Infinity Mining
ASX Announcement

ASX:IMI

Drilling set to start this quarter at compelling 7.5km-long Pilbara copper target

27 October 2026

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The Hillside Project, which sits about 80km South-East from Develop's Yitirrti (formerly Sulphur Springs) copper-zinc project, hosts a priority anomaly defined by rockchip assays of up to 4.3% copper and 72g/t silver

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling set to start this quarter, with a preliminary heritage survey conducted in collaboration with the Traditional Custodians successfully clearing all proposed drill areas and the primary access corridor.**
- **The maiden RC drilling program is now being finalized with drilling contractors to test expanded targets.**
- **The Hillside anomaly hosts multiple Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS)-style polymetallic anomalies.**
- **New rock chip assays grade up to 4.3% copper and 72.2g/t silver, extending the large-scale target of a 7.5km polymetallic geochemical anomaly.**

Infinity Mining Limited (ASX: IMI) (the "Company" or "Infinity") is pleased to announce that it is set to start its maiden drilling program at the Hillside copper project in the Pilbara this quarter.

Planning for the RC program is underway following completion of a preliminary archaeological and ethnographic heritage survey.

The field survey was executed in close collaboration with the Palyku Traditional Custodians and heritage consultants Terra Rosa Consulting. The Company has confirmed full acceptance of all preliminary heritage advice recommendations and is moving rapidly toward its upcoming exploration phase.

Infinity is also pleased to report more highly encouraging assays from rock chip samples collected across outcropping horizons. These results extend the footprint of the previously identified mineralization along the 7.5 km geochemical anomaly.

7.5 km Geochemical Anomaly VMS Trend

Hillside hosts a 7.5 km north–south corridor of outcropping gossanous and silicified horizons, interpreted as a VMS-style system. Within this corridor, surface sampling has defined copper–zinc–silver–gold geochemical anomalies.

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Field observations are consistent with a VMS-style mineralisation model, including a distinct silicified cap, oxidised sulphide lenses and underlying footwall stringer zones. Mapped gossans range from 20m to more than 130m in strike length and reach up to 30m in width.

Heritage Survey Outcomes

The field clearance program successfully assessed all primary exploration footprints, including 10 proposed drill areas and the primary north-south Access Track corridor.

Preliminary findings confirm that all 10 targeted drill areas are fully cleared and approved for ground-disturbing exploration activities. In accordance with the preliminary advice, Infinity has agreed to all structural recommendations.

With these parameters accepted, the Company is progressing preparation to test the 9km outcropping Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS)-style trend which includes the previously identified 7.5 km geochemical anomaly.

Assay Results & Target Extension

Recent geochemical analysis from rock chip sampling has returned further highly encouraging gold, silver and copper anomalies at the Hillside Project. These new assays expand the project's known mineralised footprint, building on the field reconnaissance program detailed in the ASX announcement dated 7 July 2026.

Conducted during late May 2026, that initial program successfully field-verified historical geochemical anomalies and evaluated several high-priority, untested drill targets (**Figure 1**). During the campaign, 47 reconnaissance rock-chip samples were collected, with 36 specifically targeting exposed gossanous horizons along a continuous 7.5km strike corridor.

The surface expressions of the mapped gossans vary morphologically, displaying strike lengths from 20m to over 130m and structural widths up to 30m. Structural mapping indicates the systems dip steeply to the west at roughly -70° to sub-vertical. While transportive alluvium partially obscures the systems across the northern part of the trend, the silicified horizons remain well outcropping.

Importantly, these latest results from the northern trend provide support for a possible lateral extension of the existing target zones. (**Figure 2 & 3**). This validates the Company's structural model of steep, sub-vertical westerly dipping mineralised lenses that require further testing at depth. Systemic drill testing is now required to fully define the true extent and depth continuity of these zones. Rock chip samples are selective surface samples and may not be representative of the overall mineralised system or its average grade and width.

