22% ANTIMONY AT SABRE AND 12.6% ANTIMONY AT FALCHION, REYNOLDS RANGE, NT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant new rock chip results
  - **12.6% Sb, 1.0g/t Au, 90g/t Ag and 4.0% Pb at Falchion**
- Significant previous rock chip results
  - **22% Sb, 7.0g/t Au and 1.2g/t Ag at Sabre**
  - **6.9% Sb, 6.8g/t Au and 3.3% Pb at Falchion**
  - **2.8% Sb, 0.8g/t Au and 3.2% Pb at Falchion**
  - **1.5% Sb, 1.0g/t Au and 3.2% Pb at Falchion**
  - **1.3% Sb, 1.0g/t Au and 0.9% Pb at Falchion**
- 6.3km by 2.5km antimony soil anomaly defined by previous soil lag survey
- Reynolds Range tenements have had no systematic antimony exploration

"Results from recent rock chip sampling at the Falchion and Sabre Prospects at Reynolds Range in the Northern Territory have highlighted substantial antimony mineralisation. The antimony mineralisation has a strong association with previously targeted low sulphidation epithermal gold veins at both prospects. Anomalous antimony and gold in rock chips, drill holes and soil surveys, across both Sabre and Falchion, suggest a single, large, shallow mineralised system extending over 6.5km by 2.5km."

Managing Director - Mike Schwarz

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Reynolds Range Project Background

The Reynolds Range project consists of three Exploration Licenses, EL23655, EL23888 and EL28083. The project covers a total of 375 km^2 of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton and is located 90-230km NNW of Alice Springs with access available from the Stuart Highway and then the un-sealed Mt Denison road. iTech Minerals has recently acquired 100% of all three licences. The project area is part of the >42km long Stafford Gold Trend with 50 kilometres of strike coincident with the Trans-Tanami regional structure.

Reconnaissance Sampling

In late July 2024, iTech geologists again visited the Reynolds Range Project to further assess the potential for gold and antimony mineralisation at the Sabre and Falchion Prospects, within a 6.3km x 2.5km antimony in lag soil anomaly (Figure 2). The aim of the trip was to:

- Map and sample extensions to the Sabre Gold Prospect that returned high grade gold rock chips (182 g/t Au) on the previous sampling trip[1]
- Map and sample extensions to the Falchion Gold Prospect that had not been effectively sampled on the previous trip, using new targeting parameters identified from the assays and insight gained from the first trip

