IONIC COMPONENT CONFIRMED AT EYRE PENINSULA KAOLIN-REE PROJECT

- **iTech undertook diagnostic metallurgy on 11+ year old samples from the Eyre Peninsula Kaolin-REE project to identify whether the mineralisation had a REE ionic adsorption clay component**
- **The samples showed encouraging levels of ionically adsorbed rare earth elements and confirms that there is an ionic component to the REE mineralisation**
- **This is despite the fact that the samples were:**
  - **of limited volume**
  - **composited across thick intervals of the weathering profile**
  - **exposed to the atmosphere for a considerable period**
- **Results give iTech the confidence to pursue a more detailed program of metallurgical test work**
- **Samples from the 165 holes drilled at the Ethiopia, Burtons and Bartel Prospects will provide ideal samples for further test work**

The aim of the initial phase of diagnostic test work was to determine if the process of ionic adsorption of REEs onto clays was a geological process present at the Company's Eyre Peninsula Projects. The test work confirms that both the Ethiopia and Burtons Prospects have an ionic component to REE mineralisation. iTech considers the results to be diagnostic in nature (determine if ionic REEs are present) as the quality of the samples available for testing prior to the current drilling program was less than ideal.

WATCH Managing Director Mike Schwarz discuss the diagnostic metallurgy results. (4:30)

"The confirmation of the presence of ionically adsorbed rare earth elements is a positive for the potential economics of this project. This new data will help define our exploration strategy going forward and gives us confidence to invest in a far more rigorous metallurgical program with the fresh samples from our best prospects."

Managing Director Mike Schwarz

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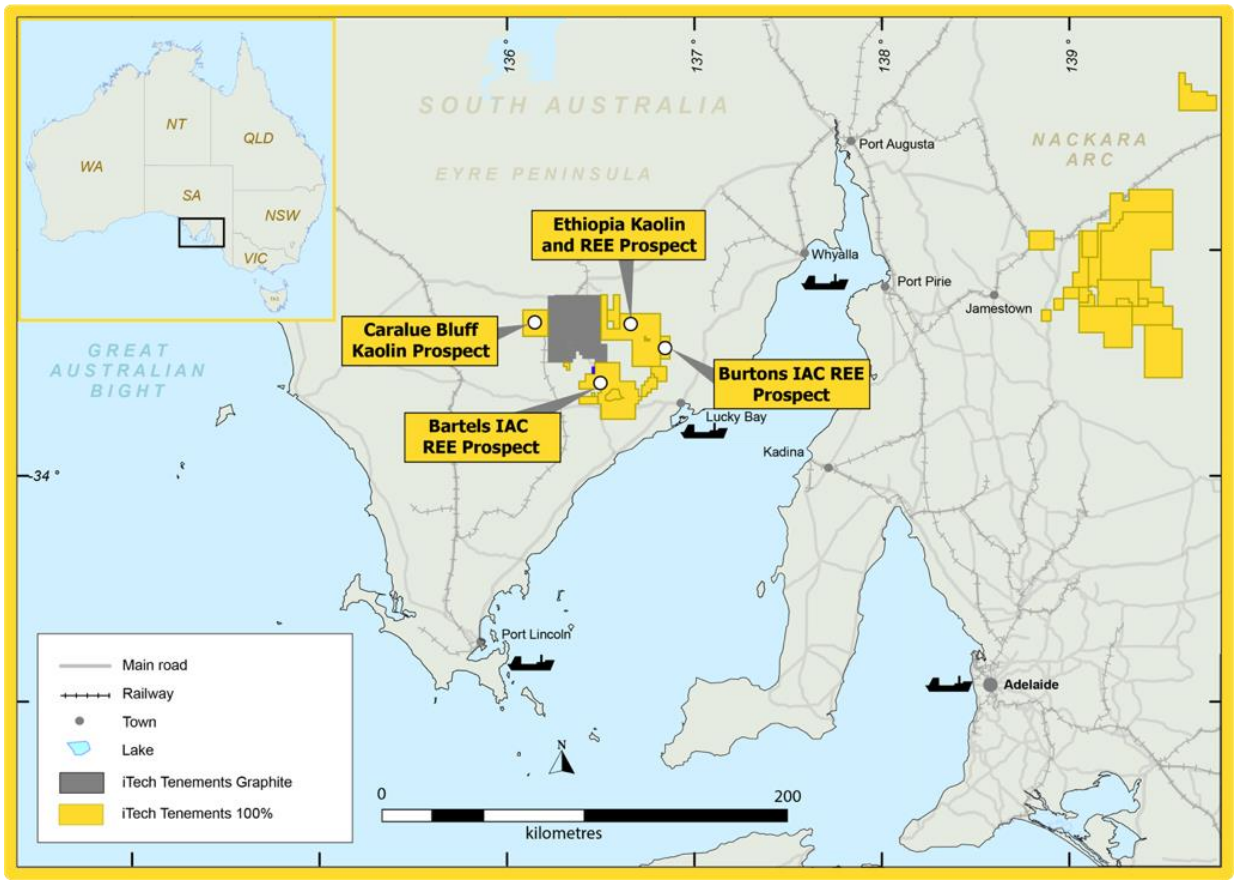