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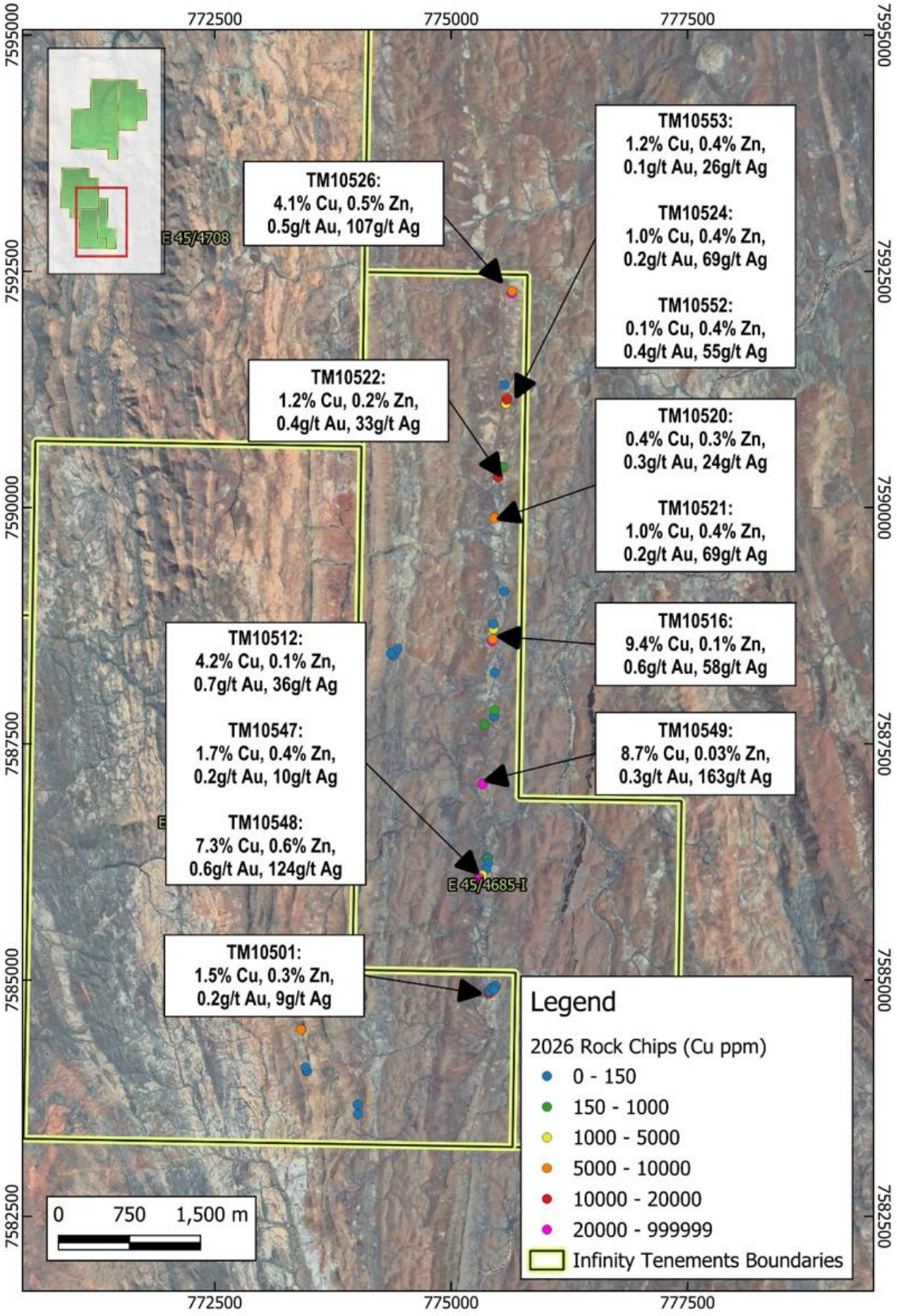


Figure 1: Location Map of rock-chips collected over Hillside during the May field campaign.

