ASX Announcement

Released 12 December 2025

Phase 2 Drilling Complete and Airborne Survey Initiated at Portland Creek

- **Phase 2 diamond drilling program successfully completed, with a total of 5,310 metres drilled across 17 drillholes at the Portland Creek Uranium Project in Newfoundland, Canada.**
- **Drilling has returned visible uranium and elevated uranium values across multiple targets, supporting the interpretation of a potential district-scale, structurally controlled uranium system.[1]**
- **Polymetallic pathfinders including molybdenum, zinc and copper were observed across several holes, reinforcing the potential for a large-scale polymetallic hydrothermal system.**
- **First batch of drillhole assays, covering drillholes up to and including PCDD25-012, is expected within 4 weeks.**
- **Airborne geophysics survey now underway, collecting time-domain electromagnetics (TDEM), magnetics and radiometrics across Infini's expanded tenement footprint at Portland Creek.**
- **Geophysics survey results are expected in Q1 CY2026 and will be integrated with drilling data to refine targets for a planned expanded 2026 exploration and drilling campaign.**

Infini Resources Ltd (ASX: I88, "Infini" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the successful completion of the Phase 2 diamond drilling program at the 100%-owned Portland Creek Uranium Project, located on the west coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

Portland Creek Phase 2 Drilling Program Completed

Phase 2 drilling has been completed for a total of 5,310 metres across 17 drillholes supported by favourable weather and strong operational performance. The program systematically tested 8 structural, geochemical and geophysical targets along a 6 km corridor defined by major fault structures, uranium-in-soil anomalies, radiometric highs and airborne EM conductors.

Phase 2 drilling has confirmed visible uranium and elevated uranium spot pXRF values in multiple holes separated by over one kilometre, demonstrating potential for a multi-kilometre mineralised system. Furthermore, the presence of anomalous molybdenum, zinc and copper demonstrates that the mineralising system is polymetallic in nature, consistent with a fertile hydrothermal environment hosted within the structural corridor.

Geological teams have completed processing, sampling and dispatching of core from holes PCDD25-007 through PCDD25-022. The first batch of drillhole assay results are expected from the commercial laboratories within 4 weeks.

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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 economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The presence of uranium minerals, including uraninite, is based on field observations and pXRF readings only. Refer to the Cautionary Statement.

