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ASX: ITM

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OUTSTANDING GOLD INTERCEPTS AT REYNOLDS RANGE, NT

36m AT 5.6 g/t Au AND 1.2% Sb AT SABRE PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Sabre Prospect, part of iTech Minerals' 100%-owned Reynolds Range Gold-Antimony Project in the Northern Territory, has returned impressive thick, high-grade gold and antimony intersections.
- Drilling confirms a continuous, steeply dipping zone of gold-antimony mineralisation that is increasing in grade and thickness at depth.
- Significant gold focussed results at Sabre include:

SBRC26-001	**36m @ 5.60 g/t Au and 1.2% Sb from 81m** *including 8m @ 13.41 g/t Au and 1.9% Sb from 104m and* *2m @ 8.30 g/t Au and 7.8% Sb from 98m*
SBRC26-002	**13m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 108m** *including 2m @ 3.88 g/t Au from 112m*
SBRC26-003	**4m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 52m** *and* *1m @ 3.04 g/t Au from 90m*
SBRC26-004	**2m @ 1.34 g/t Au from 25m** *and* *10m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 89m*

All intervals are downhole widths. Gold intercepts are reported at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off; antimony intercepts at a 0.1% Sb lower cut-off; minimum 1m width with up to 2m of internal dilution. True widths are not yet known.

"These latest results from Sabre continue to reinforce the scale and grade of the gold-antimony system at Reynolds Range. Hole SBRC26-001 has returned the best drill intercept at the project to date — 36 metres at 5.6 g/t gold and 1.2% antimony — including exceptional peak grades of over 63 g/t gold and nearly 14% antimony. Importantly, the mineralisation remains open and increasing in grade and width at depth, giving us real confidence as we plan the next phase of drilling."

– Managing Director Mike Schwarz –

Reynolds Range Project Background

The Reynolds Range project consists of four granted Exploration Licences (EL23655, EL23888, EL28083 and EL33881), 100% owned by iTech Energy Pty, Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of iTech Minerals Ltd. The project covers a total of 791km^2 of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton and is subject to a joint venture with SQM International Pty Ltd who have the option to earn up to 70% of the lithium mineral rights on the project area. iTech retains the right to 100% of all other commodities. The Project is located 90-230km NNW of Alice Springs with access available from the Stuart Highway and then the un-sealed Mt Denison road. The project area is part of the >42km long Stafford Gold Trend with 50 kilometres of strike coincident with the Trans-Tanami regional structure.

Metallurgical test work is currently underway to determine gold (Au) and antimony (Sb) recoveries and the potential for future reporting of a gold equivalent.