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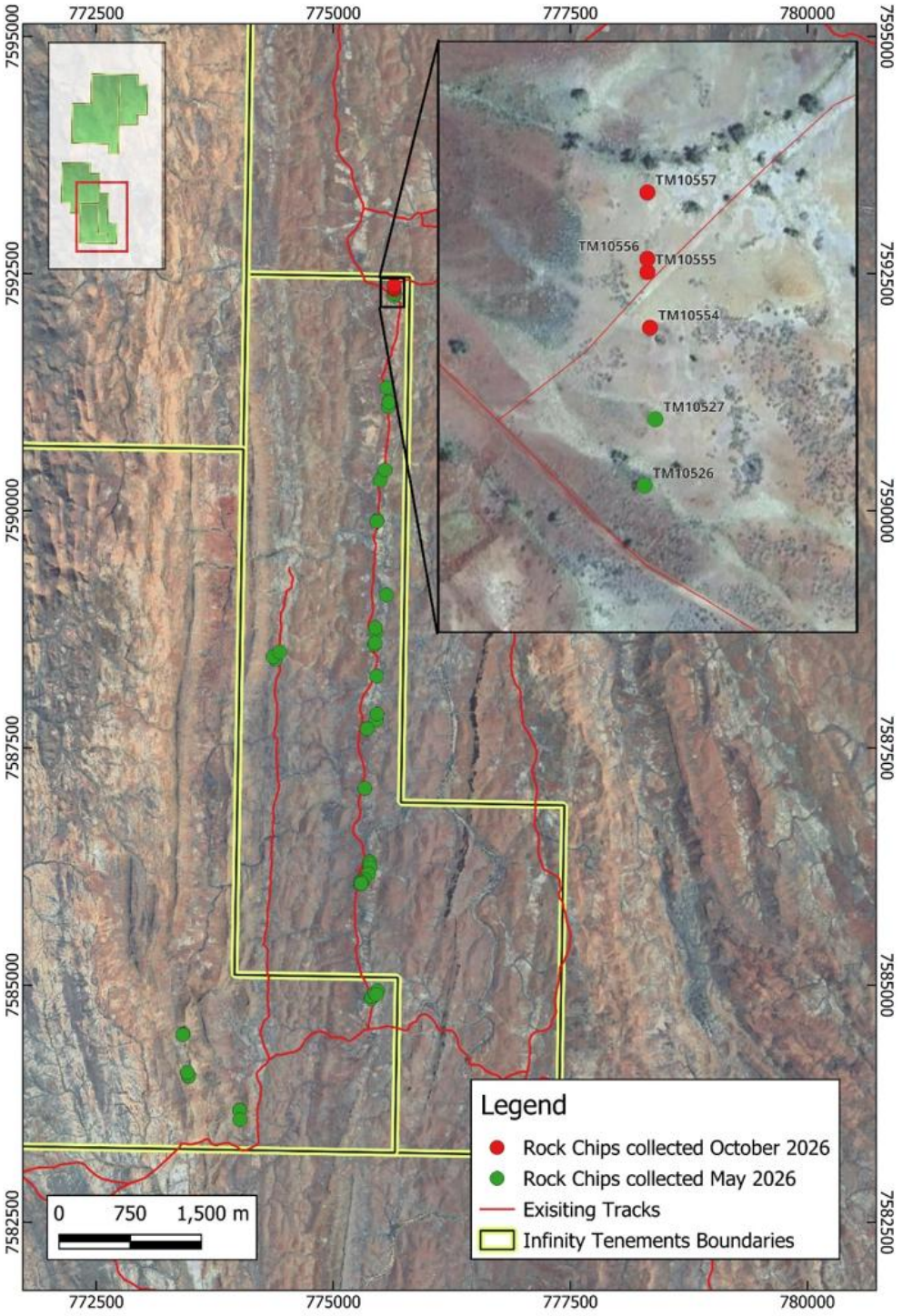


Figure 2: Location Map of rock-chips collected over Hillside in May and October 2026.