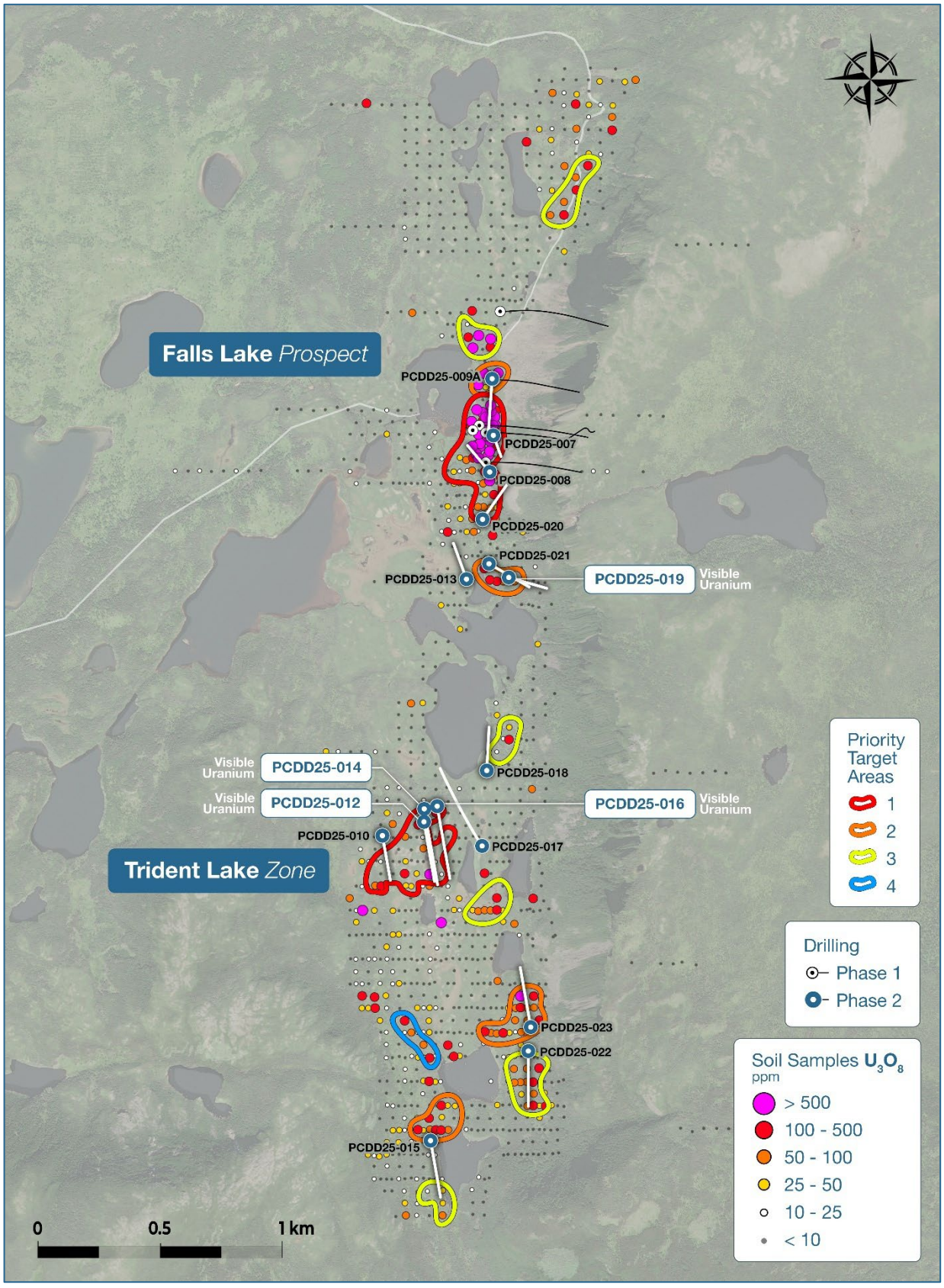

Figure 1: Phase 2 drillhole locations with logged visible uranium, demonstrating the emerging potential district-scale uranium system at Portland Creek.

Airborne Geophysical Survey Commenced

In parallel with the completion of drilling, Infini has commenced a helicopter-supported airborne geophysics program over the Portland Creek Project. The survey will acquire time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM), high-resolution magnetic and radiometric data across the Project's expanded landholding, including the newly acquired claims. The airborne survey will comprise approximately 2,865 line-km flown using 100 m line spacing with orthogonal tie-lines at 40–65 m terrain-dependent altitude, utilising the Xcite™ TDEM system.

This dataset will provide detailed insight into subsurface structures, conductive corridors, lithological boundaries and potential extensions of the uranium-bearing systems intersected in drilling. The survey is expected to be completed in Q1 CY2026, with final processed results anticipated later in Q1 CY2026.

Integration of the airborne geophysics with drilling outcomes, structural mapping and geochemistry will directly inform the design of an expanded exploration and drilling campaign targeted in 2026.