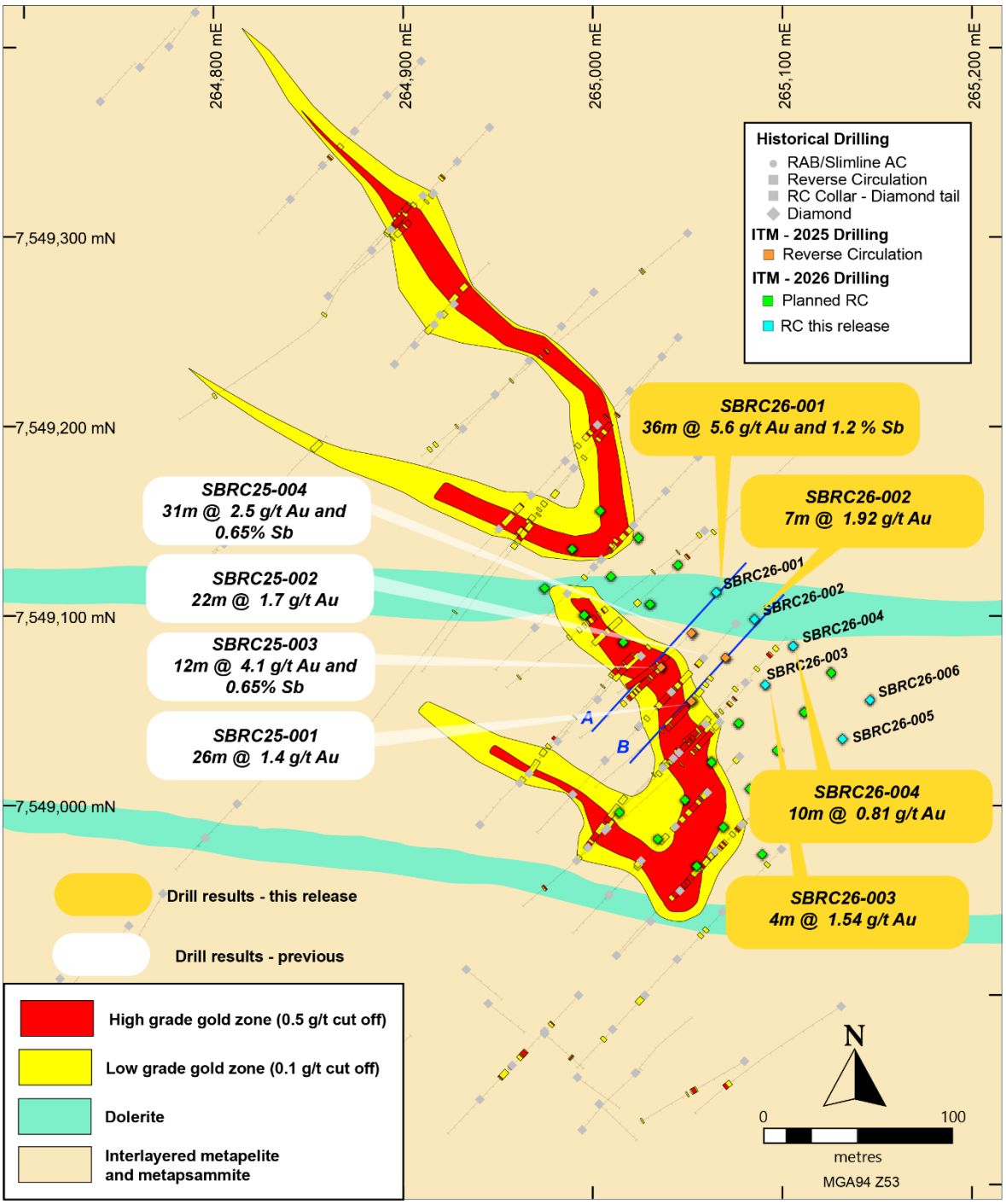

Figure 1. Sabre drill plan with gold focussed drill results (Previous drill results, ASX: ITM 12 January 2026)

Sabre Reverse Circulation Drilling

A program of six reverse circulation (RC) drill holes (SBRC26-001 to SBRC26-006) was completed at the Sabre Prospect to test extensions to the high-grade gold and antimony mineralisation defined by earlier drilling (ASX: ITM 12 January 2026) and to further test the continuity of the mineralised zone along strike and at depth. Results for the first four drill holes (SBRC26-001 to SBRC26-004) have been received.

The results confirm a continuous, steeply dipping zone of gold-antimony mineralisation. The standout result was returned from SBRC26-001, which reported

- **36m @ 5.60 g/t Au and 1.2% Sb from 81m**

  including a high-grade core of **8m @ 13.41 g/t Au and 1.9% Sb from 104m**

  and **2m @ 8.30 g/t Au and 7.7% Sb from 98m**

This intercept confirms both the thickness and the exceptional grade of the mineralised zone and demonstrates the strong spatial association between gold and antimony at Sabre.

Further mineralisation was intersected in SBRC26-002 (13m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 108m, including 2m @ 3.88 g/t Au from 112m), SBRC26-003 (4m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 52m and 1m @ 3.04 g/t Au from 90m) and SBRC26-004 (2m @ 1.34 g/t Au from 25m and 10m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 89m), confirming continuity of gold mineralisation across the drilled sections. Results are still pending for holes SBRC26-005 and SBRC26-006, which tested the interpreted margins of the system.

Antimony mineralisation at Sabre is strongly concentrated within the high-grade gold zone intersected in SBRC26-001, where individual metre samples returned up to **63 g/t Au** and **13.7% Sb**. The new drill results have improved iTech's understanding of the mineralising system and its potential for extension both along strike and at depth. Follow-up drilling is currently underway, focussed on deeper down-dip extensions and testing strike extensions to the north-east which remain open.