Figure 1. Location of the Ethiopia Prospect – Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

Initial Metallurgical Evaluation

iTech Minerals Ltd (**iTech** or **Company** ASX: **ITM**) undertook high-level test work on selected intervals of historical samples drilled approximately 15 years ago at Ethiopia in 2007 and 11 years ago at Burtons in 2011. The Ethiopia samples were recovered from the South Australian Core Library and the Burton samples were obtained from exploration samples acquired from Archer Materials earlier this year and sent to ANSTO (the Australian Nuclear and Science Technology Organisation) and reviewed by Damian Connelly at METS Engineering.

Given that the aim of the test work was diagnostic and on 11+ year old samples, a very simple leach process was employed to test the easily leachable ionic fraction under standard conditions.

- 0.5M $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ as lixiviant
- pH 4
- 30 minutes
- Ambient temperature of 22^0C; and
- 2 wt% solids density

This process was designed to only target the easily leachable ionic component of REE mineralisation over a short exposure period. No additional leach steps, analysis of wash water or variation of pH, were undertaken which have the potential to increase levels of extraction.

Each of the leach tests was conducted on 40g of dry, pulverised sample and 1960g of the lixiviant in a 2 L titanium / stainless steel baffled leach vessel equipped with an overhead stirrer. The results of the tests on selected clay samples were used to calculate average extractions for each composite sample. The testing demonstrated that:

- Recoveries of the ionic component of REE mineralisation are between 24-26% from 4 drill holes at Ethiopia with very low acid addition
- Recoveries of between 10-21% were obtained from 4 holes at Ethiopia with very low acid addition and 4 holes at Burtons with very low to moderate acid addition
- Recoveries of <10% were obtained from 2 holes at Ethiopia and 6 holes at Burtons with very low to moderate acid addition

Discussion

The test work was successful in identifying that a component of the mineralisation is ionic in nature and that the process to form IAC REE deposits is present on the Eyre Peninsula tenements. Due to the historic nature of the samples, extrapolation to expected recoveries from the broader mineralisation is limited, due to:

- The unknown effect of the samples being exposed to the atmosphere over the last 11-15 years. The ionic mineralisation is controlled by several factors including pH of the environment. Prolonged exposure and oxidation could cause significant changes to the chemical and physical conditions and the nature of REE mineralisation.
- The limited sample size preserved from sampling and intervals required to be composited to achieve enough sample for testing.
- The lack of definition of the location of the sample in the weathering profile as the ionic component of mineralisation is generally associated with a specific horizon.

Notwithstanding these limitations, **iTech is now confident in undertaking an optimised metallurgical assessment on the recently drilled kaolin-REE prospects at Ethiopia, Burtons and Bartels.**

Having recently drilled all three of these prospects, the company now has appropriate samples to fully assess recoveries of REEs. The drilling has provided samples which:

- Are fresh “out-of-the-ground” and haven’t been exposed to prolonged atmospheric oxidising conditions which could alter the ionic nature of mineralisation
- Provide sufficient sample size to undertake multiple leach tests under varying conditions including lower pH which has the potential to mobilise any colloidal REEs
- Can be located within the weathering profile and samples selected from the most prospective horizon in which ionically adsorbed REEs are known to occur

Next Steps

Discussions have been held with ANSTO to determine the best sample size, location and leaching conditions to undertake a comprehensive program of metallurgical optimisation. Options include varying a range of conditions including varying pH and leach times, multiple leach stages and the additional washing steps.

