ASX: ITM

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COPPER-GOLD-SILVER PROSPECTIVITY EXTENDED AT REYNOLDS RANGE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing field work at the Reynolds Range Project has defined a new 26km long horizon within the Lander Rock Formation that has high potential for polymetallic copper-gold-silver-lead mineralisation
- The prospective horizon sits above a regionally extensive magnetic complex, that includes abundant conformable mafic rocks and is coincident with significant copper-gold-silver-lead mineralisation in rock chips at the Scimitar and Reward Prospects
- The polymetallic nature of mineralisation and geological context suggests a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style of mineralisation
- Regionally significant electromagnetic anomalies at both the Scimitar and Reward Prospect align with the mineralised horizon and have the potential to be caused by massive sulphides associated with VMS mineralisation
- Latest significant results at the Reward Copper-Gold Prospect include:
    - **RR24-115 – 19.5% Cu, 3.15g/t Au and 2,090.0g/t Ag**
    - **RR24-116 – 19.6% Cu and 12.2g/t Au and 785.0g/t Ag**
    - **RR24-114 – 13.8% Cu and 19.4g/t Ag**

"Ongoing fieldwork, including mapping and sampling is allowing iTech to develop a model for regional polymetallic copper-gold-silver mineralisation across the Reynolds Range Project. The coincidence of an extensive magnetic complex, high-grade mineralisation in rock chips and regionally significant electromagnetic anomalies suggest a compelling exploration target for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralisation across a strike length of over 26km. iTech plans to drill test the most compelling target at Scimitar in coming months."

Managing Director - Mike Schwarz

Reynolds Range Project Background

The Reynolds Range project consists of three Exploration Licenses, EL23655, EL23888 and EL28083. The project covers a total of 375km^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.

Ongoing Field Work

Over the past few months, iTech geologists have been undertaking a field-based review of the various mineralisation styles across the Reynolds Range tenement package. The aim has been to get a better understanding of the key pathfinder elements and exploration methods that are most effective at identifying economic mineralisation. Historical exploration was largely focus on gold mineralisation where assays of drill holes and rock chip samples were often limited to a few elements. By revisiting historical workings and prospects, iTech has been able to obtain a full suite of assays from the various mineralisation styles, allowing the identification of previously unknown associations of pathfinder elements and gained an understanding of where high-grade of mineralisation occurs within particular geological environments.

During this review, iTech geologists revisited the Reward and Scimitar Prospects on-ground and mapped areas of previously unknown alteration and mineralisation, along several kilometres of strike, in between the prospects. Field work determined that high grade polymetallic mineralisation often occurs both within, and up to 300m stratigraphically above, a complex zone of high magnetic susceptibility (magnetic complex) (Figure 1). This magnetic zone appears to be associated with a high density of mafic rocks interlayered within the Lander Rock Formation metasedimentary schist. The conformable mafic rocks have been interpreted as basaltic lavas and provide a convenient volcanic heat source for VMS mineralisation.

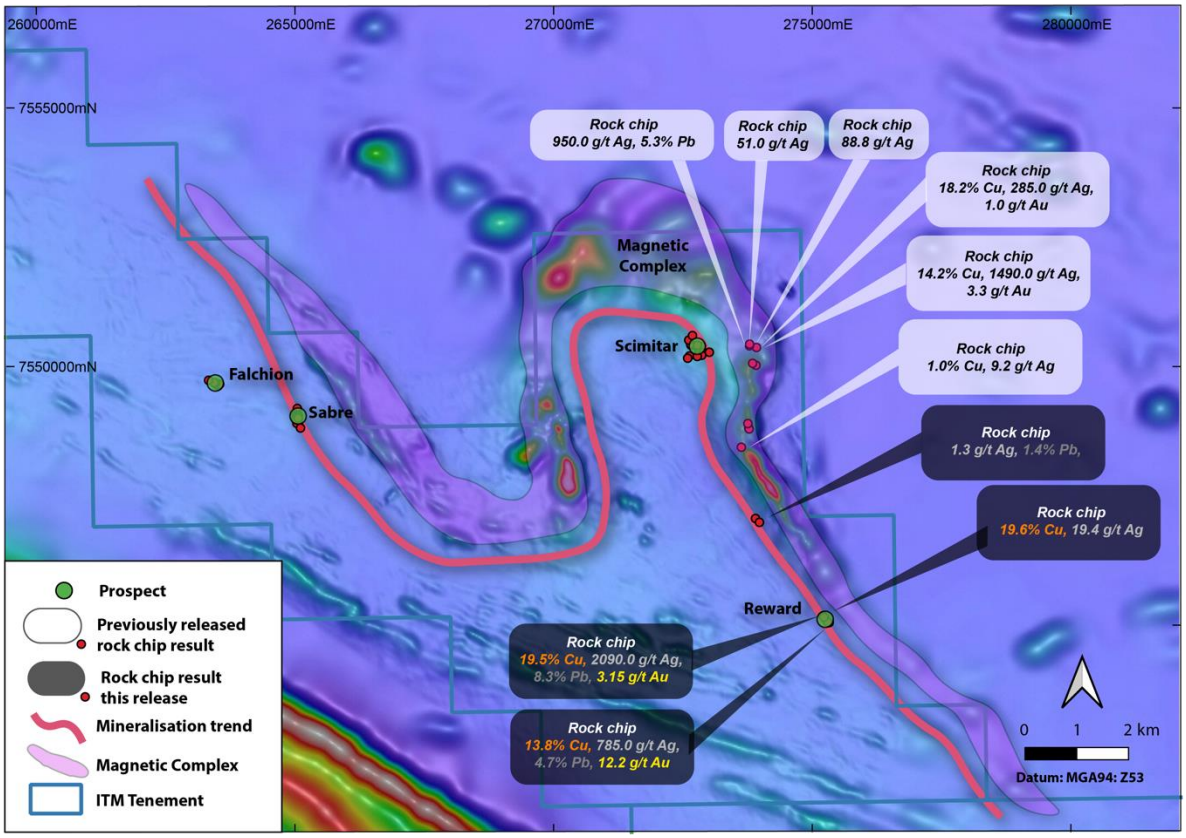

Figure 1. Newly identified horizon with polymetallic VMS potential across the Reward, Scimitar and Sabre Prospects with location of recent rock chip samples on a total magnetic intensity image.