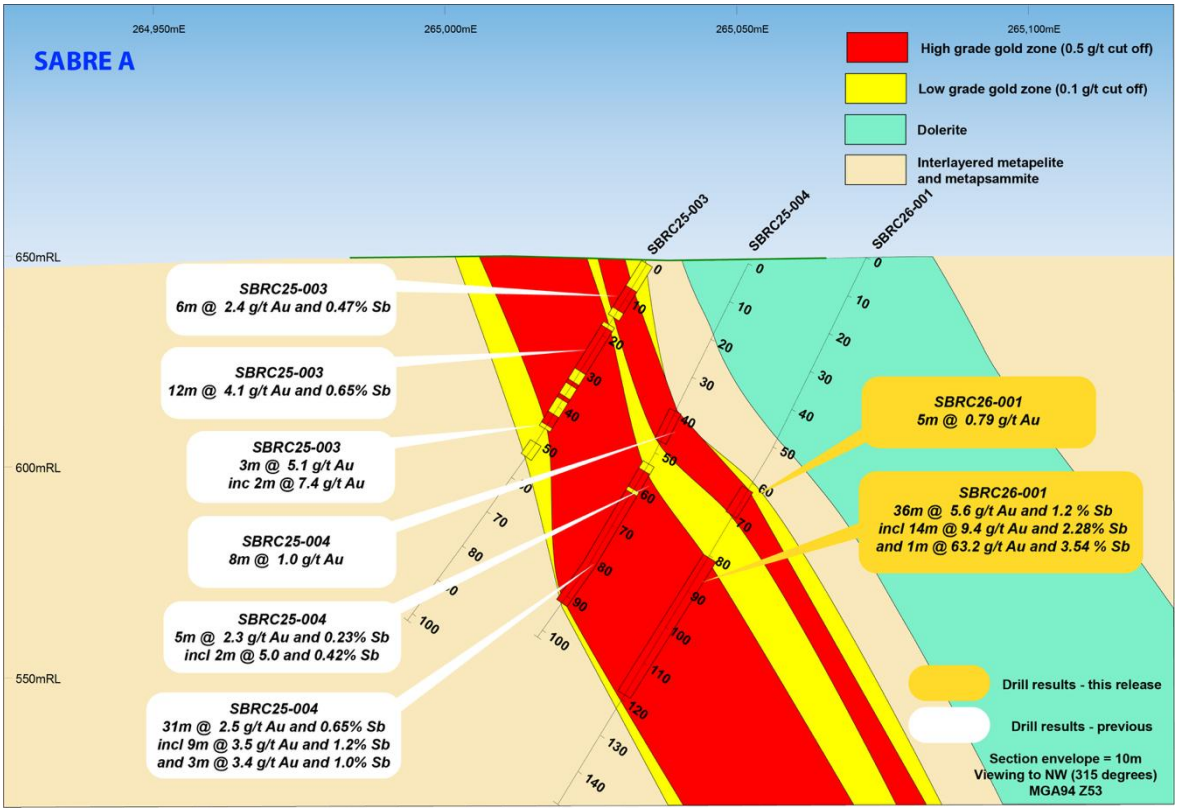

Figure 2. Sabre drill section A with drill results

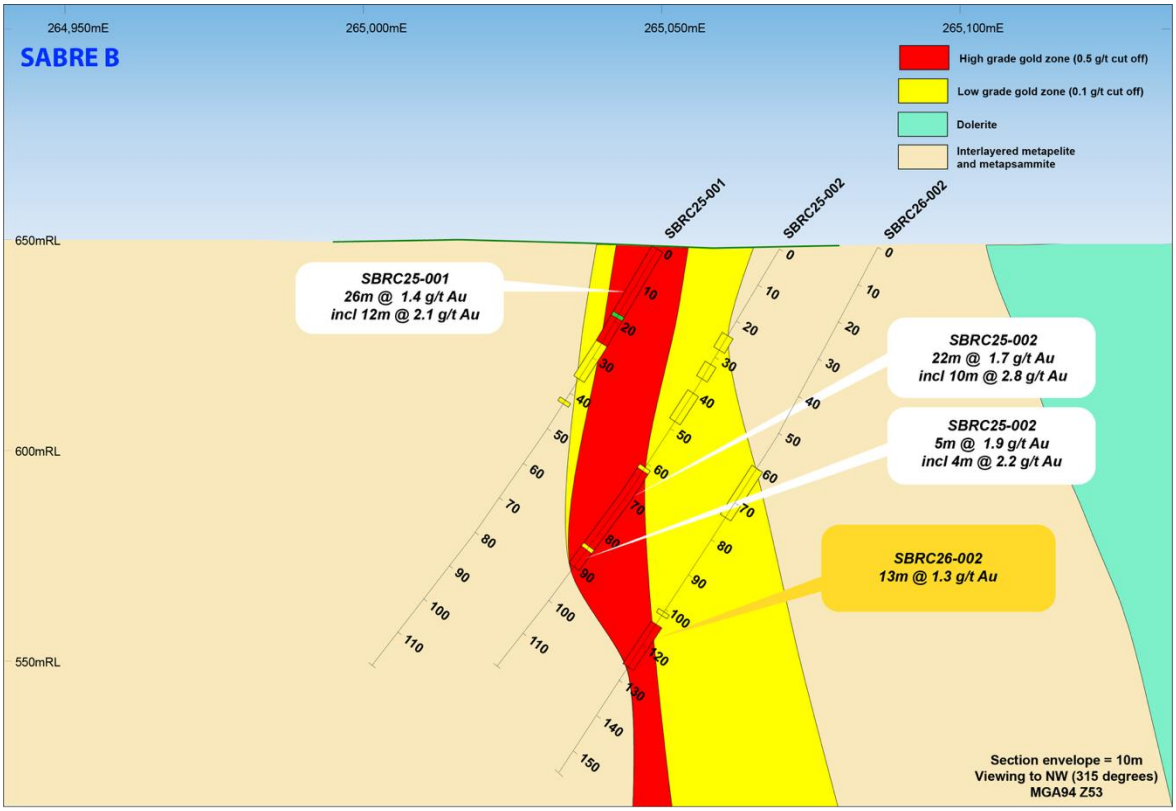

Figure 3. Sabre drill section B with drill results

Table 1. Sabre Prospect Significant Intersections (Au ≥ 0.5 g/t cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sb (%)
SBRC26-001	64	69	5	0.79	578	109	0.01
SBRC26-001	**81**	**117**	**36**	**5.60**	**2946**	**11591**	**1.16**
SBRC26-002	**108**	**121**	**13**	**1.30**	**1781**	**164**	**0.02**
SBRC26-002	124	125	1	0.97	589	42	0.00
SBRC26-003	**52**	**56**	**4**	**1.54**	**1910**	**111**	**0.01**
SBRC26-003	82	83	1	1.02	1520	828	0.08
SBRC26-003	90	91	1	3.04	1600	91	0.01
SBRC26-004	25	27	2	1.34	5558	326	0.03
SBRC26-004	85	86	1	1.66	3573	361	0.04
SBRC26-004	**89**	**99**	**10**	**0.81**	**277**	**89**	**0.01**
SBRC26-004	123	124	1	0.67	1903	116	0.01
SBRC26-005	Pending						
SBRC26-006	Pending						

Reported at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off, minimum 1m downhole width, maximum 2m internal dilution; grades are length-weighted and uncut. Values below detection are set to zero for weighting. Assays by Intertek (batch 2263): Au by FA50/MS, all other elements by four-acid digest 4A/MS.

Table 2. Sabre Prospect Drill Hole Collar Table

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Max Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	RL (m)	Date
SBRC26-001	265065	7549109	150	220	-60	650	17/06/2026
SBRC26-002	265084	7549098	156	217	-60	651	19/06/2026
SBRC26-003	265079	7549042	114	212	-60	651	20/06/2026
SBRC26-004	265089	7549069	132	208	-70	651	21/06/2026
SBRC26-005	265114	7549012	102	212	-71	651	22/06/2026
SBRC26-006	265127	7549034	132	224	-71	651	23/06/2026

Mineralisation Style