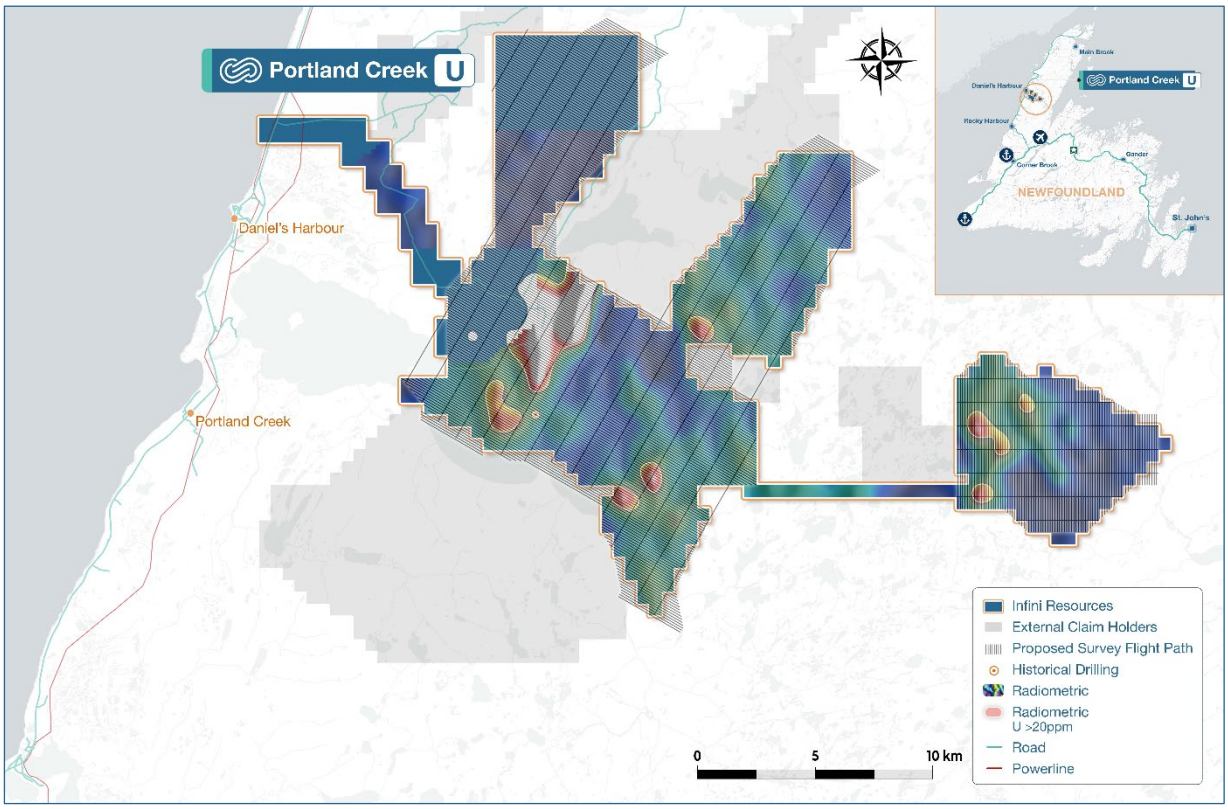

Figure 2: Overview of proposed flight path of airborne EM, magnetic and radiometric geophysics survey relative to anomalous radiometric data and Infini's package of tenements at the Portland Creek Uranium Project.

Infini's Chief Executive Officer, Rohan Bone, said: *"The completion of the Phase 2 drilling program marks a major milestone for Infini. Over 5,000 metres drilled across 17 holes has delivered visible uranium, strong alteration, and encouraging polymetallic signatures over a strike length exceeding six kilometres. This reinforces our view that Portland Creek hosts a potential district-scale uranium system with numerous targets yet to be tested.*

With drilling now completed and geophysics underway, we eagerly await the first batch of drillhole assays expected later this quarter. Combined with the airborne survey results expected in Q1 2026, these datasets will give us the clearest picture yet of the potential system and will guide planning for an expanded and more targeted drilling campaign in 2026."

About Xcite™ TDEM

Xcite™ is a new generation of helicopter-borne time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) systems developed by New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™). Axiom is an exclusive provider of this service in North America. This state-of-the-art technology provides an efficient alternative to prior TDEM technologies for mineral exploration. The system utilizes a patented inflatable transmitter loop with a diameter of approximately 20 meters, suspended about 30 meters below the helicopter. The Xcite™ system offers improved signal clarity, enabling the detection of subtle subsurface features. It features a programmable waveform with a fast turn-off time, allowing for flexibility in data acquisition and improved resolution of both shallow and deep targets.

Figure 3: Configuration of Xcite™ TDEM survey system.

About the Magnetic System

The airborne magnetic data at Portland Creek is being acquired using the Scintrex CS-3 optically pumped cesium vapour magnetometer, integrated directly into the NRG Xcite™ helicopter-borne HTDEM system.

The CS-3 system provides high-sensitivity, high-frequency total magnetic field measurements with an absolute accuracy of ±0.1 nT and sampling up to 20 Hz. This configuration is specifically designed for close-terrain, high-resolution surveying at 40–65 m altitude, enabling detailed detection of fault zones, lithological contacts, magnetic lows associated with graphitic horizons, and alteration zones—all key features in structurally controlled uranium systems.

Processed magnetic products will include total magnetic intensity (TMI), first vertical derivatives, reduced-to-pole (RTP) grids, susceptibility models and 3D inversions, enabling refinement of geological models and prioritisation of drill targets.

Cautionary Statements

The Company has defined the mineralisation in the field by using handheld pXRF technology to analysis drill samples in real time. This allows for immediate on-site decisions to be made to adjust drilling strategies.

While pXRF readings provide a useful indication of mineral content and approximate grades, they are not a substitute for laboratory-derived assay grades and will not be used in any resource estimation. All drill intercepts will be sent to an independent laboratory for accurate analysis, with assay results expected in the current quarter. Portable pXRF results reported are considered semi-quantitative, as such, results from pXRF analysis are stated as indicative only, provide confirmation that mineralisation is present however may not be representative of elemental concentration within the material sampled and are preliminary to subsequent confirmation (or otherwise) by geochemical laboratory analysis. Results of pXRF analyses are included in Appendix 2 for reference, and laboratory assays will be provided when

these become available.

