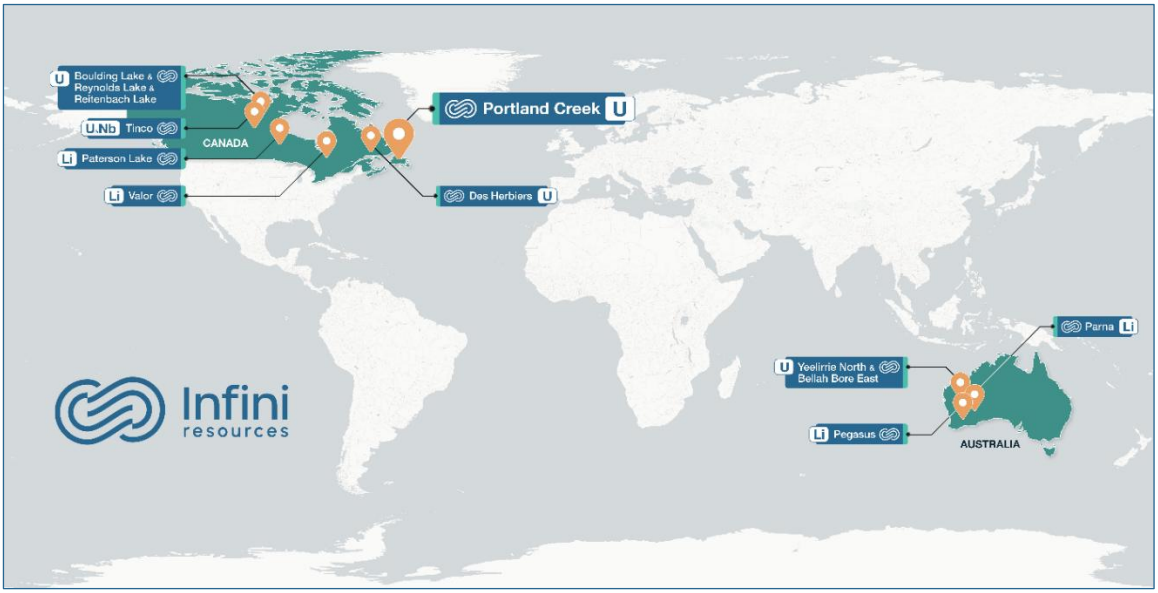

Figure 5: Overview of Infini's portfolio of projects and global footprint.

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 and 2 October 2025 reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

This 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

Table 1: Scintillometer readings (greater than 1,000 counts per second) of samples taken during the field program at Reynolds Lake and Reitenbach Lake.

Sample Site	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Scintillometer Reading (cps)[1]
25RNJG001	619445	6416518	451	1,240
25RNJG002	619364	6416381	444	1,200
25RNJG004	619771	6415847	429	1,200
25RNJG008	619984	6416156	427	1,500
25RNCF002	619730	6416592	409	1,070
25RNCF004	619744	6416185	399	1,500
25RNCF008	620037	6416380	396	1,137
25RNBP004	620154	6416667	Not available	1,140
25RNBP005	620450	6416270	Not available	1,210
25RNGG008	618888	6416389	415	1,038
25RNGG010	619148	6415773	418	1,025
25RNGG011	619139	6415746	412	1,266
25RNGG012	619023	6415730	421	1,739
25RNJG021	620664	6417733	440	2,168
25RNJG025	621400	6418249	419	1,377
25RNJG027	621564	6418468	416	1,509
25RNJG031	620599	6417982	433	1,400
25RNCF010	620594	6416809	408	3,685
25RNCF011	620719	6416794	400	1,046
25RNCF015	621060	6417162	397	2,162
25RNCF017	621220	6417230	393	1,700
25RNCF018	621093	6417356	400	1,700
25RNBP023	618950	6415403	Not available	1,570
25RNGG017	618615	6415295	398	1,106
25RNGG018	618392	6415100	399	1,177
25RNGG019	618220	6415043	405	1,314
25RNGG025	617577	6415495	409	5,287
25RNJG035	620179	6418260	451	1,167
25RNJG037	620757	6418393	421	9,700