Samples from the recent drilling program at Ethiopia, Burtons and Bartels are currently with geochemical laboratories for analysis. Once results have been received by iTech, the company will select representative samples from all three prospects to undergo a program of metallurgical optimisation. Samples will be selected to broadly assess metallurgical performance of mineralisation from differing geological characteristics such as regolith zones and varying depths from surface.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information which relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled 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.

The information contained in this report, relating to metallurgical results, is based on, and fairly and accurately represent the information and supporting documentation prepared by Damian Connelly. Mr Connelly is a full-time employee of METS Engineering who are a Contractor to iTech, and a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Connelly has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Connelly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the results in the form and context in which they appear.

ABOUT iTECH MINERALS LTD

iTech Minerals Ltd is a newly listed mineral exploration company exploring for and developing battery materials and critical minerals within its 100% owned Australian projects. The company is exploring for kaolinite-halloysite, ion adsorption clay rare earth element mineralisation and developing the Campoona Graphite Deposit in South Australia. 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.

This announcement contains results that have previously released as “Replacement Prospectus” on 19 October 2021, “Rare Earth Potential Identified at Kaolin Project” on 21 October 2021, “Rare Earth Potential Confirmed at Kaolin Project” on 12 November 2021, “New Rare Earth Prospect on the Eyre Peninsula” on 29 November 2021, “Positive Results Grow Rare Earth Potential at Kaolin Project” on 13 December 2021, “More Positive Rare Earth Results - Ethiopia Kaolin Project” on 12 January 2022 and “Exploration Program Underway at EP Kaolin-REE Project” on 19 January 2022. iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement.

Figure 2. Example of high purity kaolin intersected in drilling at the Ethiopia Kaolin-REE Prospect

GLOSSARY

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide
HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide
IAC = Ion Adsorption Clay
LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide
REE = Rare Earth Element
REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide
TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides
%NdPr = Percentage amount of neodymium and praseodymium as a proportion of the total amount of rare earth elements
wt% = Weight percent

JORC 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill cuttings were collected at 1 metre intervals and contained in large plastic bags. Samples for geochemical analysis were collected as 6 metre composites taken over the entire length of each hole. The composites were collected by taking equal volumes from the contributing 1 metre bulk samples with the resulting composites weighing approximately 3-4 kilograms. A total of 258 original composite samples were collected. Additionally, eleven of the original samples were duplicated and submitted to the laboratory to determine laboratory accuracy and maintain quality control. Archer Materials Ltd 2011 drilling • All samples were collected through a cyclone into plastic bags, composite samples were created from selected 1 metre intervals, which have been sent for chemical analyses. • Composite intervals were created based upon the geology and colour. As such the composite intervals created vary in length from 2m to 5m. Composite samples weigh roughly 0.5kg for initial test work. • All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for preparation and forwarded to Peth for multi-element analyses. • All samples are crushed using LM2 mill to -4 mm and pulverised to nominal 80% passing -75 µm. • The Competent Person has referenced publicly sourced information through the report and considers that sampling was commensurate with industry standards current at the time of drilling and is appropriate for the indication of the presence of mineralisation.
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-	• Ethiopia RAB holes ETH-01-41 – drilled by Johannsen Drilling using drill rig Edison 2000. Historical report no other details provided. • All holes were drilled using a small diameter percussion hammer run on RAB rods and in effect the drill method