Limitations include; very small analysis window, possible inhomogeneous distribution of mineralisation, analytical penetration depth, possible effects from irregular rock surfaces. Results are not considered to be entirely representative of the rock samples, as the analyses were made of what were interpreted to be areas on drill samples with potential to be uranium. The analyses were carried out on drill core specimens and not ground powders. The pXRF is calibrated periodically against prepared standards. The samples that are the subject of this report will be submitted for laboratory assay and some variation from the results presented herein should be expected. Caution should be exercised until the official assay laboratory results have been received.

While these preliminary results provide compelling evidence of high-grade mineralisation, the Company notes that assay confirmation remains pending and further exploration is required to determine the continuity and thickness of mineralised zones, which will be critical in defining the economic potential of the mineralisation.

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

References

1. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Phase 2 Drilling at Portland Creek Set to Unlock High-Grade Uranium Targets*, 28th July 2025.
2. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Extensive Downhole Uranium Intersected at Portland Creek*, 9th October 2025.
3. ASX Release, Infini Resources, Infini Expands Strategic Footprint at Portland Creek by 68%, 13th October 2025.
4. ASX Release, Infini Resources, *Multiple Uranium-Bearing Zones Encountered Across Multiple Drill Holes at Portland Creek*, 21st November 2025.

[END]

Release authorised by the Chairman of Infini Resources Ltd.

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About Portland Creek Uranium Project

The Portland Creek Uranium Project spans 251 km² and lies within the Precambrian Long-Range Complex of the Humber Tectonic-Stratigraphic Zone. The geology consists of metaquartzite and a suite of paragneisses, intruded by leucocratic granite, which are believed to have been thrust westward over Paleozoic carbonate-dominant sediments.

The project area covers a large regional uranium anomaly, first identified in the 1970's through a Newfoundland government lake sediment sampling program. Originally, one uranium showing was recorded in the Newfoundland Mineral Deposit Index, reporting 2,180 ppm U_3O_8. A compilation of historic and recent exploration data has since delineated a 6 km zone of anomalous uranium and radon gas in lake sediments, soils and in an airborne radiometric survey. This anomaly closely follows a prominent fault scarp, marking the edge of a granitic plateau interpreted as a deep-seated fault.

Since listing, the Company has verified historical uranium anomalies and completed a soil sampling grid over the Falls Lake Prospect (formerly the Talus Prospect). This work defined a ~800 m x 100 m high-grade uranium anomaly, with a peak result of 74,997 ppm U_3O_8. This anomaly is located down-ice and west of a 1.5 km radiometric anomaly. Additionally, Infini has identified a southern 500 m-wide cluster of high-grade soil samples, which includes a peak of 1,500 ppm U_3O_8 and lies 1.5 km from the recently completed Phase 2 drill program.