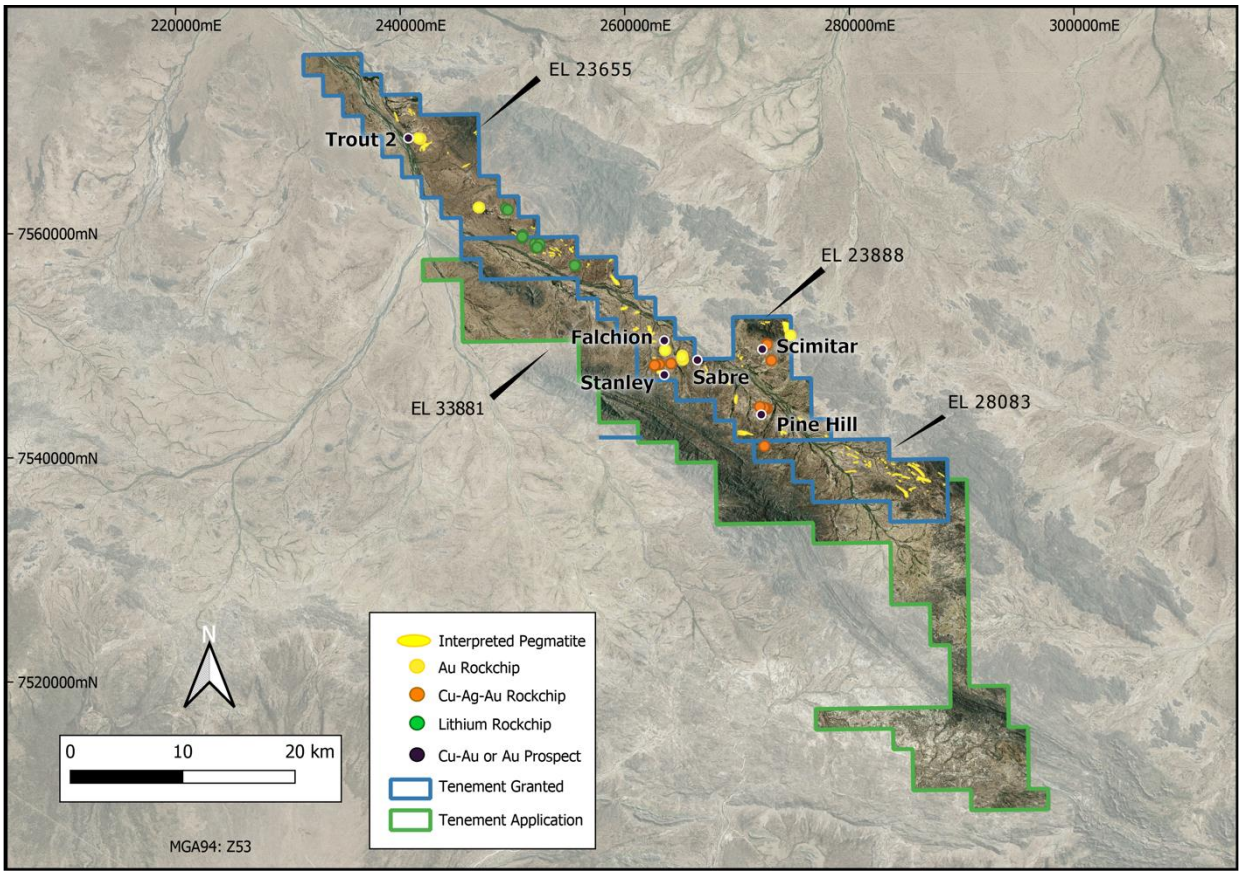

Figure 1. Location diagram of EL 23655, EL 23888, EL 28083 and application EL 33881, with location of rock chip samples taken.