The style of mineralisation at Sabre — a steeply-dipping, structurally-controlled zone in which gold is intimately associated with antimony (stibnite) and sulphides, hosted within a metasedimentary sequence and remaining open at depth — shows strong similarities to the shallow-crustal, epizonal orogenic gold-antimony systems of central Victoria[1,2], most notably the Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project (Southern Cross Gold Consolidated) located approximately 60 km north of Melbourne[3]. Sunday Creek is characterised by steeply-dipping, sheeted quartz-stibnite vein arrays in which gold and antimony occur together, hosted in a folded and faulted turbidite (siltstone-shale) sequence[3,4], and is regarded as an epizonal (shallow-level) expression of the same broad orogenic gold-antimony family[1] as the nearby Fosterville[5] and Costerfield[6] deposits.

The close spatial and geochemical coupling of gold and antimony at Sabre, the steep structural control, and the metasediment-hosted setting are consistent with this epizonal gold-antimony style[5,6] and support the potential for mineralisation to continue to depth[5].

Next Steps

The recently completed drill program at Sabre shows that carefully planned drill holes drilled in the right orientation, at the right location, relative to mineralisation can produce thick, high-grade gold and antimony intersections consistently. Now that iTech has a much-improved understanding of the orientation, grade and thickness on mineralisation at Sabre, the Company has already commenced follow up drilling.

Drilling at Sabre is now focussed on deeper down-dip extensions and testing strike extensions to the north-east which remain open. Once completed, the drill rig will return to the Falchion Prospect to test for extensions to mineralisation identified in recent drilling. Assay results are also currently pending for nine RC drillholes recently completed at the Falchion Prospect.