VMS Mineralisation Exploration Model

In 2012-2013, ABM Resources flew a regional airborne Tempest EM (TEM) survey over the area. Results from the survey show a high amplitude, >1.5km long, conductive, mid to late time anomaly (Figure 2) at the Scimitar Prospect. The anomaly is high amplitude and suggests a relatively shallow (<300m) massive sulphide body. Several smaller anomalies are scattered around the Reward Prospect (Figure 2).

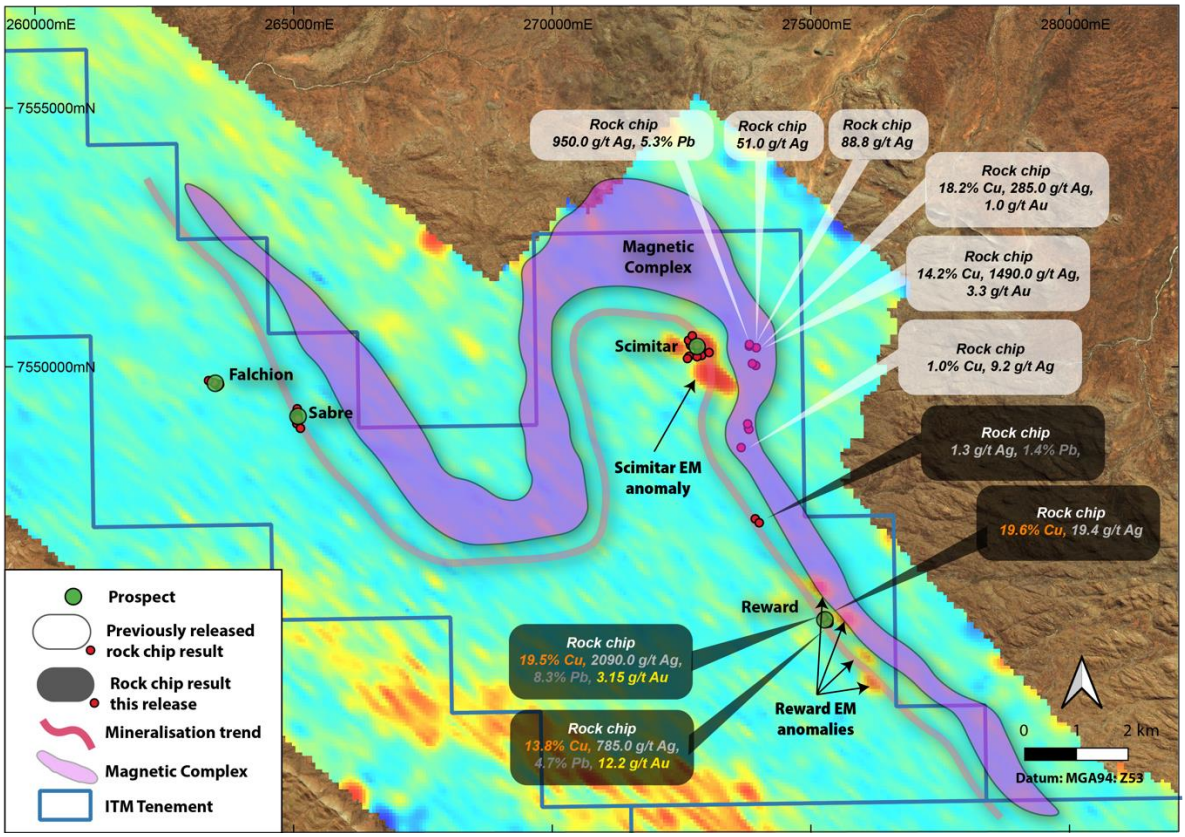

Figure 2. Newly identified horizon with polymetallic VMS potential across the Reward, Scimitar and Sabre Prospects with location of recent rock chip samples on a Tempest Electromagnetic (EMZ, Channel 11) image.

In 2020, Prodigy Gold NL undertook a moving loop EM survey over the Scimitar anomaly which produced an anomaly of similar scale and geometry to the TEM anomaly. Modelling by Resource Potentials identified at least 16 conductor plates over 1.5km. The biggest and most prominent plate has a conductance of 2,400 Siemens and is 480m x 400m (Figure 3). The conductivity and size of the modelled plates in consistent with massive sulphide mineralisation.

Strong surface base and precious metal anomalism (observed in soils, rock chips and shallow drilling) is broadly coincident with the EM plates, providing further evidence that the conductive plates are the source material for surface metal anomalism (Figure 1,2). Oxidized mineralisation observed at surface has potential to be secondary (and proximal) to a significant primary source.

Given all these lines of evidence, iTech believes the EM targets present a valid massive sulphide target and are potentially related to a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style of mineralisation. A VMS schematic cross-section diagram highlights bulging sediment piles above a volcanogenic pipe with conductive massive sulphides in between (Figure 4). The VMS schematic fits the observed geology at Scimitar, with folded magnetic units to the east of the conductive plates (Figure 4).

This style of polymetallic mineralisation has similarities to the 'Home of Bullion' VMS Deposit, 100km north at Barrow Creek, currently being explored by Eastern Metals Ltd (ASX: EMS). EMS recently released an updated Mineral Resource Estimate in March 2023 of 3.1 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.7% copper, 2.0% zinc, 35 grams per tonne silver, 1.1% lead, 0.17 parts per million gold and 0.02% cobalt (https://easternmetals.com.au/projects/arunta/) (Table 1).