[1] ASX:ITM "182 g/t Au in Rock Chips from Reynolds Range" on 5 July 2024

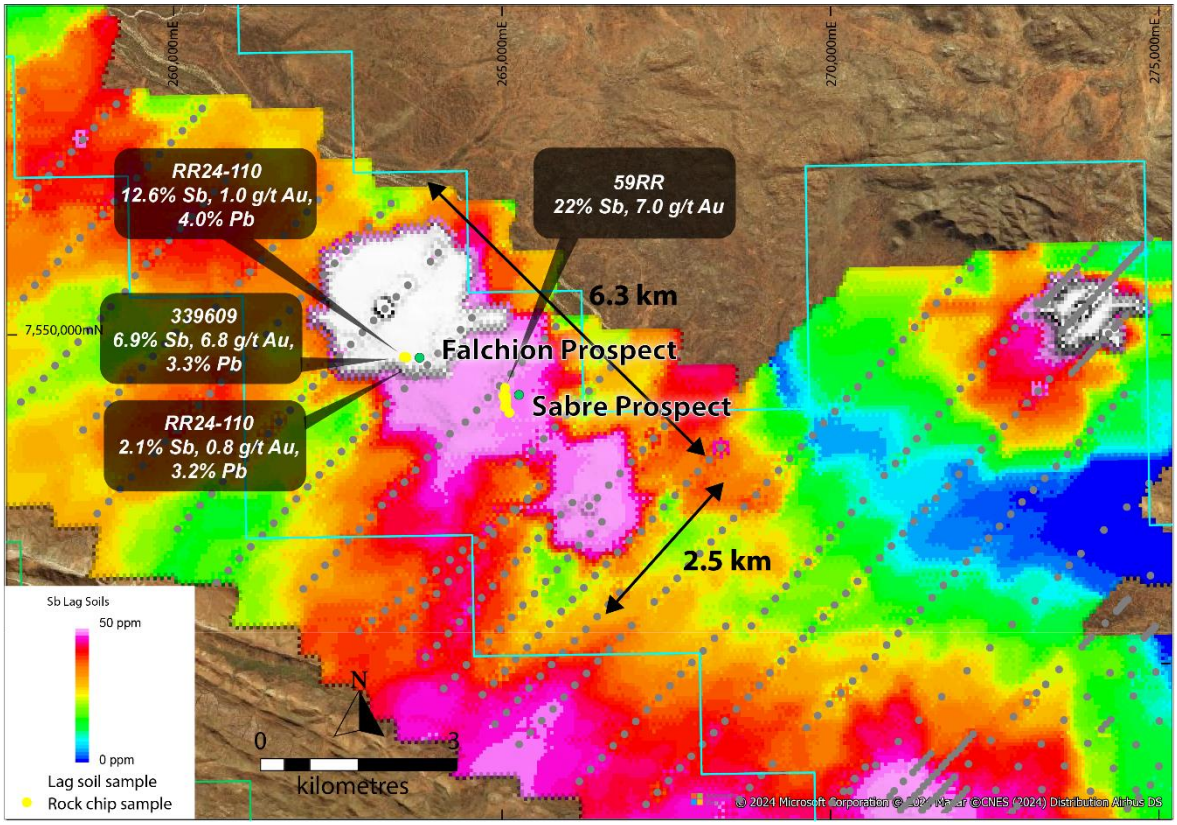

Figure 2. Antimony in lag soils grid showing location of rock chip samples and the Sabre and Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospects.

Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect

The Sabre Prospect (Figure 1) contains shallow gold workings associated with the Lander Shear Zone. Gold mineralisation is associated with sub-vertical quartz veins and stringers with fine disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite +/- arsenopyrite) in zones of sericite alteration over a strike of at least 500m. High-grade gold occurs within the metasediments as well as at dolerite margins.

iTech revisited the site of the 182g/t Au rock chip and was able to locate the main high-grade gold mineralised vein previously sampled. The previous high-grade sample was taken from a brecciated quartz rich schist on the margin of the vein. A gossanous quartz rich core was observed in the vicinity of the previous sample that carried high values of arsenic (As) and antimony (Sb) when measured with a portable XRF. This material was sampled to determine if it is the focus of gold mineralisation and was then mapped and sampled over approximately 400m in a north-south direction. It should be noted that previous exploration assumed the gold mineralisation trended in a northwest-southeast direction, parallel to the regional structural fabric, and drilling was oriented on this basis. The trend observed by iTech is a north-south trending vein system crosscutting the regional structure at a high angle. This means that previous drilling may not have been effective in testing the high-grade gold vein.

Nine rock chip samples were taken at Sabre targeting the high Sb-As gossanous quartz vein material mapped over 400m (see Figure 6).

Figure 3. Rock chip RR24-099, taken for gold mineralisation at the Sabre Gold Prospect. Sample contains 3.3g/t Au.

Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect

At Falchion (Figure 1), mineralisation appears in outcrop as ~2m thick sericite-altered sheared turbidite with boudinaged and folded quartz veins trending E-W in a distal chlorite alteration zone. Mineralisation at Falchion appears to be constrained to a SE-NW corridor of sporadic anomalism over 350 m of strike. Strong associations between samples >1g/t Au and elevated antimony exist within the Falchion Prospect. This also coincides with distinct arsenic zonation relating to elevated incidences of >1% lead.

Three rock chip samples were taken from the Falchion Prospect targeting mineralised altered schist (Figure 7).

Figure 4. Rock chip RR24-110 taken for gold mineralisation at the Falchion Gold Prospect. Sample contains 12.6% Sb, 1.1g/t Au and 4.0% Pb.

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Prospect	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Zn (ppm)
RR24-099	265060	7548980	653.6	Sabre	**3.3**	<0.2	0.22	14	5.87	0.01	0.0	12
RR24-100	265053	7548961	652.6	Sabre	0.2	<0.2	0.21	10	3.42	0.00	0.0	16
RR24-101	265063	7548993	653	Sabre	0.3	<0.2	0.42	92	23	0.31	0.2	52
RR24-102	265063	7548911	653	Sabre	0.0	<0.2	0.01	144	2.25	0.01	0.0	16
RR24-103	265038	7548903	653	Sabre	0.1	<0.2	0.02	38	2.77	0.06	0.0	6
RR24-104	265108	7548814	655	Sabre	0.0	<0.2	0.01	364	29.4	0.05	0.0	416
RR24-105	265061	7549058	652	Sabre	0.6	<0.2	0.13	86	9.37	0.04	0.2	140
RR24-106	265046	7549191	652	Sabre	0.0	<0.2	0.00	76	18.4	0.00	0.0	268
RR24-107	265018	7549072	651.5	Sabre	0.0	<0.2	0.01	390	18.3	0.00	0.0	120
RR24-108	263534	7549661	649	Falchion	**1.3**	6.2	0.19	44	4.82	0.13	0.1	50
RR24-109	263525	7549658	650	Falchion	0.2	0.6	0.12	48	7.47	0.51	0.4	112
RR24-110	263506	7549667	650	Falchion	**1.1**	**90.2**	**1.11**	132	2.9	**3.97**	**12.6**	14