Following the completion of the current round of drilling, the Company plans to undertake detailed soil sampling along extensions to the structures hosting both Sabre and Falchion to define additional drill targets. The Company is also acquiring additional detailed drone magnetic survey over the area, which will be released to market once interpretation is complete.

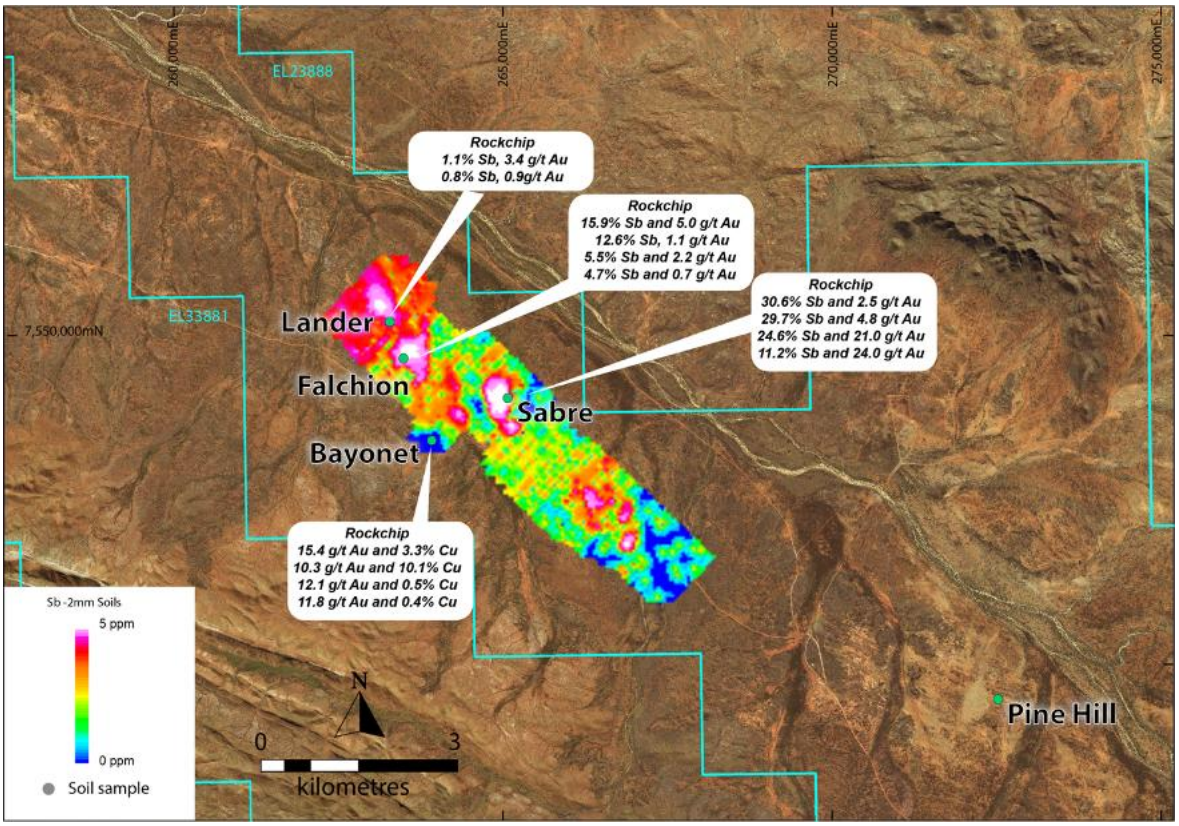

Figure 4. Reynolds Range antimony soil survey (Rock chip data from, ASX: ITM 22 August 2025)

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ABOUT iTECH MINERALS LTD

iTech Minerals Ltd (**ASX: ITM**, **iTech** or **Company**) is an ASX listed mineral exploration company exploring for and developing battery materials and critical minerals within its 100% owned Australian projects. The Company is exploring for graphite, and developing the Lacroma and Campoona Graphite Deposits in South Australia and gold-antimony and lithium in the Reynolds Range Project in the NT. The Company also has extensive exploration tenure prospective for Cu-Au porphyry mineralisation, IOCG mineralisation and gold mineralisation in South Australia.