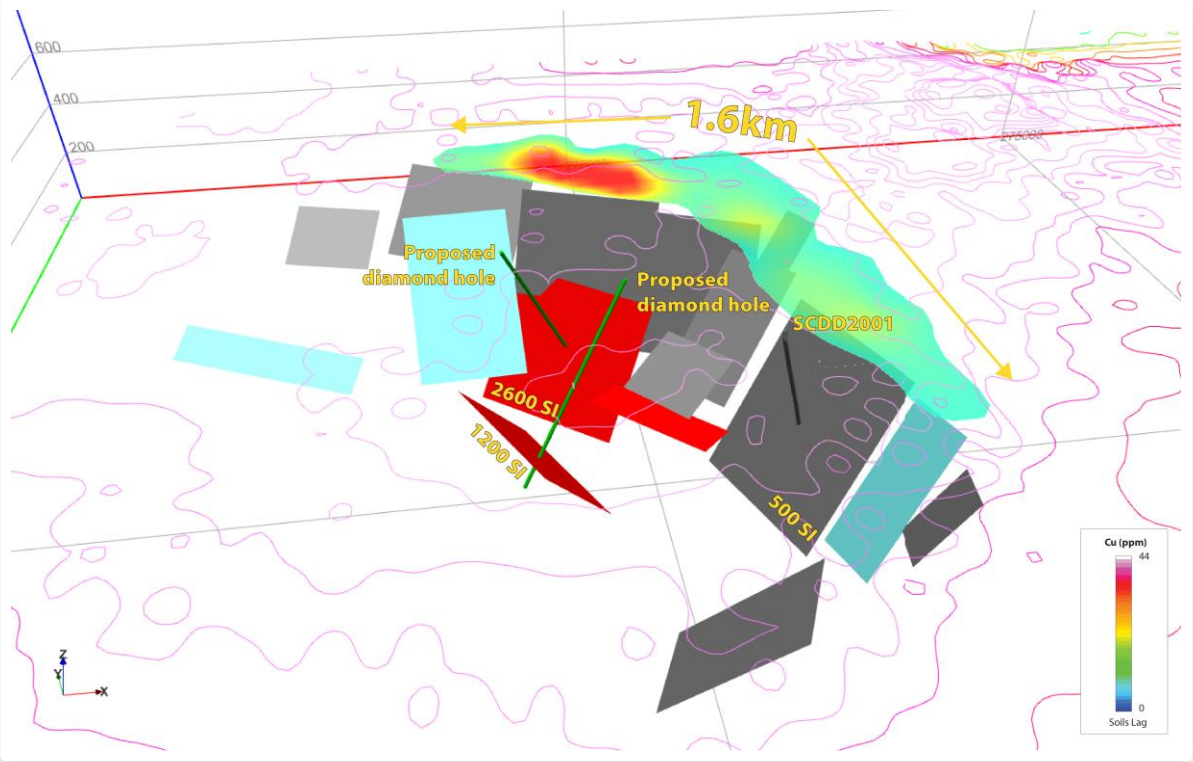

Figure 3. 3D view of Scimitar EM conductor plate models, historical and proposed drill holes, copper in lag soils EM conductivity image.

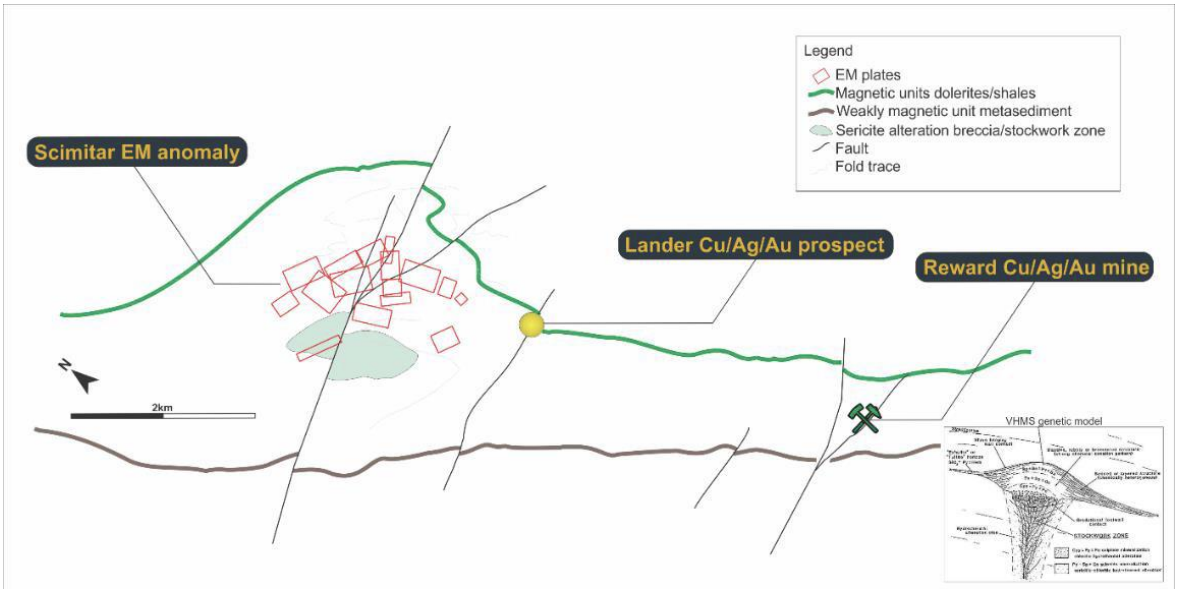

Figure 4a. EM plates at Scimitar with reference to magnetic units and interpreted structures (PRX-NTGS Scimitar Collaboration Drilling Program, 2021).