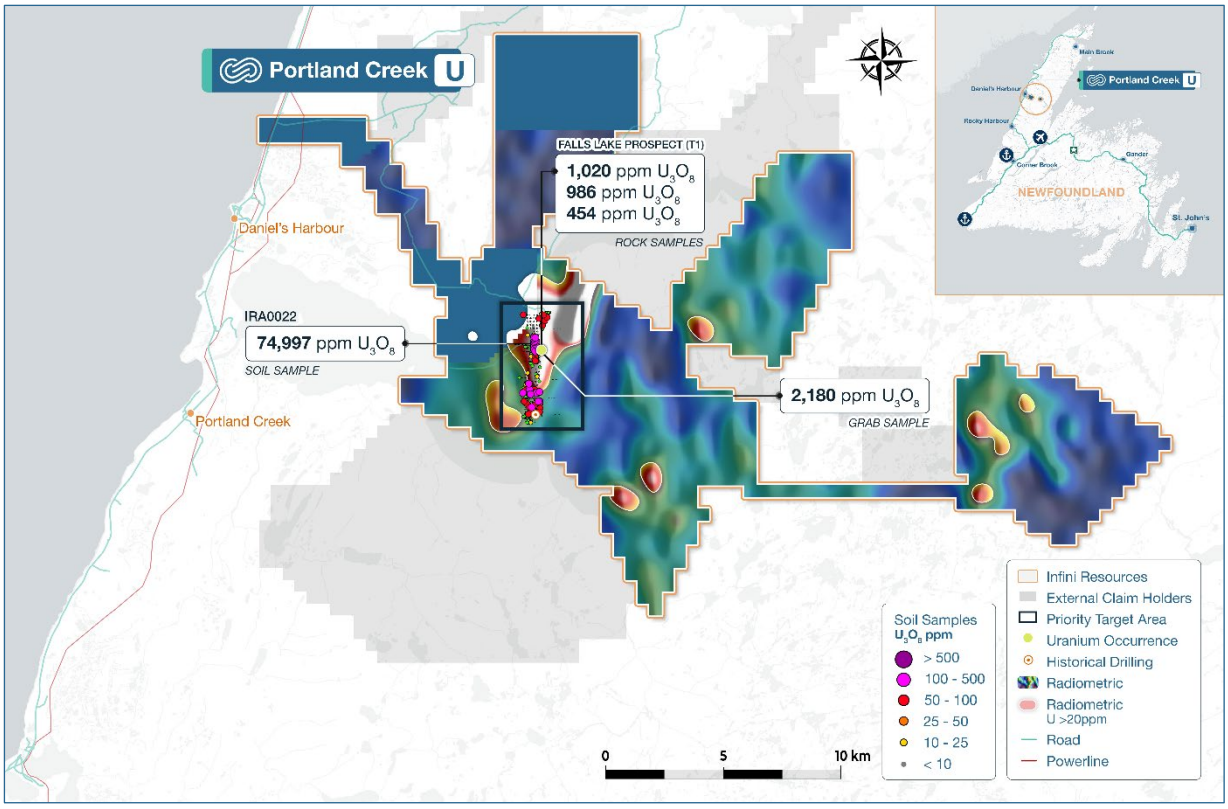

Figure 4: Overview of prospective exploration areas at Portland Creek, demonstrating the occurrence of soil sampling grades up to 74,997 ppm U_3O_8, anomalous radiometric data and Infini's package of tenements.

About Infini Resources Ltd (ASX: I88)

Infini Resources Ltd is an Australian energy metals company focused on mineral exploration in Canada and Western Australia for uranium and lithium. The company has a diversified and highly prospective portfolio of assets that includes greenfield and more advanced brownfield projects. The company's mission is to increase shareholder wealth through exploration growth and mine development.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Deposit	JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes and Grade
Des Herbiers (U)	Inferred Combined Resource	162 Mt @ 123ppm U_3O_8 (43.95mlb)