Cautionary Statement — References to Third-Party Projects

This document contains references to exploration results, mineralisation and mineral deposits at projects owned by other companies, including the Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project (Southern Cross Gold Consolidated) and the Fosterville and Costerfield gold-antimony deposits. This information was sourced from publicly available reports and technical literature and has not been independently verified by iTech Minerals Ltd. Comparisons to these projects are drawn on the basis of geological style only. It should not be assumed that the mineralisation, exploration results, grades or economic outcomes at any of these third-party projects are, or will be, indicative of, or predictive of, the mineralisation, exploration potential or outcomes at the Company's Sabre prospect.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information which relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Michael Schwarz. Mr Schwarz has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Schwarz is a full-time employee of iTech Minerals Ltd and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Schwarz consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement: "High Grade Copper-Gold at Reynolds Range Project" on 6 September 2024, "Detailed Soils Define Antimony and Gold Potential" on 15 October 2025, "New Geophysics Targets – Reynolds Range Antimony-Gold Project" on 22 August 2025, "High Grade Antimony Identified at Reynolds Range" on 19 August 2025, "182 g/t Au in Rock Chips from Reynolds Range" on 5 July 2024, "Up to 22% Antimony at Reynolds Range Prospects" on 3 September 2024, "Expanded Gold and Antimony Prospectivity at Reynolds Range" on 29 May 2025 and "High grade gold and antimony in drilling at Reynolds Range" on 12 January 2026. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

REFERENCES

1. Groves, D.I., Goldfarb, R.J., Gebre-Mariam, M., Hagemann, S.G. & Robert, F., 1998. Orogenic gold deposits: a proposed classification in the context of their crustal distribution and relationship to other gold deposit types. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 13, 7–27.
2. Geological Survey of Victoria, 2006. Classifying gold-bearing deposits in central Victoria (epizonal orogenic gold ore fields), Technical Record TR2006-4. Department of Primary Industries, Victoria.
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4. Bierlein, F.P., Arne, D.C., McKnight, S., Lu, J., Reeves, S., Besanko, J., Marek, J. & Cooke, D., 2001. Turbidite-hosted gold deposits in the Bendigo-Ballarat and Melbourne Zones, Australia. I. Geology, mineralization, stable isotopes, and implications for exploration. *Economic Geology*, 96(3).
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6. Wilson, C.J.L., Moore, D.H., Luzin, V. & Salvemini, F., 2017. Costerfield antimony–gold deposit, southeast Australia: coupling between brittle deformation and dissolution–precipitation reactions in the Melbourne Zone. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 91, 741–764.