Table 1. ITM rock chips results from the Falchion and Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospects

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Prospect	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Zn (ppm)
59RR	265040	7549028	652	Sabre	**7.0**	1.2	0.01	600		0.00	**22.0**	11
339609	263508	7549660	650	Falchion	**6.8**		0.20	150	1.4	**3.27**	**6.9**	9.5
348384	263541	7549656	649	Falchion	0.8		**2.10**	175	4.87	**3.19**	**2.8**	330
348380	263515	7549660	650	Falchion	**1.0**		0.73	96	2.65	**3.23**	1.5	92
348381	263525	7549657	649	Falchion	**1.0**		0.70	120	2.29	0.90	1.3	140
348382	263534	7549657	649	Falchion	**1.0**		0.43	93	2.69	0.89	0.9	83

Table 2. Historical rock chips results from the Falchion and Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospects

Historical Exploration and Drilling

Previous gold exploration at Reynolds Range in the 1990's was conducted primarily by Poseidon Gold Limited, Exodus Minerals, North Flinders Mines, Normandy and Newmont. These companies conducted systematic exploration including prospecting, geological mapping, geomorphological/regolith mapping, soil sampling, and drilling working up targets from first pass appraisal to deep RC and DD drilling testing. While 20 prospects were highlighted during this period, 13 displayed anomalous gold results, either from soil sampling, rock chip sampling or drilling.

At Sabre and Falchion, a total of 166 holes for 8,300 metres of RAB drilling were completed with traverses of overlapping holes angled at 600 to the west, testing to depths between 30 and 50 metres on average.

Historical drill holes, targeting gold mineralisation, at both Sabre and Falchion were not routinely analysed for antimony.

Sabre Prospect

The initial RAB drilling and surface sampling, by Poseidon Gold Ltd and Normandy Mining Ltd, defined gold mineralisation over 500m of strike at the Sabre Prospect with strong associations between samples >1g/t Au and elevated antimony. This also coincides with distinct arsenic zonation relating to elevated incidences of >1% lead. In 2021 Prodigy Gold NL completed a seven-hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign (1,081m) at the Sabre prospect with the intention of defining the extents of high-grade gold mineralisation along strike of previous holes (Figure 5).

Significant gold assay intercepts within this prospect include (PRX: ASX 18 Jan 2010):

- 17m @ 3.93g/t Au from 13m (SBRC100002)[2]
- 24m @ 2.59g/t Au from 36.5m (RD2)
- 26m @ 2.73g/t Au from 18m (RRB2043)
- 9 metres @ 1.7 g/t gold from surface (RRB2060)

Significant Au-Sb-As-Pb intercepts within this prospect include:

- 7m @ 3.5 g/t Au, 2.09% Sb, 1536ppm As and 927ppm Pb (RRB2047)
- 3m @ 3.4 g/t Au, 2.06% Sb, 280ppm As and 824ppm Pb (RRB2048)