Sample Site	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Scintillometer Reading (cps)[1]
25RNJG038	620911	6418434	425	1,700
25RNJG039	621044	6418830	428	1,300
25RNGG32	622029	6420000	409	1,027
25RNGG36	621436	6420190	417	2,121
25RNGG38	621198	6419951	413	2,338
25RNGG40	621519	6419621	395	1,120
25RNGG41	621766	6419534	395	1,127
25RNGG45	622029	6419737	391	1,020
25RNBP042	622468	6417875	Not available	2,730
25RNJG042	622351	6420337	429	1,134
25RNJG043	622279	6420354	436	2,845
25RNJG048	622111	6420969	438	1,100
25RNJG049	622085	6421189	428	2,900
25RNJG053	622395	6420898	426	1,100
25RNCF031	623191	6421929	377	1,085
25RNCF032	623253	6422042	376	1,042
25RNGG45B	623752	6419460	375	1,200
25RNGG56	623772	6419624	371	1,073
25RNBP048	623767	6419511	Not available	1,400
25RNBP049	624440	6419326	Not available	2,100
25RNBP054	625171	6419908	Not available	1,300
25RNBP055	624495	6420873	Not available	3,000
25RNCF042	624439	6417961	373	1,050
25RNGG059	620666	6418437	398	1,650
25RNGG060	620463	6418370	416	1,418
25RNJG069	620747	6418396	Not available	3,300
25RNJG070	620739	6418341	Not available	2,500
25RNJG071	620669	6418254	Not available	2,300
25RNJG072	620464	6418356	458	7,000
25RNCF047	624912	6425506	391	2,000
25RNGG063	624745	6425249	389	1,003
25RNGG070	623916	6425833	380	3,125

Sample Site	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Scintillometer Reading (cps)[1]
25RNGG075	624296	6426525	386	1,510
25RNGG076	624362	6426528	399	1,676
25RNJG074	625289	6426686	389	3,500
25RNJG085	625030	6426276	402	3,800
25RNCF57	623579	6424310	394	8,090
25RNCF58	623470	6424215	387	3,000
25RNBP082	623485	6424067	Not available	3,300
25RNBP083	623459	6423998	Not available	65,550
25RNGG79	624155	6425131	389	2,800
25RNGG083	623442	6424792	389	1,002
25RNGG79	624155	6425131	389	2,800
25RNGG083	623442	6424792	389	1,002
25RNJG086	624156	6425131	396	4,000
25RNJG087	623607	6424225	380	1,452
25RNJG088	623631	6424132	375	3,327
25RNJG089	623616	6424099	378	2,181

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. • Soil Samples Soil samples are collected on a predefined grid with NE/SW-oriented lines spaced 200 m apart, and sample stations spaced 100 m along each line. Traditional C-horizon soils are collected where possible; if the C-horizon is absent, B-horizon samples are taken instead. For each soil sample, coordinates, site details, and soil horizon are recorded 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.	• Soil samples were prepared using ALS method PREP-41, which involves drying and sieving to -180 µm (-80 mesh). The samples were then analyzed using ME-MS41L, an aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS multi-element analysis. This partial digestion method is particularly suited to near-surface soils and is effective for detecting pathfinder and trace elements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.	• Soil samples lines and stations were planned to be directly down ice, NW of EM conductors identified in the earlier survey. The details of that survey are reviewed in the earlier press release.
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 seven mineral claims (MC00018042 - MC00018048). 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 • down hole length and interception depth	• Not applicable due to no drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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. No geochemical sampling is being reported. Count Per Second, CPS, values are not absolute concentrations of uranium or thorium; instead, they are a qualitative measure of radioactivity that can be used to identify anomalous zones, prioritize sampling, or guide mapping. While CPS can suggest areas of elevated radiometric response, it is not a direct substitute for laboratory assay.
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.	• This current preliminary field work will identify any key target areas considered for further geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and potentially drill testing. • Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report.