APPENDIX 1: JORC TABLE 1 REYNOLDS RANGE

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Drilling was undertaken using a 5 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation (RC) drill bit, 1m samples were collected in green plastic bags. 1m subsamples for analysis were riffle split at the cyclone, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. RC drilling techniques were used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. Selection of 1m samples for analysis as opposed to 4m composites was based on visual logging of alteration supported by onsite pXRF analysis to identify pathfinder for gold mineralisation elements such as Aa, Bi, Ag, Cu, Pb, Sb and Zn.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	RC sampling was collected in one metre intervals and riffle split to 3-4kg samples at the cyclone. 4m composites were taken by spear subsampling four individual 1m green plastic bags. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay. Sample weights were inspected, and estimates are recorded on sample log sheets. The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under iTech's protocols and QAQC procedures. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture are recorded based on visual estimates. Drilling was terminated if samples were wet. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	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	The nature of gold and antimony mineralisation could be variable and include high grade quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite and quartz sulphide veining. Petrology has indicated that the gold mineralisation at Falchion and Sabre can be microcrystalline in nature (as fine as 10 µm). Sample preparation grind size of early historical samples assayed by atomic adsorption, using and aqua regia digest, is important to making the microcrystalline gold available to the solute for analysis. Typical coarse grind sizes of ~50-75 µm in standard sample preparation techniques may lead to a significant under reporting of the microcrystalline gold content of the samples. Later fire assay techniques should give a more accurate reporting of gold. iTech Minerals RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Adelaide for preparation and then to Perth for analysis. All multielement samples were assayed using a four-acid digest which provides a near total dissolution of minerals. All samples were analysed for 48 elements and an additional 12 REEs by the 4A/MS method. Over limit samples were resubmitted for 4AHBr/OE and 4AHBr/MS to obtain accurate results of high-grade samples. All samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method.
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,*	RC drilling was undertaken by GeoDrill using a Schramm T685W drill rig with a GDT18 auxiliary booster compressor truck with a Sullair 1350/500 CFM Compressor. Drilling was undertaken using a 5 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation (RC) drill bit, 1m samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	collected in green plastic bags. 1m subsamples for analysis were riffle split at the cyclone, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. RC drilling techniques were used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. All drill holes were surveyed downhole using an Access North Seeking Champ gyro system.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Good sample recovery was reported as standard in the program. Samples were split into calico bags and sent to the lab for assay with the remainder of sample material remaining on site. All samples were weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture were recorded based on visual estimates. Drilling was terminated if samples are wet. No water compromised samples were reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Sampling was collected in a cyclone, and riffle split into calico sample bags. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned routinely with mechanical scraping and compressed air. The cyclone was emptied after each complete 6m drill rod and cleaned out every 5 rods (6m in length) to minimise any potential for contamination. Dust suppression was used to minimise sample loss. Drilling pressure airlifted the water column below the bottom of the sample interval to ensure dry sampling.
	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.	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high sample recovery. Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is unlikely.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a rugged laptop and excel logging template. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. pXRF analysis of selected samples was undertaken on site to assist the identification of alteration zones.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging was both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes reported by iTech Minerals were logged in full by the iTech Minerals geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was sampled in this drilling program.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	1 meter RC samples were split with a two-tier riffle splitter mounted within a metal cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Petrology has indicated that the gold mineralisation at Falchion can be microcrystalline in nature (as fine as 10 µm). Sample preparation grind size is important making the microcrystalline gold available to the solute for analysis. Typical coarse grind sizes of ~50-75 µm in standard sample preparation techniques may lead to a significant under reporting of the microcrystalline gold content of the samples. RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Adelaide for preparation and then to Perth for analysis. All multielement samples were assayed using a four-acid digest which provides a near total dissolution of minerals. All samples were analysed for 48 elements and an additional 12 REEs by the 4A/MS method. Over limit samples were resubmitted for 4AHBr/OE and 4AHBr/MS to obtain accurate results of high-grade samples. All samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method. These methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were taken over intervals logged as mineralised with sulphides previously identified as having a relationship with gold in the area. Field duplicates were taken at a percentage of ~1.8% for the entirety of the program in addition to certified reference material and blanks inserted on average at 1 in 20 samples. Field duplicates were collected in visibly mineralised zones. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the laboratory, regular repeat and laboratory check samples are assayed.
	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.	Samples were split using a cyclone mounted riffle splitter, which was checked for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The riffle splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected in visibly mineralised zones.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 4 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.
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.*	iTech Minerals RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Adelaide for preparation and then to Perth for analysis. All multielement samples were assayed using a four-acid digest which provides a near total dissolution of minerals. All samples were analysed for 48 elements and an additional 12 REEs by the 4A/MS method. Over limit samples were resubmitted for 4AHBr/OE and 4AHBr/MS to obtain accurate results of high-grade samples. All samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method.
	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.	No geophysical data is being reported as part of this release.
	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.	Duplicates and a certified Au standard SE 29 (Rocklabs) were submitted in areas of mineralisation, these performed within expectations. The laboratory performed their own internal replicates and inserted their own standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the project geologist and Managing Director (Competent Person) on receiving the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. Some RC and diamond holes were drilled, by later explorers, to test significant results encountered in historical RAB drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historical data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols. Primary data was collected using a ruggedised laptop and excel spreadsheet logging templates. QField and QGIS software running on a ruggedised field tablet. Data was then exported into an Excel spreadsheet, and the data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data other than converting ppm to % where results justified the conversion.
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.*	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration drilling. Drill holes are being surveyed by DGPS to cm accuracy in the near future when a survey company is available.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole RL was recorded using a handheld GPS but has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	At Sabre variable drill hole spacing was used to adequately test targets and were determined from historical drilling results, geochemical, geophysical and geological information where available. Hole spacing at Sabre was chosen to facilitate nose-to-tail overlap between adjacent holes with the spacing dependant on hole depth.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the	The historically reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing was undertaken on 1-4m intervals in RC drilling dependent on geological criteria. pXRF was used to determine area of mineralisation based on anomalous As and Sb. These regions were sampled at a 1m interval.
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.*	Sabre – Holes were drilled at ~215 degrees. All holes were drilled at a dip of 60-71 degrees which sub vertical nature of mineralisation and is considered appropriate. The holes dip deviated significantly from the top of the hole, with surveys at the end of hole raising by several degrees by the end of hole.
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured locked storage facility at the Ti Tree Roadhouse by iTech Minerals personnel. They were then transported by iTech personal to Intertek Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	iTech conducted a visit to Intertek laboratory facilities in Adelaide and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that iTech sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 Reynolds Range project consists of four granted Exploration Licences (EL23655, EL23888, EL28083 and EL33881), 100% owned by iTech Energy Pty, Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of iTech Minerals Ltd (Figure 1). The project covers a total of 791km^2 of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton. The Project is located 90-230km NNW of Alice Springs with access available from the Stuart Highway and then the un-sealed Mt Denison road. The project area is part of the >42km long Stafford Gold Trend with 50 kilometres of strike coincident with the Trans-Tanami regional structure. The tenements are subject to the 'Reynolds Range Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)' between iTech Minerals and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). iTech has entered into a binding memorandum of understanding with Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile through its subsidiary SQM Australia (Pty) Ltd, part of the SQM international lithium division ("SQM"), has entered a binding Memorandum of Understanding ("Agreement") to partner with the Company in developing the Reynolds Range Lithium Project in the Northern Territory.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Reynolds Range Project has had a considerable amount of shallow RAB and vacuum drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined large, low-level gold anomalies (+5ppb Au). Around 3300 holes have been drilled and the average hole depth is 9.8m. The fresh rock beneath the depleted surface cover is largely untested, with just 5 diamond holes completed to a maximum depth of 156m in the entire project area. Prodigy Gold's assessment of the previous work highlighted the Stafford Gold Zone with a strike length of over 20km and 10 individual prospects with target area in excess of 80km^2. Sabre