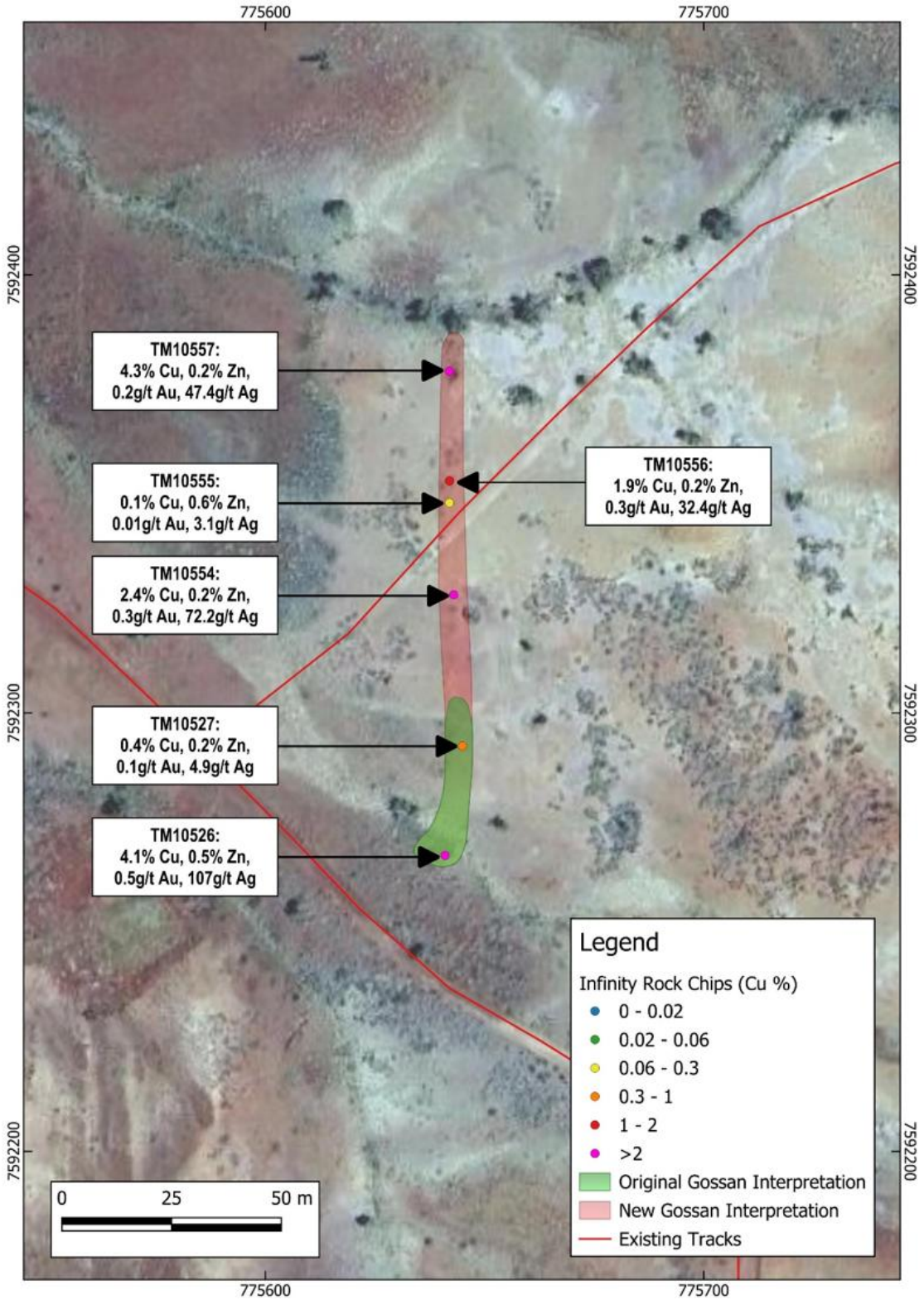


Figure 3: Image showing extended Gossan Interpretation in the Northern Trend

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Figure 4: Sample TMB10557, assays returned at 4.3% Cu.