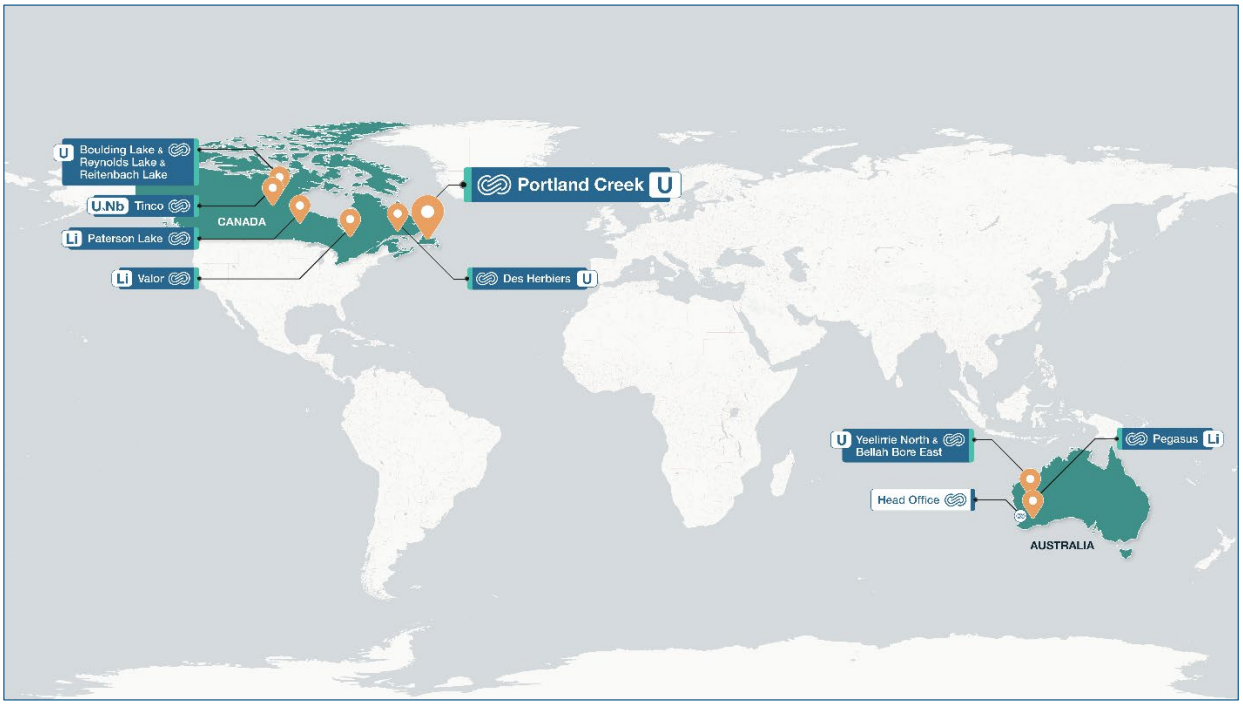

Figure 5: Overview of Infini's portfolio of projects and global footprint.

Competent Person & Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results for the Portland Creek Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and evaluated by Mark Couzens, Principal Geologist for the Company who is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr. Couzens has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration, and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr. Couzens consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Portland Creek Project.

This announcement contains information on the Portland Creek Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 10 January 2024, 15 January 2024, 29 January 2024, 19 February 2024, 28 May 2024, 1 July 2024, 10 July 2024, 22 July 2024, 14 October 2024, 23 December 2024, 26 March 2025, 4 July 2025, 14 July 2025, 28 July 2025, 30 July 2025, 3 September 2025, 11 September 2025, 9 October 2025, 13 October 2025 and 21 November reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the

information included in the original market announcement.

This report contains information regarding the Des Herbiers Mineral Resources Estimate extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 30 November 2023 and released to the ASX market announcements platform on 10 January 2024, reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The original market announcements are available to view on www.infiniresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Infini Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Infini Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix 1: Phase 2 completed drillhole details

Table 1: Details of completed drillholes to date at the Portland Creek Phase 2 drilling program.

Hole	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
PCDD25-007	470745	5559555	131	160	-45	130
PCDD25-008	470730	5559405	128	320	-45	200
PCDD25-009A	470740	5559787	132	184	-45	317
PCDD25-010	470291	5557916	123	170	-45	263
PCDD25-011A	470291	5557915	123	170	-65	161
PCDD25-012	470461	5557972	123	170	-45	350
PCDD25-013	470635	5558966	128	340	-45	221
PCDD25-014	470462	5558025	131	170	-45	446
PCDD25-015	470488	5556666	118	170	-45	332
PCDD25-016	470515	5558036	133	170	-45	425
PCDD25-017	470699	5557873	135	327	-45	491
PCDD25-018	470718	5558182	131	3	-45	251
PCDD25-019	470808	5558973	127	106	-60	323
PCDD25-020	470701	5559211	133	35	-55	314
PCDD25-021	470727	5559029	125	120	-60	380
PCDD25-022	470888	5557033	118	180	-45	320
PCDD25-023	470898	5557131	123	350	-50	386

Appendix 2: Significant mineralisation detected using spot pXRF

Table 2: Overview of significant mineralisation (U >600 ppm, Mo > 0.2%, Ti > 10%, Cu > 0.1%, Zn > 0.1%) detected using spot pXRF at the Portland Creek Phase 2 drilling program. Depths are indicative only based on drill blocks for PCDD25-011A and PCDD25-019 with no geotechnical work completed yet.

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-007	470752	5559564	131	160	-45	No significant pXRF mineralisation values		
PCDD25-008	470730	5559405	128	320	-45	175.5	14.4% Ti	Cavity Fill
PCDD25-009A	470740	5559787	132	184	-45	153.5	2.38% Mo	Vein + Blebs
PCDD25-010	470290	5557910	123	170	-45	39.5	1,200ppm U	Blebs
						80.0	0.28% Mo	Fracture Fill
						160.0	650ppm U	Blebs
PCDD25-011A	470290	5557910	123	170	-65	9.0	600ppm U	Fracture Fill
PCDD25-012	470459	5557965	123	170	-45	28.0	3,200ppm U	Fracture Fill
						54.0	1,400ppm U	Fracture Fill
						62.0	2,800ppm U	Joint Surface
						69.0	1,200ppm U	Fracture Fill
						70.6	1,000ppm U	Fracture Fill
						107.0	1,000ppm U	Fracture Fill
						110.0	1,200ppm U	Fracture Fill
						121.0	2,000ppm U	Fracture Fill