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	can be considered as open hole percussion. Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • The drill type is a Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 5.25 inch face sampling hammer bit. The samples are collected after passing through a 2 tier splitter attached underneath the mounted cyclone. The drill company was Lehmann Drilling. • The Competent Person has referenced publicly sourced information through the report and considers that drilling techniques was commensurate with industry standards current at the time of drilling and is appropriate for the indication of the presence of mineralisation.
Drill Sample Recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • Ethiopia RAB holes ETH-01-41 - historical report no details reported. Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • No assessment of recoveries was documented. • All efforts were made to ensure that the sample was representative. • No relationship is believed to exist, but no work has been done to confirm this.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • Drill collar information, geological logs, total count gamma scintillometer and spectrometer readings and magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded in excel spreadsheets and made available in appendices 1-5 of PACE Report DPY4-33 Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • All samples were geologically logged, as the hole collars were never accurately surveyed (a hand-held GPS was used) no data can be used for mineral resource estimation. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative, i.e. percentages of vein material and host rock were estimated as well as noted.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality,	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • Samples for geochemical analysis were collected as 6 metre composites taken over the entire length of each hole. The composites were collected by taking equal volumes from the contributing 1 metre bulk samples with

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	the resulting composites weighing approximately 3-4 kilograms. • Additionally, eleven of the original samples were duplicated and submitted to the laboratory to determine laboratory accuracy and maintain quality control. Archer Materials and iTech Minerals • Kaolin rich intervals of the original Adelaide Resources 2007 RAB drilling were subsampled and submitted for kaolin analysis at Bureau Veritas based on visual estimates of whiteness and kaolin content. Additional samples were selected based on elevated Ce values as an indicator of TREO content. Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • All drilling was Reverse Circulation (RC), with a face sampling hammer bit. • All samples were riffle split on a 2-tiered splitter, except for those that are wet, these were speared in the bag, by laying it on the side and taking a cross cutting representative sample. • Samples from 55m onwards have been wet as the volume of water is considered to be significant. • Initial samples submitted for assay are composites, this material is collected from the individual split sample. • No additional quality control measures were taken for the sample submission. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. • The Competent Person has referenced publicly sourced information through the report and considers that sampling techniques was commensurate with industry standards current at the time of drilling and is appropriate for the indication of the presence of mineralisation. Metallurgical Test work • Samples from Ethiopia were composited from left over material from kaolin test work. All sample had been screened to pass -45 micron. • Samples from Burtons were composited from remnant pulps left over from ICPMS chemical analysis.
Quality of Assay Data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • Ethiopia RAB holes ETH-01-41 - historical report, no geochemistry details reported. However, duplicate samples were deemed to be within

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Laboratory Tests	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	an acceptable range • Total count gamma scintillometer readings were made on each sample obtained from all the drill holes. Total counts were obtained using an Exploranium 110 instrument. • Where anomalous high counts were recorded estimates of uranium (U ppm), thorium (Th ppm) and potassium (K %) were obtained using an Exploranium GR-135G spectrometer. • Magnetic susceptibility readings were made on all composited (6m) drill samples using an Exploranium KT9 instrument Archer Materials and iTech Minerals • Kaolin rich intervals of the original Adelaide Resources 2007 RAB drilling were subsampled and submitted for kaolin analysis at Bureau Veritas using the following method • Screen with 45 micron screen using cold water • Retain both fractions • Dry each fraction in low temp over • Record masses. • Riffle split a 10gm (+45 and -45 fraction) for whole rock assay (14 element oxides) and LOI. iTech Minerals • Samples submitted by Archer materials were resubmitted for ISO (B) brightness and rare earth element analysis to Bureau Veritas. Industry standard blanks and repeat analysis were used • The samples for brightness analysis were prepared by another group within BV Minerals. They were sized, at -45 µm, and a split was forwarded to the Mineralogy team for brightness analysis • Discs were prepared from the powdered sample using clear plastic tube (25 mm ID x 22 mm long), stainless steel pin (25 mm OD), a ceramic tile, sample press and a digital scale for measuring weight applied to the sample. • Brightness measurements were generally conducted according to (i) ISO 2469 Paper, board and pulps - Measurement of diffuse radiance factor (diffuse reflectance factor) and (ii) ISO 2470-1 Paper, board and pulps - Measurement of diffuse blue