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Figure 5: Sample TM10554, assays returned at 2.4% Cu.

Hillside Project Background

The Hillside Project lies within the highly prospective Archaean Coongan Greenstone Belt in Western Australia's East Pilbara, a terrane known for hosting structurally controlled gold systems and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) base-metal deposits. The belt shares similar stratigraphic units and structural features with the neighbouring Panorama greenstone belt, which hosts Develop Global Limited's (DVP-ASX) significant Panorama project which includes the Sulphur Springs deposit (17.4Mt @ 1.3% Cu; 4.2% Zn; 17g/t Ag) and Kangaroo Caves VMS deposit. This setting, combined with granite intrusions bounding the north–south trending greenstone sequence to the east and west, provides an attractive geological framework for the gold and copper anomalies now defined on Infinity's tenure.

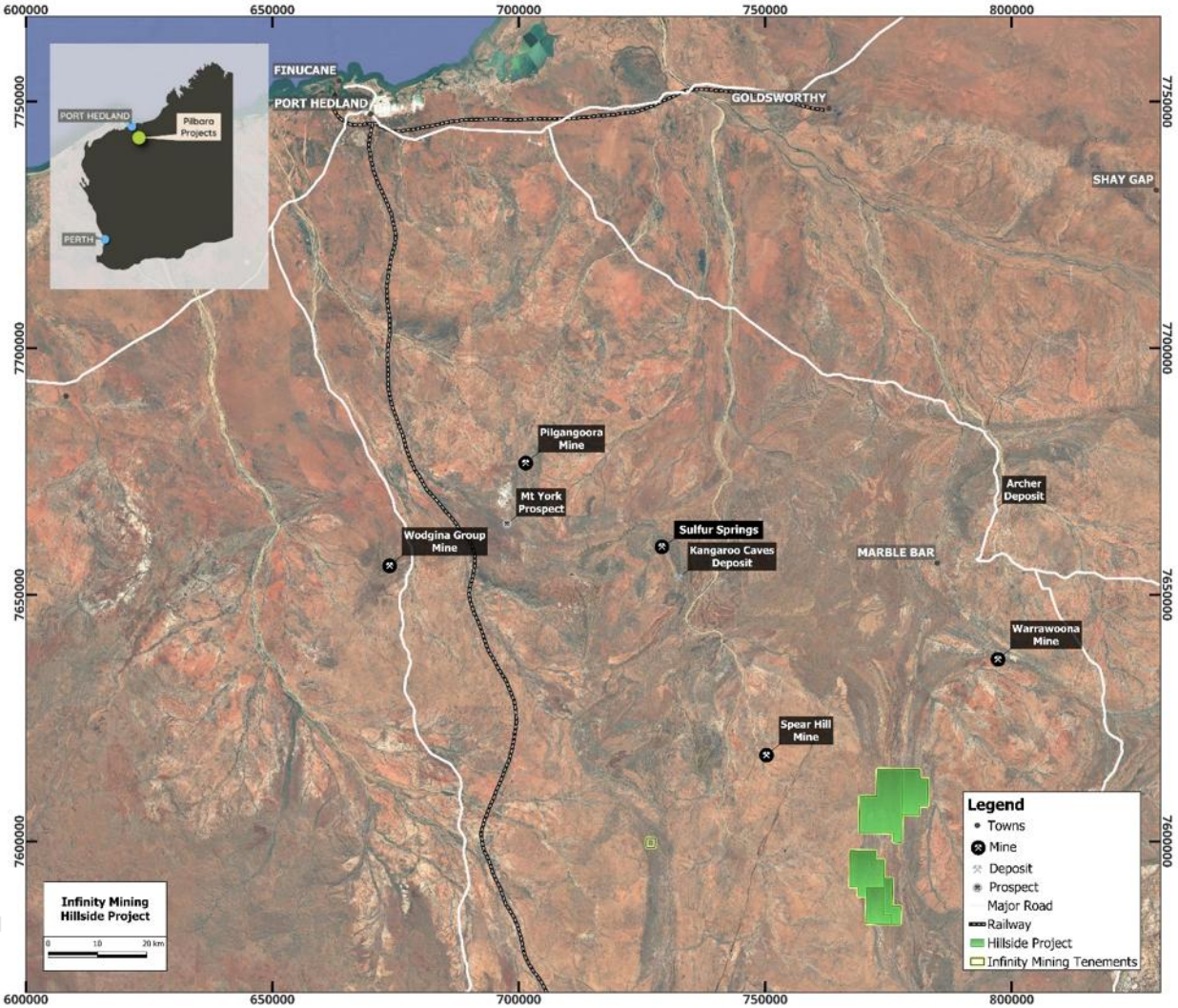


Figure 6: Infinity Mining's Pilbara Project Location Map. The Hillside Project is shown in green.

Next Steps & RC Drilling Campaign

With preliminary heritage survey recommendations accepted and remaining approvals being progressed, Infinity is transitioning directly into contractor procurement.

The Company is currently reviewing and agreeing upon a Scope of Works (SOW) with preferred drilling companies to lock in rig availability and a mobilisation schedule for a maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program. Drilling will systematically test the depth continuity and true width of these highly prospective poly-metallic targets.

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Infinity Mining Executive Chairman, Cameron Petricevic, commented:

"Completing the preliminary heritage survey represents a pivotal operational milestone for the Hillside Project. We sincerely thank the Palyku Traditional Custodians and the team at Terra Rosa for a highly collaborative and successful field survey.