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-012	470459	5557965	123	170	-45	121.2	2,500ppm U	Fracture Fill
						124.0	1,600ppm U	Fracture Fill
						130.0	2,000ppm U	Fracture Fill
						133.0	1,500ppm U	Fracture Fill
						144.0	1,000ppm U	Fracture Fill
						158.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						175.0	6,600ppm U	Fracture Fill
						179.5	2,500 ppm U	Joint Surface
						196.0	2,300 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						199.0	1,100 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						203.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						219.0	2,300 ppm U	Joint Surface
						255.0	3,600 ppm U	Cavity Fill
						270.0	12,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						289.0	11,700 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						295.5	3,400 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						306.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						312.0	4,200 ppm U	Fracture Zone
						315.0	1,100 ppm U	Micro-fracture
						319.5	2,000 ppm U	Fracture Surface
						350.0	2,900 ppm U	Fracture Fill

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

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

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

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Mineralisation (%)	Description
PCDD25-019	470813	5558967	127	106	-60	198.5	2,100 ppm U	Joint Surface
						199.0	3,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						215.0	3,100 ppm U	Fracture Fill
						266.0	1,300 ppm Zn	Joint Surface
						304.5	600 ppm U	Joint Surface
						320.5	950 ppm U	Joint Surface
						322.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
PCDD25-020	470701	5559211	133	35	-55	53.0	1,000 ppm U	Joint Surface
						64.0	1,300 ppm U	Joint Surface
						82.0	3,100 ppm U	Joint Surface
						144.0	1,400 ppm U	Joint Surface
PCDD25-021	470727	5559029	125	120	-60	No significant pXRF mineralisation values		
PCDD25-022	470888	5557033	118	180	-45	No significant pXRF mineralisation values		
PCDD25-023	470898	5557131	123	350	-50	No significant pXRF mineralisation values		

Note: Refer Cautionary Statement on page 4.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Details of Infini's soil sampling and historic lake sediment sampling have been reported previously (ASX 1st July 2024 & 10th July 2024). • Drill core was tested using a RS-125 scintillometer over each tray of core to get a representative value for the amount of radiation it contains. Random high scintillometer values were then tested using a portable XL3t gold+ XRF device set on Test All Geo mode (60 second duration) to confirm the tenor of any uranium mineralisation detected and to confirm that it is in fact uranium and not other radioactive elements such as thorium. • When high values for uranium were obtained two further XRF checks were done in this general area to confirm the grades detected and an average was recorded. Not all high uranium values have been recorded with the highest value for a given core tray was often used as a representative number. • Core is also analysed using a portable XRF (pXRF) at every meter marker. Where spot mineralisation exceeds 200 ppm the core is tested at 25 cm spacing in the preceding and following meter of core.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Details of Infini's drilling have been reported previously (ASX 28th July 2025, 30th July 2025, 3rd September 2025, 9th October 2025 and 21st November 2025).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling is undertaken by one heli-transportable diamond drill rig. The core is NG gauge on a single 10m core tube. The core is oriented with a ACT III RD tool.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core recovery is based on depths assigned by the drillers and measurement of core for that interval by Infini's contractors and recorded in a spreadsheet. • Recovery is generally better than 95%, so no special measures are required. In areas with lower recovery, core loss was assigned to the intervals with broken and faulted core. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade was established.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Core is being visually logged, which is qualitative in nature. • All core is photographed and the imagery imported into an online database (Imago) • Each hole is logged in its entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Core samples are cut in half with a core splitter. • Each sample interval consists of one half of the cut NQ drill core. • Each sample is bagged with a numbered tag. Prep-31 is completed on each sample: 1. PUL-QC Pulverizing QC Test 2. CRU-31 Fine crushing – 70% <2mm 3. SPL-21 Split sample – riffle splitter 4. PUL-31 Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 µm