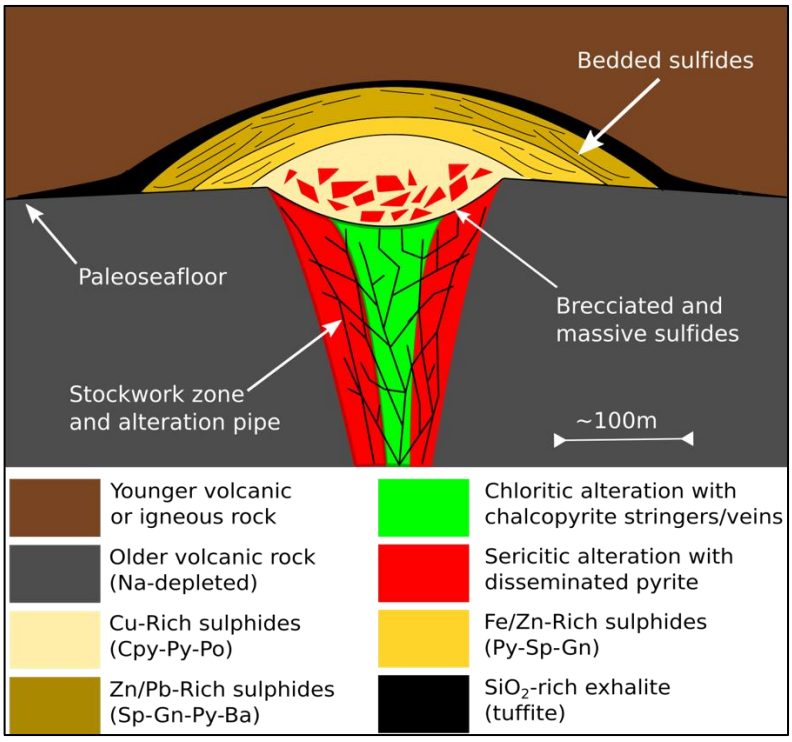

Figure 4b. Conceptual VMS mineralisation model for Scimitar (PRX-NTGS Scimitar Collaboration Drilling Program, 2021).

Reward Copper-Gold Silver Prospect

The Reward Prospect (Figure 1) is considered prospective for copper, gold and silver mineralisation and hosts some shallow copper oxide workings from the 1950's with abundant malachite, azurite and chalcocite. Mineralisation is associated with a brecciated shear zone and sulphidic sediments.

Three rock chip samples were taken from the old workings and costeans to determine the copper, gold and silver content of variations on the style of mineralisation mined. In particular, two samples were taken from mineralisation identified with historical costeans, approximately 100m to the south of previously sampled historical mine workings. These samples show significant enrichment in silver and gold (up to 2,090g/t Ag, 12.2 g/t Au), compared to samples taken to the north, suggesting a zonation of mineralisation and greater precious metal potential to the south-east (Figure 5).

Significant results include:

- **RR24-115 – 19.5% Cu, 3.15g/t Au and 2090.0g/t Ag**
- **RR24-116 – 19.6% Cu and 12.2g/t Au and 785.0g/t Ag**
- **RR24-114 – 13.8% Cu and 19.4g/t Ag**

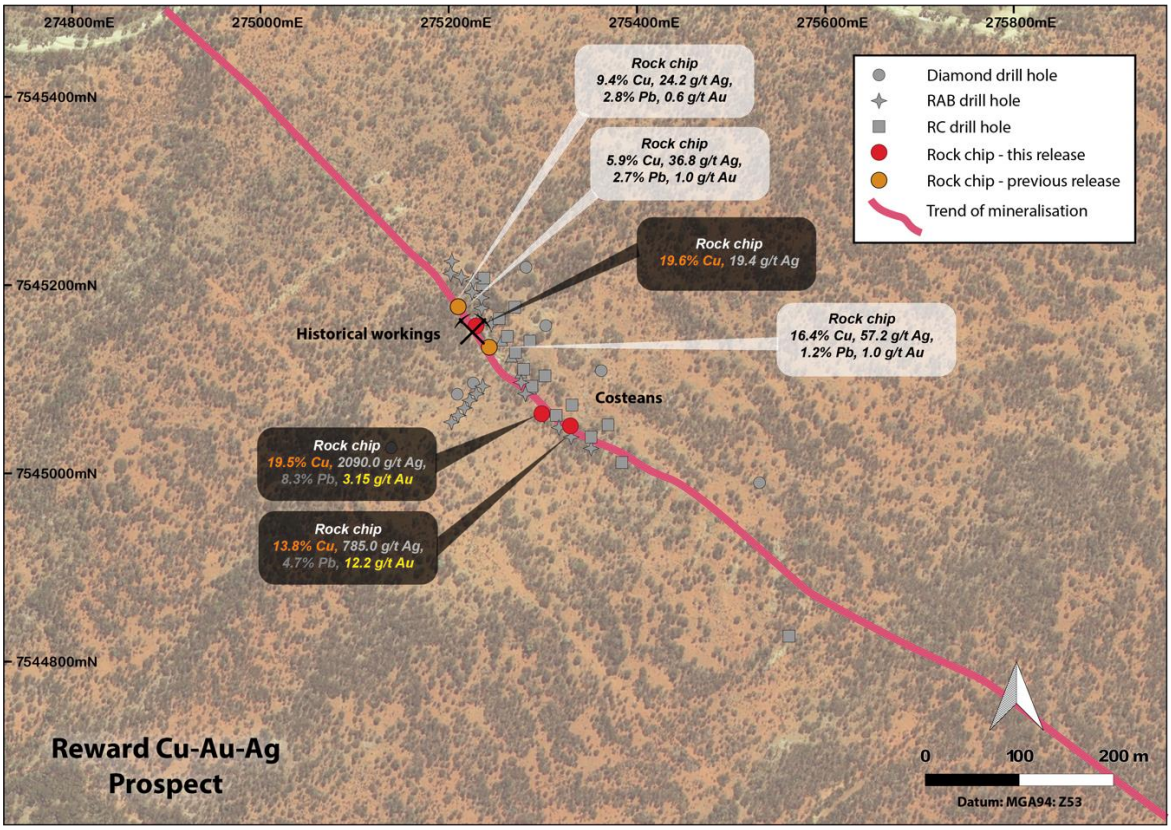

Figure 5. Detailed view of the Reward Copper-Gold-Silver Prospected with recent and historical rock chips and location of historical drill holes.