"Not only do we have a clear path forward for our maiden drilling campaign, but the latest rock chip assays collected during the program have added further momentum by expanding our target footprint. We are currently finalising contractual scopes with drilling providers and look forward to getting the rigs spinning on these high-conviction gold and copper targets as soon as logistical preparations wrap up."

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Infinity Mining Limited.

-ENDS-

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About Infinity Mining

Infinity Mining Limited holds a diverse portfolio of projects, spanning approximately 1,310 km^2 across highly prospective regions, including Victoria's Melbourne Zone and the East Pilbara in Western Australia. These tenements host potential high-grade resources, including copper, gold, other base metals, and lithium. Importantly Infinity has a binding Memorandum of Cooperation with Orivium Global Pte Ltd to use the patented 'Super Oxidiser' technology for feedstock from Infinity Mining's Cangai Copper Project and ewaste (ASX:IMI 3 November 2025 and 20 April 2026).

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Vincent Bellandi and Steven Wood. Steven Wood is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy while Vincent Bellandi is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientist. Mr Wood is Geological Consultants for Infinity Mining and have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which they have undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian JORC Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wood consent to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Assays Results (MGA20_50)

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
TM10554	775644	7592328	72.2	0.255	24000	590	2380
TM10555	775643	7592349	3.05	0.008	974	575	5950
TM10556	775643	7592354	32.4	0.318	19100	424	2350
TM10557	775643	7592379	47.4	0.225	43400	176	2390