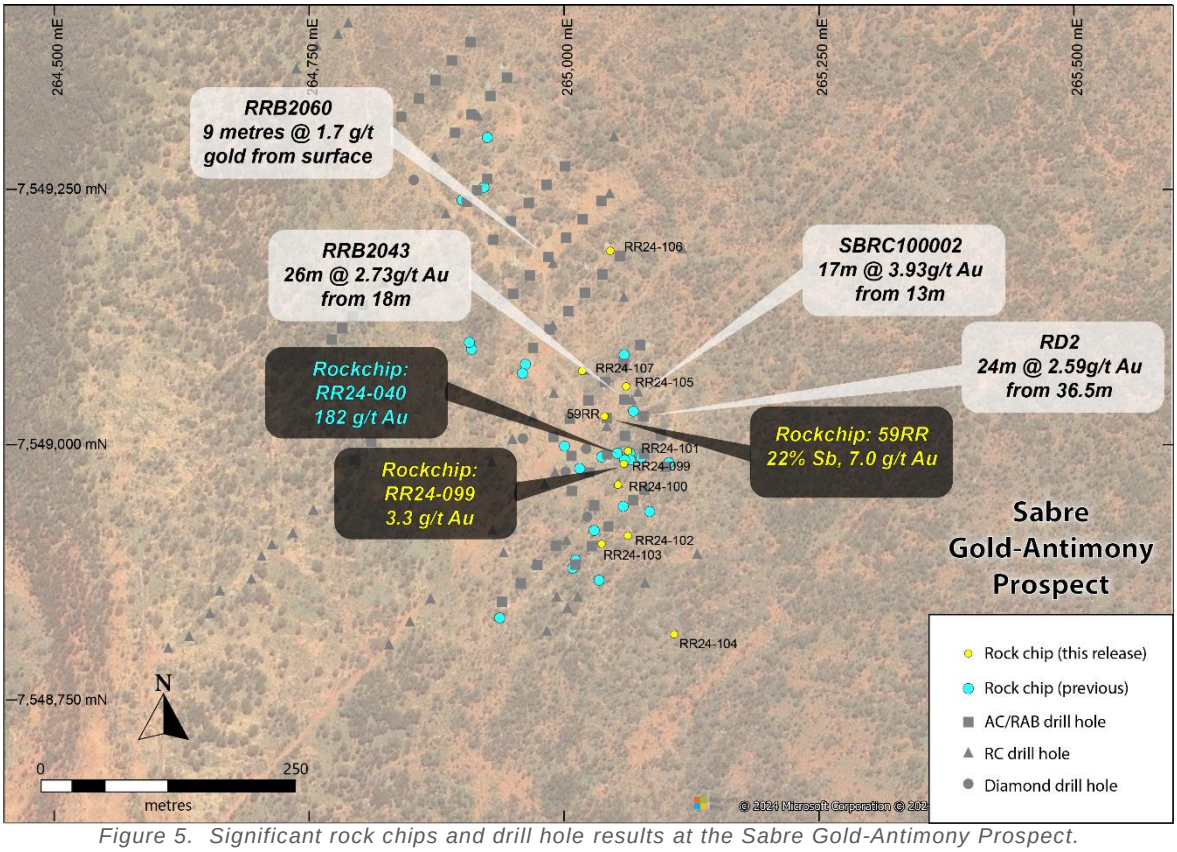

Figure 5. Significant rock chips and drill hole results at the Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect.

Falchion Prospect

Significant results from the initial RAB drilling at Falchion include (Figure 6):

- 5 metres @ 1.9 g/t Au, **0.4% Sb** from 43 metres (RRB2119)
- 12 metres @ 3.9 g/t Au, **4.2% Sb** from 4 metres (RRB2120)
  - including 3 metres @ 11.0 g/t Au, **4.2% Sb** from 4 metres
  - and 3 metres @ 2.4 g/t Au, **6.9% Sb** from 13 metres

[2] ASX:ITM: "17m @ 3.93 g/t Au in Drilling and 20.3% Cu in Rock Chips" on 15 May 2024