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis is completed using ME-MS61L, with selective ME-MS61L for Pb isotopes. • ALS Global was the lab selected for analytical work.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• At the start of each day the pXRF is calibration checked and both a silica blank (blank) and uranium certified reference material analysed (CRM). Blanks and CRMs are inserted every 30 samples, and a calibration check is completed. • Blanks and certified reference materials are inserted every 30 samples, respectively. QAQC samples are reviewed for contamination or failure, defined as 3x SDV of the reference material with is ISO certified. • Samples of core from the drilling program are submitted to ALS Global for trace element assays, in line with ALS Global's QA/QC processes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Verification of encountered intersections is conducted by Infini Resources' Exploration Manager. • Data collected is completed using a logging program MX Deposit. Logs are uploaded each evening and stored on a cloud server. Internal data checks and quality control are built into the logging software to ensure no gaps or incorrect coding was used. • pXRF measurements are taken to indicate any uranium mineralisation from a spot sample as an indicator only with core assays confirming the true amount of any uranium mineralisation.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• All drillhole and sample co-ordinates relate to NAD83 UTM Zone 21N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar and soil sample locations are surveyed using handheld GPS. • LIDAR data flown by Infini are used to establish collar RL
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Soil sample spacing is considered appropriate at this stage of exploration • Drillhole collar spacing is designed to intersect the source of anomalous uranium in soil and not determine a resource estimate. • Not applicable as no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves are reported. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling has been oriented perpendicular to the interpreted geological structures inferred from UAV magnetics. • Relationship between drilling orientation and mineralised structures is currently unknown.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• NQ drill core Is transported by helicopter from the drill site to the core logging facility. All drill core is logged, photographed and the altered intervals are tagged for sampling. The core is then split. Groups of samples are sealed in large bags with lab security tags attached to maintain a chain of custody. Samples are stored in a locked facility and shipped using a bonded courier. All sample preparation and analysis will be performed by ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, BC.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Falls Lake prospect is located on 036683M and 036684M. • The Portland Creek uranium project comprises eleven mineral claims (036683M, 036684M, 036685M, 037492M, 037490M, 037496M, 037495M, 039752M, 039753M, 039754M and 039755M). The company first staked the project in 2023/24 before expanding the footprint in October 2025 (100% ownership) and is not aware of any royalties existing on the claims or impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. • The claims are currently live and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration between 1976 and 1980 was carried out by the Conwest Canadian Uranium Exploration JV. Work included radon gas (Track Etch) sampling, a ground scintillometer survey, and VLF-EM and ground magnetic surveys. Follow-up drilling using a portable “Pionjar” drill capable of drilling to 8 m depth identified a small, high grade uranium anomaly (so-called “loam deposit”). Only very sparse details survive on this drilling program with no assay results or location data. Five diamond holes were drilled. Partial results have been found for only one of these, which reported unmineralised granite. • Subsequent exploration in 2007 included an airborne IMPULSE EM, magnetic and radiometric survey flown on behalf of Ucore Uranium Inc. and collection of 8 rock samples. The property was abandoned shortly after.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The target uranium deposit type is likely to be shear-zone hosted (albitite-type) hosted in altered granite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Locations and results of most holes drilled by the Conwest JV are unknown. The limited historical exploration records are publicly available in the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador's GeoScience OnLine system under the report IDs: 012I/03/0125 and NFLD/3082. • All drill hole collar locations and mineralised intercepts have been reported in this report for all holes completed to date. • No relevant data has been excluded from this report. • Drill hole details:

Hole	UTM East	UTM North	UTM Elevation (m)	Azi-muth	Dip	Length (m)
PCDD 25-007	470745	5559555	131	160	-45	130
PCDD 25-008	470730	5559405	128	320	-45	200
PCDD 25-009A	470740	5559787	132	184	-45	317
PCDD 25-010	470291	5557916	123	170	-45	263
PCDD 25-011A	470291	5557915	123	170	-65	161
PCDD 25-012	470461	5557972	123	170	-45	350
PCDD 25-013	470635	5558966	128	340	-45	221
PCDD 25-014	470462	5558025	131	170	-45	446
PCDD 25-015	470488	5556666	118	170	-45	332

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

PCDD 25-016	470515	5558036	133	170	-45	425
PCDD 25-017	4706700	5557873	135	327	-45	491
PCDD 25-018	470718	5558182	131	3	-45	251
PCDD 25-019	470808	5558973	127	106	-60	323
PCDD 25-020	470701	5559211	133	35	-55	314
PCDD 25-021	470727	5559029	125	120	-60	380
PCDD 25-022	470888	5557033	118	180	-45	320
PCDD 25-023	470898	5557131	123	350	-50	386

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No aggregation methods have been used as assay data not yet received.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Only downhole lengths are reported. • Insufficient intersections have been made thus far to establish a relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths. • Geometry of target mineralisation has not been verified.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the main body of this report. No significant discovery is being reported.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Reporting of all geochemical results is considered balanced with results of both low and high analytes reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Drilling will continue testing the 12 exploration targets, with future holes aimed at identifying presence of uranium mineralisation within the exploration targets. • Planned hole locations have been provided in the ASX announcement dated 28th July 2025.