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	A total of 4 rock chip samples were collected in during the reconnaissance field trip over the Hillside project. Rock chip samples representative of outcrops with samples collected from mineralised rocks. All samples weight varies from 1 kg to 2 kg based on various outcrops. ALS used industry standard method using Fire Assay (AA23 Fire Assay method) using a 25g charge is used to analyse gold. ALS used industry standard method using Fire Assay (AA23 Fire Assay method) using a 25g charge is used to analyse gold. ALS used industry standard method using ME-MS61 48 element four acid ICP-MS Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to ALS Labs with all samples photographed and documented. Samples completed is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
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).*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	N/A – No drilling was 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.*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken. All rock chip samples were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major & minor lithologies, alteration, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, fractures, shears, colour, weathering, hardness, grain size. The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration, and no Mineral Resource estimation is appliable.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All samples were collected from outcrop in the field. No field duplicates for rock chip samples were collected during this sampling exercise, and no sub-sampling is needed for compositing.
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.*	ALS Perth will be using ME-MS61r (48 element four acid ICP-MS) assay for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca%, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe%, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K%, La, Li, Lu, Mg%, Mn, Mo, Na%, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S%, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti%, TI, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Detection limits for the various elements between 0.005 to 0.1. Geochemical Analysis of all samples conducted by ALS in Perth included drying and pulverising to 85% passing 75um. Four acid ICP-AES (ME-ICP81) was used to assay for Ag (g/t), As (g/t), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm) and Zn (ppm). When high grade assays results were encountered, ICP-AES Ore Grade Element was used If Cu >= 10,000 ppm then Method Cu-OG62 was used Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration). Gold Analysis was undertaken by AA23 Fire Assay method which included drying and pulverising to 85% passing 75um with detection limit of 0.01 ppm for all samples. Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration).
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 samples areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site. All samples were collected by GPS and validated through aerial photography. All field data was collected then transferred into a computer database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy GDA20, Zone 50 was used
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and*	No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Data spacing and distribution was dependant on the identification of mineralisation observed in outcrops. This was not a systematic rock chip sampling program based on a grid. All locations of the samples are provided in Table 1 and illustrated in Figures 1. There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.
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.*	All sampling were not conducted in selective manner as this is considered first pass reconnaissance sampling program
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sub-samples will be stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. The sample pulps will be stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Hillside Project comprises tenements (E 45/4685, E 45/4708, E 45/4709, E 45/4824). All tenements are held in the name of Infinity Mining Limited. The Hillside Project is located approximately 45 km SW of Marble Bar in the East Pilbara Mineral Field of Western Australia. Port Hedland is the nearest port to the project area, located approximately 175 km NW of the Hillside project area. All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**The Hillside Project has been previously explored by various companies such as Great Southern Mining in 1984, Barcome Limited in 1993 and Haoma Mining in 2010. Details of these programs are included in the Infinity Prospectus dated 28 October 2021.** **Historical rock chip sampling was focused along a mapped outcropping gossan, which shows strong potential for significant copper mineralisation.**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The Hillside Project is located in the Archaean Coongan greenstone belt, which includes the North Star Basalt, Mount Ada Basalt, Euro Basalt, Duffer Formation and Strelley Pool Formation. The tenement package is focused on the greenstone belt, with granite intrusives lying to the east and west. The SW of the area is dominated by tholeiitic metabasalts and metadolerites. There is a complex of felsic volcanics, metasediments with high-Mg basalts and komatiites. The Hillside area features complex zones of shearing and has a major fault zone running down the centre of the tenements. The fault zone trends north to south, is believed to be vertical in strike-slip/oblique-slip fault orientation and is predominantly in sheared mafics to ultramafic rocks. The Hillside area is prospective for a range of metalliferous deposits including VMS style copper mineralisation, Komatite hosted Nickel sulphide deposits and shear hosted gold deposits.
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.*	The announcement is highlighting areas rock chip locations and assay results. No Drilling results are reported in this announcement
Data aggregation methods	*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*	No averaging or aggregating of soil or rock chip results was undertaken. All individual results have been reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All reported sample values are not true width as this is considered grass roots exploration. The dip of the mineralisation range between -70 degree to sub-vertical.
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.*	Figures 1 and Table 1 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of rock chip samples sites.
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.*	All assays result for significant economic elements for samples are included in Table 1 of the announcement. The reporting balances are considered as early exploration results.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further reconnaissance sampling program is planned for implementation during the third or fourth quarter. Geochemical sampling will be evaluated through ongoing analysis over a broader area, with consideration given to frequency and density of sampling spacings

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