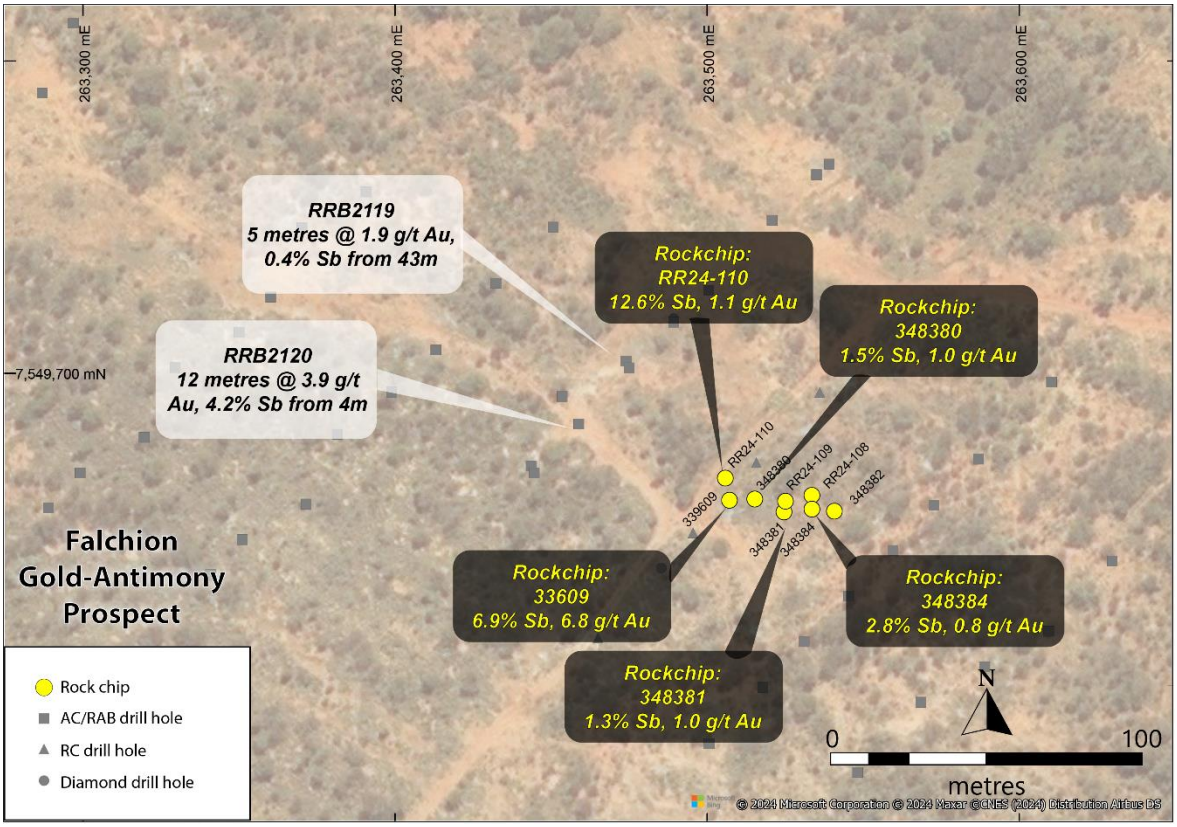

Figure 6. Significant rock chips and drill hole results at the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect.

Future Work

iTech is continuing to undertake field mapping and sampling of gold-antimony and copper-gold prospects across the Reynolds Range Project with a view to understanding the critical controls on mineralisation and effective drill targeting. iTech is currently reviewing historical geophysical data including IP surveys to determine an effective targeting tool for antimony-gold mineralisation.

Planning for drilling the Scimitar copper-gold target is ongoing with applications for drilling approvals well advanced.

Assay results from further rock chip sampling are expected in mid-September and will be reported to the market when available.

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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 copper-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 and tin, tungsten, and polymetallic Cobar style mineralisation in New South Wales.

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.

References

Cowden, A., 2021. Final Report, Reynolds Range, Northern Territory, Exploration Licence 7343, for the period 30 May 1992 to April 2000. Exodus Minerals Ltd 2001.

Price, L., 1996. Annual Report of Exploration Activities for Exploration Licence (EL) 7343 "Reynolds Range" for the Period 30/05/95 to 29/05/96. s.l.: Poseidon Gold.

PRX: ASX Announcement: 18 January 2010. Exploration update for Reynolds Range project area. Stafford gold zone – 20 kilometres long.

PRX: ASX Announcement: 24 May 2010. ABM Resources report first drill results from the Stafford Gold Zone; Sabre Prospect extended with high grade results: 17 metres @ 3.93g/t gold including 2 metres @ 18.5g/t gold.

PRX: ASX Announcement: 24 November 2020: Sampling Confirms High Grade Au, Cu, Ag, Pb Anomalism at Scimitar Target-Diamond Drilling.

PRX: ASX Announcement: 19 April 2021: Drilling Commences at Reynolds Range Gold-Copper Project.

PRX: ASX Announcement: 20 May 2021: RC Drilling Completed at Reynolds Range Gold-Copper Project.

PRX: ASX Announcement: 14 July 2021: Drilling at Reynolds Range Au-Cu Project Extends Gold Mineralisation Trend at Sabre Target.

PRX: ASX Announcement: 31 January 2022: Quarterly report: For the 3 months ended 31 December 2021.