Figure 6. Rock chips taken for copper mineralisation at the Reward Cu-Au-Ag Prospect. RR24-116 assayed 19.5% Cu, 3.2g/t Au and 2,090.0g/t Ag, RR24-115 assayed 19.6% Cu, 12.2g/t Au and 781.0g/t Ag and sample RR24-114 assayed 13.8% Cu and 19.4g/t Ag.

Future Work

The ongoing mapping and sampling, both following up high grade copper and gold rock chips from the first field trip and exploring unvisited prospect at the Reynolds Range Project, has provided iTech Minerals with significant encouragement to advance exploration for copper and gold at the project. In particular, the Scimitar Copper-Gold Prospect presents a drill ready target with a substantial electromagnetic target, coincident multielement soil anomaly and overlying rock chips, which remains untested by drilling. Access to drill sites have been established by previous explorers and remains open with excellent logistics for a near term drill campaign. iTech geologists are currently in the field organising logistics for a two-hole diamond drilling program at Scimitar, targeting the main conductivity anomaly. Drilling approvals are currently being finalised with a view to commencing drilling before the end of the year.

iTech is continuing a program of field mapping and sampling as it continues to assess existing and new prospects across the Reynolds Range tenement package. The Company has completed two more mapping and sampling programs aimed at defining new prospects and areas of gold and copper-gold mineralisation across the tenement package. Results will be released to market as they become 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.

Class	Tonnage	Density	Cu	Zn	Ag	Pb	Au	Co
	(kt)		(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(%)	(g/t)	(%)
Indicated	480	3.6	2.7	3.4	53	1.5	0.30	0.03
Inferred	2580	3.8	1.5	1.8	32	1.0	0.10	0.02
Total	**3100**	**3.7**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**35**	**1.1**	**0.17**	**0.02**

Table 1. Mineral Resource classification table for Eastern Metals (ASX: EMS) Home of Bullion deposit.

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. 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 announcement.

ITM ASX Announcements

15 May 2024 "17m @ 3.93 g/t Au in Drilling and 20.3% Cu in Rock Chips"

5 July 2024 "182 g/t Au in Rock Chips from Reynolds Range"

23 July 2024 "18.2 Cu and 1,490 g/t Ag Rock Chips at Reynolds Range"

5 August 2024 "Drill Targets Defined at Scimitar Copper-gold Target"

3 September 2024 "Up to 22% Antimony at Reynolds Range Prospects"

6 September 2024 "High Grade Copper and Gold at Reynolds Range Project"

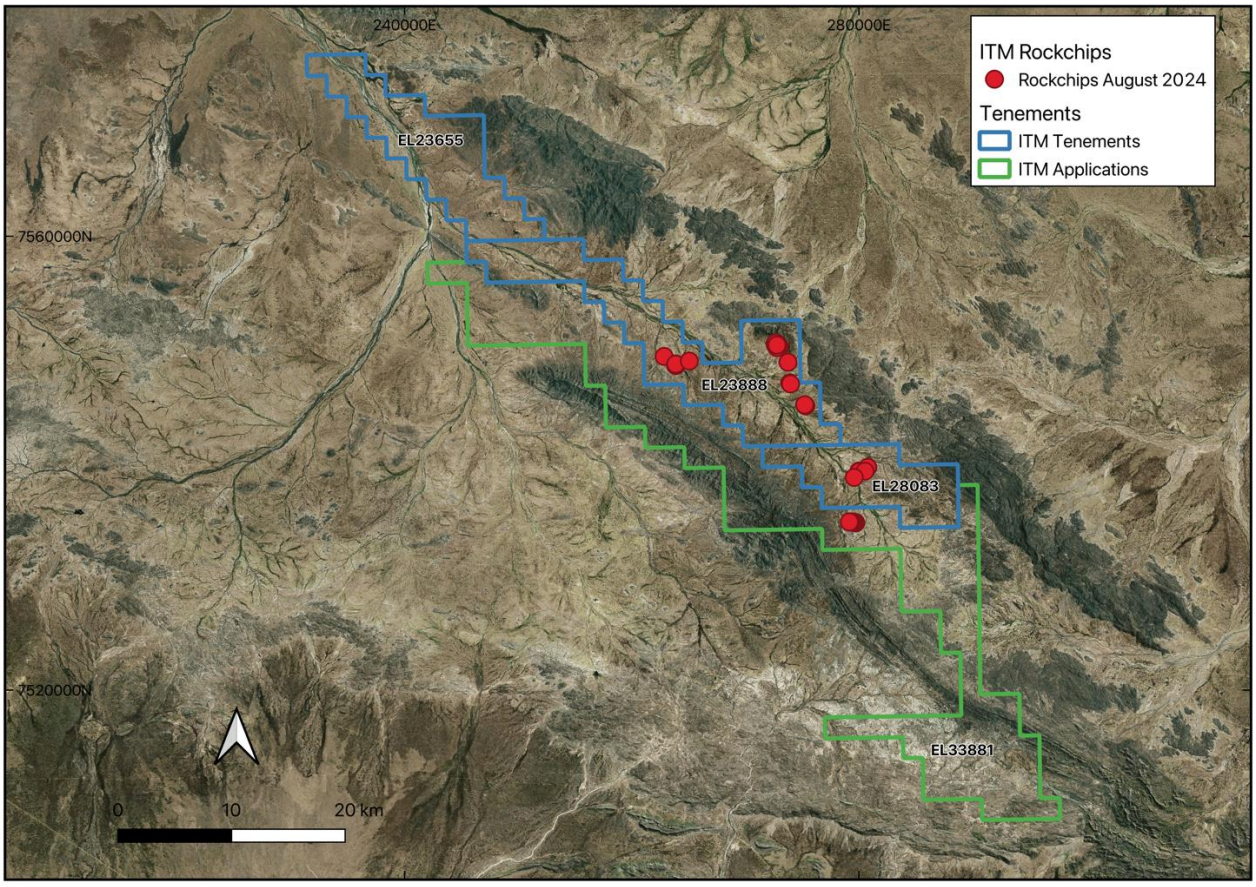

Figure 7. Location diagram of all rock chip samples taken during the August 2024 sampling and mapping campaign.