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		and Falchion were targeted by Prodigy Gold for follow-up and drilling by Prodigy Gold at Sabre intersected 35m @ 2.02g/t Au including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au[3]. Further reconnaissance work at Stafford Gold Zone also revealed high grade copper and silver rock chip samples from the Reward Deposit (~9km SE of Sabre) with 20.3% Cu and 271g/t Ag near a down-dip EM conductor identified by an airborne electromagnetic survey in 2012. A rock sample grading 1.79g/t Au was also returned from the Pine Hill Prospect (~3.5km SE of Reward). At the Scimitar Target 305 post and vacuum holes have been drilled previously on a 500x50m grid. The maximum depth drilled is 15m and average depth is 5m. 1991-1992 Poseidon Gold obtained 2 rock chip samples from the Lander Cu prospect. These were from a pelitic unit and a quartz/chlorite breccia with malachite (Price, 1992). 1992-1993 regional lag sampling at 250m intervals by Poseidon Gold defined an area 3km x 2km with anomalous base metals (>80ppm As, >100ppm Pb) and a number of isolated elevated gold values over the Scimitar prospect. 2 rock chip samples and 44 LAG samples were obtained over Scimitar from a 21 rock chip and 1,211 LAG sample program. Maximum values were over Scimitar were 830ppm Zn, 350ppm Pb, and 75ppm Cu. (Price & Price, 1993). 1993-1994 Normandy Exploration and Normandy Poseidon group completed 61 3.6m vertical RAB holes over Scimitar targeting Sb and Au anomalies from a larger 195 hole program totalling 705m. Hole ID's were RRAB110-RRAB304. Maximum assays returned were 420ppm Cu, 250ppm Zn and 90ppm Pb. Rocks identified included mudstone and siltstone (some carbonaceous) and immature sandstones and greywackes, basalt-dolerite, and common chlorite alteration and moderate quartz veining. (Price, 1994). 1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397-hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995). 1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). 1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997). 1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and 102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb. 2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed in Q4 2020. A DHEM survey has been recently completed.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map.

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		On a regional scale the area comprises polydeformed Paleoproterozoic Lander Group metasediments intruded by numerous felsic and mafic intrusive phases and overlain by slightly younger siliciclastic metasediments, including the Reynolds Range Group. The area is covered by complex regolith, with scree shedding from substantial hills cut by large drainage systems. The Company is exploring for polymetallic sulphide related gold and associated base metal mineralisation. This could be shear related gold, VMS or IOCG deposits. These styles of deposits are known in the province.
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.*	A summary of all drill hole information including a collar table and significant downhole intercepts is included in this report.
	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	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
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.*	Au focussed significant results - length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.01 g/t Au for high grade mineralised zones. No upper cut-offs have been applied. Length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.01 g/t Au for low grade mineralised zones. No upper cut-offs have been applied. Sb focussed significant results – length weighted intervals with a nominal0.5 % Sb lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.01% Sb for high grade mineralised zones. No upper cut-offs have been applied. Length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.1% Sb lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.01% Sb for low grade mineralised zones. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	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.	All significant results are shown on maps. Significantly mineralised holes are reported individually.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery test work has been completed.
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').*	Drilling was oriented orthogonal to mineralisation and is likely to be representative of true widths. All intercepts are reported are down hole and likely to be very close to true width.

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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.*	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the text.
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 material assays received from historical drilling are reported where sample is above 0.5 g/t or 0.5% Sb or where considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance.
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.*	Information relevant to the results have been provided.
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*	Further work may be required to generate drill targets. This may include further rock chip and/or soil sampling and mapping, geophysical surveys, government drilling approvals and heritage clearances.