Rohde, J., 2021. Group Annual Report EL23888 "Stafford" & EL28083 "Stafford SE", Reynolds Range Project, GR 251, from the 5 September 2020 to 4 September 2021, Unpublished report by Prodigy Gold NL

Rohde, J., 2022. Group Annual Report EL23888 "Stafford" & EL28083 "Stafford SE", Reynolds Range Project, GR 251, from the 5 September 2021 to 4 September 2022, Unpublished report by Prodigy Gold NL

Ryan, G., 1958. Notes on the Geology and Mineral Resources of the Reynolds Range Area, Northern Territory. Bureau Of Mineral Resources Geology and Geophysics.

Scrimgeour IR, 2013. Chapter 12: Aileron Province: in Ahmad M and Munson TJ (compilers). 'Geology and mineral resources of the Northern Territory'. Northern Territory Geological Survey, Special Publication 5.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	NAT Grid ID	Easting (m) MGA94	Northing (m) MGA94	RL (m)	Azi	Dip	Lease	Prospect	Date Completed
SBRCD100002[3]	RCD	207.6	MGA94_53	265067	7549044	652	220	-60	EL23888	SABRE	1/5/2010
RD2[4]	DD	110.9	MGA94_53	265017	7548997	652	040	-60	EL23888	SABRE	31/3/1995
RRB2043[5]	RAB	61	MGA94_53	265060	7549045	652	270	-60	EL23888	SABRE	10/2/1998
RRB2060[5]	RAB	67	MGA94_53	265002	7549202	650	270	-60	EL23888	SABRE	14/2/1998
RRB2047[5]	RAB	61	MGA94_53	265059	7549079	651	270	-60	EL23888	SABRE	10/2/1998
RRB2048[5]	RAB	55	MGA94_53	265041	7549061	651	270	-60	EL23888	SABRE	11/2/1998
RRB2119[5]	RAB	49	MGA94_53	263475	7549701	650	270	-60	EL23888	FALCHION	28/2/1998
RRB2120[5]	RAB	37	MGA94_53	263548	7549683	650	270	-60	EL23888	FALCHION	28/2/1998

Table 3. Significant drill hole collar table from the Reynolds Range Project

[3] ASX: ABM 13 May 2010.
[4] ASX: PRX 24 November 2020.
[5] ASX: ABM 18 January 2010.