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Sample Type	Prospect	Description
RR24-111	273758	7548900	709	Cu-Ag-Au	Lander	Gossanous quartz vein in micaceous schist amongst old drill pads. Qtz-iron oxides-malachite at 5%
RR24-112	273905	7547064	700	Cu-Ag-Au	Katana	Gossanous iron rich quartz vein in micaceous to psammitic schist. Fe 50%. Vein is ~1m wide an partially cross cutting regional schistosity.
RR24-113	273982	7546989	696	Cu-Ag-Au	Katana	Gossanous iron rich quartz vein in micaceous pelitic schist. Fe ~ 20%
RR24-114	275329	7545050	698	Cu-Ag-Au	Reward	Malachite and ?galena bearing qtz in schist in costean offset from Reward trend. 20% malachite, 10% galena.
RR24-115	275298	7545063	699	Cu-Ag-Au	Reward	Malachite bearing brecciated schist. 30% malachite.
RR24-116	275228	7545156	699	Cu-Ag-Au	Reward	40% malachite copper ore from workings
RR24-117	279704	7534741	739	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Multi-generational quartz vein in shear zone in granite. Sample of altered and sheared granite with laminated qtz veins
RR24-118	279715	7534752	742	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Centre of qtz vein. Multiphase Cross cutting vein in silicified matrix. Vein is ~20m wide.
RR24-119	279708	7534772	742	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Qtz vein breccia
RR24-120	279692	7534778	741	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Iron rich vein in qtz vein. Very thin iron rich staining in coarse drusy white quartz
RR24-121	279682	7534779	738	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Red Brown fine grained iron rich siliceous breccia
RR24-122	279624	7534770	748	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Network qtz vein texture in centre of qtz ridge
RR24-123	279547	7534789	734	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Iron rich qtz vein
RR24-124	279502	7534800	731	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	White laminated qtz vein
RR24-125	279404	7534813	730	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Network qtz vein texture in silicified matrix
RR24-126	279318	7534823	729	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Light brown brecciated qtz vein texture
RR24-127	279221	7534823	732	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Stockwork qtz vein texture
RR24-128	279155	7534825	733	Epithermal gold	Quartz Ridge	Stockwork vein qtz texture
RR24-129	280058	7539289	714	Cu-Ag-Au	Unknown	Gossanous qtz vein in micaceous schist and interlayer dolerite. Fe ~20%
RR24-130	280005	7539318	712	Cu-Ag-Au	Unknown	Gossanous qtz vein in interlayer micaceous schist and dolerite
RR24-131	280034	7539266	714	Cu-Ag-Au	Unknown	Grey clear quartz with 10% iron oxides
RR24-132	280780	7539640	725	Cu-Ag-Au	Unknown	Gossanous qtz vein amongst abundant qtz float in schist and dolerite
RR24-133	280540	7539294	723	Cu-Ag-Au	Unknown	Gossanous qtz vein in schist, 5% iron oxides, vein 1m wide.
RR24-134	279589	7538748	710	Cu-Ag-Au	Unknown	Gossanous 50% vein in quartz vein or pegmatite
RR24-135	262842	7549415	691	Cu-Ag-Au	Unknown	Weakly gossanous 5% quartz vein in micaceous schist. Qtz vein runs alongside of hill for 40-50m.
RR24-136	272757	7550395	713	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous vein schist. Thin, 30cm wide. 40% iron oxides. Alters schist on margins to much wider zone ~1m+
RR24-137	272778	7550395	715	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous vein in schist. 30% iron oxides. Veining widely distributed through schist in this area.
RR24-138	272794	7550403	716	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Thin gossanous vein material distributed through micaceous schist. 25% iron oxides.
RR24-139	272861	7550394	715	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous schist. Narrow altered zones of schist scattered through outcrop.
RR24-140	272804	7550317	714	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous vein in schist scattered through outcrop, 50% iron oxides.
RR24-141	272825	7550281	711	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous vein in schist. Iron oxides ~40%.
RR24-142	272881	7550263	712	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Siliceous gossanous qtz vein in schist. 40% iron oxides.
RR24-143	273012	7550278	713	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous schist. Highly altered.
RR24-144	272866	7550221	711	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous vein in altered schist. 40% iron oxides.
RR24-145	272780	7550197	710	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Orange altered schist with high As and Au on pXRF
RR24-146	272657	7550414	713	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous schist and vein 50% iron oxides.
RR24-147	272650	7550438	713	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous qtz vein in schist. ~10% iron oxides.
RR24-148	272615	7550513	716	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Gossanous vein in schist. 50% qtz 50% iron oxides.
RR24-149	272686	7550601	716	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Iron rich altered schist. 40% iron oxides.
RR24-150	272782	7550415	713	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar	Iron rich gossanous veining in bleached and altered schist.
RR24-151	263877	7548605	688	Epithermal gold	Sabre south	Weakly gossanous qtz veining in micaceous schist. 30cm wide running parallel to regional foliation.
RR24-152	263854	7548622	688	Epithermal gold	Sabre south	Weakly gossanous thin qtz vein in micaceous schist
RR24-153	263854	7548675	683	Epithermal gold	Sabre south	Weakly gossanous thin qtz vein in micaceous schist
RR24-154	263869	7548714	683	Epithermal gold	Sabre south	Weakly gossanous qtz vein in schist
RR24-155	263872	7548743	681	Epithermal gold	Sabre south	Gossanous qtz vein in micaceous schist. Iron oxides ~ 40%
RR24-156	265065	7549006	643	Epithermal gold	Sabre	Altered schist with manganese staining. High As and Sb on pXRF