APPENDIX 2: 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.*	Rock chips for copper and gold were taken from outcrop when evidence for mineralisation was observed. Samples with observable malachite or iron rich gossanous textures were selectively sampled. RC drilling undertaken by Prodigy Gold used a Durock multi-purpose drill rig. Drilling started as 5 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation (RC), riffle split, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. RC drilling techniques were used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay. Prodigy Gold used a Silver City Drilling diamond drill rig. For SCDD2001, diamond core was collected from surface to end of hole. This is HQ hole diameter from surface to end of hole. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Rock chip samples taken were visually identified to be representative of the target mineralisation style. RC sampling was collected in one metre intervals and split to 3-4kg samples. 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 Prodigy Gold'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. Diamond hole holes were selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted.
	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 base metal mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget 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. Whole rock and rock chips samples were collected and submitted according to standard practices. A minimum of 50g of sample is collected in a calico bag, described, location reported and submitted for analysis. Typical sample weights are 0.5kg-1kg. Larger samples will tend to be more representative however the geologist applies a bias in selecting samples to predominantly collect material that will inform on the local presence of elements of interest. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising. For multielement and lithium samples, an aliquot of sample is dissolved using a mixed acid digest, MA100 then assayed by ICP-AES (MA101) and ICP-MS (102). Gold analyses are undertaken using a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
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.).*	Prodigy Gold used a Durock multi-purpose truck mounted UDR1200 drill rig for RC drilling. The drill rig used an auxiliary compressor and booster with capacity to drill 400m. Drilling started as 5 ¾ inch diameter RC with face sampling bit, riffle split, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. Diamond drilling was undertaken by Silver City Drilling generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core was oriented using the ACT Mk2 HQ/NQ core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries were recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. 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. Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%.
	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.*	Samples were geologically logged to broadly identify characteristics of the mineralisation style being sought but not at an appropriate level to support a Mineral Resource estimation considering it is early-stage exploration. Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop and pen/paper. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of rock chip samples is qualitative in nature and identified the characteristics of the mineralisation style being sought. All samples were photographed. Logging by Prodigy Gold 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 Prodigy Gold were logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	ABM Resources - All cores were cut in half and sampled in 2m intervals or 1m intervals respectively were it of geological significance. All samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and analysed in ALS Chemex's Perth laboratory for gold and multi element analysis. Prodigy diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half submitted to the NTGS core library as a condition of co-funding. Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Two certified standard acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Prodigy Gold - 1 meter RC samples were split with a two-tier riffle splitter mounted under a metal cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry. ABM Resources - All hole intervals drilled with Reverse Circulation were sampled with 1m composite samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising according to industry standard practices for rock chip samples. Prodigy Gold - All samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge.
	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 the laboratory, regular repeat and laboratory check samples are assayed. ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to monitor laboratory performance.
	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 trailer mounted riffle splitter, which was checked to be level 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.*	ITM used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards and blanks. Prodigy Gold used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards and blanks. For Prodigy Gold rock chip sampling a single multi-element (ME) sample is collected per location/data point. The ME sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ABM Resources rock chip and RC drilling sampling samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Ltd. in Alice Spring for preparation and were then sent to ALS Chemex Perth for multi-element analyses. Fire assaying and the ICP-AES method was used to analyse the samples for gold. Silver and base metals the samples were assayed using a 4-acid ICP-MS / ICP-AES method. Gold assay samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge.
	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.	iTech is relying on laboratory standards and blanks for quality control given the small batch size of the sample submission. Prodigy Gold - A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to monitor laboratory performance.
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 database administrator on receiving of the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling will be completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols. Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security was set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold used an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff was controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays were not adjusted. No transformations or alterations were made to assay data stored in the database. The laboratories primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
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.*	Rock chip sample locations were recorded with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration sampling. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL 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.*	Rock chip samples were taken when surface mineralisation was visually identified. The nature of outcropping mineralisation determined the sampling density and spacing. At Reynolds Range 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. Nominally the spacing between holes at Sabre was 50-100m. Scimitar hole spacing was closer to 50m between holes and around 100m between lines. The hole at Reward was on its own.
	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.	The historically reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was 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.*	At Sabre, the drill azimuths were planned between 130 and 140 degrees to target the historically mineralised trend at orthogonal angles. The azimuth did not change significantly at Sabre throughout the drilling. The sub vertical dipping mineralised trend (at Sabre) meant that drilling was chosen to be as shallow as possible with dips planned at 55 degrees. The holes deviated significantly from the top of the hole, with surveys at the end of hole raising to 33 degrees by the end of hole SCRC2102 at 222m.
	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 site to a secured locked storage facility at the Aileron Roadhouse and then Alice Springs by iTech Minerals personnel, where they were loaded onto a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. iTech Minerals personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. 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. Samples were transported from the rig to a secured locked storage facility at the Aileron Roadhouse by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. 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.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken by iTech Minerals Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold 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.*	Scimitar, Sabre and Reward form part of the Reynolds Range Project and are contained within EL23888. Troutbeck is located within EL23655. Samples were also taken from EL 28083. All tenements are in the Northern Territory. EL23888 and EL23888 are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, EL23655 is held 80% by Prodigy Gold NL and 20% by Select Resources Pty Ltd. All tenements are currently being acquired by iTech Minerals Ltd under two SPAs as detailed in the text at the end of this release. The tenements are subject to the 'Reynolds Range Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)' between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC).
	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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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 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.*	All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. This data is provided for context to illustrate where anomalous grades have previously been intersected to guide exploration targeting. This data, with further review, may be found to be unsuitable for use in resource reporting. All new drill holes completed and assayed by Prodigy Gold with material results (0.2g/t Au) are referenced in previously reported ASX releases. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous ABM/Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	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.*	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. 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. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented on diagrams. This is typically using a 0.1g/t gold cut-off, minimum intercept of 1 metre and maximum 2 metres total of internal waste unless strong geological continuity is demonstrated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
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. A sample location plan is provided.
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 ITM sampling are reported where sample is above 0.5g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn or were considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance. All material assays received from Prodigy Gold's drilling are reported where sample is above 0.5g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn 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 is required to generate drill targets. This may include further rock chip and/or soil sampling and mapping, geophysical surveys and heritage clearances.