Table 2. Rock chip sample locations from the Reynolds Range Project (all coordinates are in MGA94 Z53)

Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Al (%)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm	Bi (ppm)	Ca (%)	Cd (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	In (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	P (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Pb (%)	S (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Th (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
RR24-111	0.03	3.2	0.65	17	162	535	0.48	<0.5	9	7750	0.8	1.9	2.6	108	2	14	2400	9		250	1.2	11.1	0.8	5	10
RR24-112	0.03	1.6	1.66	9230	114	6.1	0.05	47.5	11	3160	0.3	30.1	12.4	98	1	46	700	13600	1.4	5250	48.6	73.1	10.6	<0.5	6860
RR24-113	0.02	1.4	0.17	686	28	9.4	0.02	<0.5	6	488		6.6	0.6	240	1.5	14	150	94		200	2.7	4.9	0.6	<0.5	42
RR24-114	12.2	785	3.88	4200	1060	596	0.1	12.5	33	138000	13.8	5.3	9.35	2270	3	16	300	47400	4.7	1300	435	580	12.4	6	2400
RR24-115	3.15	2090	1.27	35700	58	307	0.35	87	30	195000	19.5	8.3	26.6	162	20	14	500	82800	8.3	1800	286	360	4.5	8	1810
RR24-116	0.18	19.4	0.29	1190	68	4.9	<0.01	4	5	196000	19.6	4.4	4.2	56	2.5	12	200	852	0.1	300	12.5	62.9	1.9	1.5	454
RR24-117	0.02	2.4	0.87	65	80	1.5	0.01	<0.5	<1	1030	0.1	1.5	0.05	84	0.5	4	100	162		100	1.6	3.1	1.6	0.5	14
RR24-118	0.05	23	0.81	498	34	3.9	0.02	1	1	3000	0.3	1.5	0.35	128	1	4	250	1320	0.1	150	4	5.7	1.7	0.5	40
RR24-119	<0.01	0.4	1.5	29	120	0.2	0.06	<0.5	<1	1610	0.2	1.7	<0.05	92	1	4	550	32		200	0.8	2.1	2.3	1.5	10
RR24-120	<0.01	0.2	0.48	9	14	0.2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	50		1.5	<0.05	112	1	4	50	12		50	0.4	1.2	0.8	<0.5	6
RR24-121	<0.01	0.2	1.47	11	16	0.1	0.01	<0.5	<1	48		2.7	<0.05	70	1.5	6	350	16		150	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	10
RR24-122	<0.01	<0.2	3.29	5	90	0.2	0.11	<0.5	1	60		0.5	<0.05	92	<0.5	<2	450	16		350	0.4	2.4	8.1	0.5	14
RR24-123	<0.01	0.4	0.83	7	14	0.2	0.01	<0.5	<1	44		2.0	<0.05	76	1	4	300	10		100	0.4	1.3	0.6	<0.5	6
RR24-124	<0.01	<0.2	0.52	4	12	0.8	<0.01	<0.5	<1	28		0.8	<0.05	72	<0.5	<2	<50	9		50	0.5	0.5	0.6	<0.5	4
RR24-125	<0.01	0.4	2.15	8	56	0.1	0.03	<0.5	<1	76		0.7	<0.05	40	0.5	<2	200	19		150	0.4	2.6	4.3	3	6
RR24-126	<0.01	<0.2	1.48	3	52	0.3	0.04	<0.5	<1	28		1.2	<0.05	92	1	4	150	7		150	0.4	2.8	4.7	6	6
RR24-127	<0.01	<0.2	2.11	2	70	<0.1	0.01	<0.5	<1	22		1.0	<0.05	86	0.5	<2	150	7		100	0.4	3.6	5.8	1.5	6
RR24-128	<0.01	<0.2	0.88	2	28	0.9	0.02	<0.5	<1	44		1.6	<0.05	132	1	<2	100	14		150	0.4	1.8	2.7	1.5	4
RR24-129	<0.01	0.4	0.3	1180	62	2.8	0.04	<0.5	13	338		6.5	<0.05	186	1	24	200	8		600	9.7	0.6	0.7	421	8
RR24-130	<0.01	<0.2	0.1	96	16	0.3	0.01	<0.5	10	74		2.0	<0.05	130	0.5	58	<50	3		100	1.3	0.2	0.3	98	4
RR24-131	<0.01	<0.2	0.07	14	30	3.6	<0.01	<0.5	1	72		1.7	<0.05	208	0.5	4	<50	5		100	0.5	0.2	0.2	13.5	6
RR24-132	<0.01	0.4	0.09	52	146	0.4	0.01	<0.5	22	136		3.6	0.1	952	1.5	54	<50	13		100	2.5	0.5	0.6	6	6
RR24-133	0.01	0.4	0.14	88	70	2.5	0.02	<0.5	21	398		8.1	0.1	166	4	172	200	22		200	15.4	0.4	0.6	2	20
RR24-134	<0.01	0.6	1.27	4240	460	9.9	0.14	1	27	1830	0.2	31.5	0.1	218	5	212	1250	200		3200	14.1	5.5	7.7	11	90
RR24-135	0.65	0.6	0.07	86	12	84.3	0.03	<0.5	3	66		2.6	<0.05	212	1.5	8	100	9		250	7.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	6
RR24-136	0.01	4.6	4.08	125	246	52.2	0.03	1.5	16	544		21.5	2.2	230	2	52	550	2450	0.2	1050	7.4	22.8	15.1	3.5	3750
RR24-137	<0.01	0.8	5.28	103	320	7	0.06	1.5	16	188		24.4	0.35	342	6.5	60	1000	1140	0.1	650	4.2	5.2	22.1	3	1270
RR24-138	0.01	0.4	6.88	171	466	1.5	0.04	2.5	7	74		27.6	0.35	232	1	36	1600	954	0.1	550	4.5	4.3	24.9	3	2590
RR24-139	<0.01	0.4	5.18	79	220	3	0.07	<0.5	6	74		25.1	5.75	80	1.5	10	1400	1950	0.2	1450	6	3.2	9.6	6	506
RR24-140	0.02	0.8	2.6	13	178	29.7	0.07	<0.5	57	178		39.9	0.1	140	2	230	900	171		1400	1.3	7.6	17	2	388
RR24-141	<0.01	2.2	1.12	126	144	72.7	0.04	2	54	254		25.6	0.65	878	2	96	250	3250	0.3	950	3.8	5.5	3.5	1	872
RR24-142	0.02	0.4	1.04	1060	50	40.6	0.04	<0.5	46	890		26.6	0.15	250	3	106	750	246		500	6.2	0.9	3.8	4.5	480
RR24-143	0.01	0.4	4.24	41	182	0.7	0.05	<0.5	8	88		15.8	0.25	174	1.5	24	750	989	0.1	600	2.8	3.7	9.3	3.5	1300

Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Al (%)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm	Bi (ppm)	Ca (%)	Cd (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	In (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	P (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Pb (%)	S (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Th (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
RR24-144	0.03	0.4	1.86	40	114	14.3	0.04	<0.5	33	362		31.0	0.1	190	1.5	170	800	139		650	1.2	7.3	7.1	2	292
RR24-145	0.02	1	2.18	9200	338	201	0.26	<0.5	12	188		2.7	0.15	324	1.5	10	500	301		400	132	4	6.5	2.5	32
RR24-146	0.01	0.8	4.29	460	256	9.3	0.06	1	18	174		28.6	1.8	222	4	70	1150	3660	0.4	1050	12.9	4.5	21.9	5	1170
RR24-147	0.02	13	1.37	460	64	1.4	0.01	<0.5	4	66		8.8	2.45	144	1.5	12	300	3710	0.4	950	18.5	4.2	3.6	1.5	312
RR24-148	0.02	0.4	3.27	1350	162	68.4	0.05	<0.5	88	686		34.9	0.5	540	3	68	850	298		400	4.8	3.6	13.8	25	76
RR24-149	<0.01	0.6	4.83	61	224	5.1	0.18	<0.5	5	88		18.0	0.15	718	2	10	2300	5540	0.6	7200	5.3	2	10.1	4	246
RR24-150	0.01	0.8	8.23	16	618	0.4	0.04	1	6	64		19.6	0.15	112	0.5	70	1200	821	0.1	500	3.6	5.1	31.6	4	3080
RR24-151	0.01	<0.2	2.52	468	246	7.2	0.04	<0.5	16	104		4.1	<0.05	50	1	14	500	37		300	7	1.1	7.8	1	90
RR24-152	0.01	<0.2	3.69	14	72	0.7	0.02	<0.5	12	74		7.3	<0.05	352	0.5	32	150	119		200	3.7	0.6	2	1	104
RR24-153	0.01	<0.2	2.23	8	92	2.3	0.03	<0.5	10	238		6.2	<0.05	302	2	22	150	28		100	2.3	0.4	1.9	<0.5	82
RR24-154	0.07	<0.2	0.72	275	68	0.5	0.02	<0.5	2	18		2.8	<0.05	184	1	6	250	125		250	13.6	0.5	3.6	<0.5	16
RR24-155	1.86	0.4	2.28	2590	140	2.9	0.05	<0.5	2	26		7.9	0.05	130	1	8	800	1980	0.2	550	159	0.5	19.1	<0.5	74
RR24-156	0.08	<0.2	3.18	203	340	0.8	0.04	<0.5	5	24		1.8	<0.05	486	0.5	8	250	211		1050	30.6	1.6	10.4	1	16

Table 3. Rock chip results from the Reynolds Range Project.

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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Samples taken were visually identified to be representative of the target mineralisation style.
	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.).*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	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.	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
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.
	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No additional quality control procedures were applied.
	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 taken were visually identified to be representative of the target mineralisation style.
	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.*	For gold analysis, 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.
	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.	The details of the EM surveys referenced in historical documents are: TEMPEST System Specifications Specifications of the TEMPEST Airborne EM System are: • Base frequency - 25 Hz • Transmitter turns - 1 • Waveform - Square • Peak current - 280 A • Sample rate - 75 kHz on X and Z • System bandwidth - 25 Hz to 37.5 kHz • Flying height - 100 m (subject to safety considerations) • EM sensor - Towed bird with 3 component dB/dt coils MLEM System Specifications • Transmitter System: EMTX-200 with DC10LV-2 Generator • Current: >100A • Loop size: 200m x 200m • Receiver System: EMIT SmartEM24 with EMIT Smart 3-component • Fluxgate.
	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using 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.*	Rock chip sample locations were recorded with the inbuilt GPS on a ruggedised Samsung S9+ tablet, providing accuracy of ± 5m. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration sampling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Rock chip sample locations were recorded with the inbuilt GPS on a ruggedised Samsung S9+ tablet, providing accuracy of ± 1m. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration sampling.
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.
	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.*	The orientation of sampling in relation to structures and mineralisation is unknown.
	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 drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	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. Samples were also taken from EL 28083, EL23655 and EL33881. All tenements are in the Northern Territory. EL23888, EL28083 and EL23655 are wholly owned by iTech Minerals and are currently in the process of being transferred from Prodigy Gold NL and Select resource Pty Ltd. EL33881 is currently under application by iTech Minerals Ltd. EL 23888 and EL23655 are subject to the 'Reynolds Range Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)' between iTech Minerals Ltd and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. This was confirmed in a subsequent ground based MLEM survey. A diamond hole was completed in Q4 2020. A DHEM survey was also 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.*	No data aggregation methods 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.	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (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.
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.