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		reflectance factor Part 1: Indoor daylight conditions (ISO brightness). Modifications were made, where appropriate, to these ISO procedures due to the difference between the materials in this standard and the current test samples (i.e. paper, board and pulps versus kaolinite/halloysite containing powders). • The Spectra Magic NX software was activated and the CM-25d spectrophotometer connected to the computer. • Spectrophotometer standards provided with the unit (i.e. zero and white) were run at the start of each analysis session and every 2 hours thereafter. • A clean ceramic tile was placed on the weighing balance. This tile was used for the preparation of the three replicates for each sample - a new tile was used for each additional sample. • A plastic tube was placed on the ceramic tile and the sample placed in it, to just below the top of the tube. The steel pin was then carefully lowered onto the sample and the tube/sample/pin/ceramic tile carefully moved to the press. • The arm of the press was moved to achieve a weight of 20 kg on the digital scale, for approximately 5 seconds. The pressure was gradually released, then the pin carefully removed. This resulted in a disc approximately 10 mm thick. • The disc was then inverted and placed, along with 8 others, in a 800 Watt microwave and dried, at full power, for 10 seconds. The 'dried' discs were then placed in a custom-made plastic holder, with holes for 9 samples. These samples were then analysed for brightness using a Konica-Minolta CM-25d spectrophotometer. Each disc was analysed three times, and each sample had 3 discs prepared. • REE analysis was undertaken by Bureau Veritas using and ICP-MS technique (Scheme IC4M). • Sample preparation was the same as for the kaolin test work undertaken by Archer Materials as the same samples were used.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		• Both the +45 and -45 fraction were analysed for REEs and the bulk sample result was calculated from the relative proportions and REE values of each fraction.
		Archer Materials 2011 Drilling
		• Certified standards were used in the assessment of the analyses.
		• Analyses was by ALS Perth using their ME-MS61 technique for multi-elements. AS such the digestion of REE's is not complete.
		• The laboratory uses their own certified standards during analyses.
		Metallurgical Test Work
		• Given that the aim of the test work was diagnostic and on 11+ year old samples, a very simple leach process was employed to test the easily leachable ionic fraction under standard conditions.
		  • 0.5M $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ as lixivant
		  • pH 4
		  • 30 minutes
		  • Ambient temperature of 22^0C; and
		  • 2 wt% solids density
		• Prior to commencing the test work, a bulk 0.5 M $(NH4)_2SO_4$ solution was prepared as the synthetic lixiviant and the pH adjusted to 4 using H2SO4.
		• Each of the leach tests was conducted on 40 g of dry, pulverised sample and 1960 g of the lixiviant in a 2 L titanium/ stainless steel baffled leach vessel equipped with an overhead stirrer.
		• Addition of solid to the lixiviant at the test pH will start the test. 1 M H_2SO_4 was utilised to maintain the test pH for the duration of the test, if necessary. The acid addition was measured.
		• At the completion of each test, the final pH was measured, the slurry was vacuum filtered to separate the primary filtrate.
		• The final residue solids was thoroughly water washed (150 g DI/ 40 g solid), dried and analysed.
		• The primary filtrate was analysed as follows:
		• ICP-MS for Ce, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, La, Lu, Mn, Nd, Pb, Pr, Sc, Sm, Tb, Th, Tm, U, Y, Yb (ALS, Brisbane);
		• ICP-OES for Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Mn,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Na, Si (in-house, ANSTO); • The water wash was stored but not analysed.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Ethiopia RAB holes ETH-01-41 - historical report no details reported • Rare earth element analyses were originally reported in elemental form but have been converted to relevant oxide concentrations as in the industry standard o TREO = La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 o CREO = Nd_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 o LREO = La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 o HREO = Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 o NdPr = Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} o TREO-Ce = TREO - CeO_2 o % NdPr = NdPr/ TREO o %HREO = HREO/TREO o %LREO = LREO/TREO Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • No verification of sampling, no use of twinned holes. • Data is exploratory in nature and exists as excel spread sheets. • No data adjustment. • Rare earth element analyses were originally reported in elemental form but have been converted to relevant oxide concentrations as in the industry standard
Location of Data Points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • No information reported on drill hole location method or accuracy • Ethiopia RAB holes ETH-01-41 – Datum used was GDA94 MGA Zone 53 • No information reported on drill hole location method or accuracy Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • MGA94 Zone 53 grid coordinate system is used. • A hand-held GPS was used to identify the sample location • Quality and adequacy is appropriate for this level of exploration
Data Spacing	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • Samples for geochemical analysis were collected as 6

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
and Distribution	• Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	metre composites taken over the entire length of each hole. The composites were collected by taking equal volumes from the contributing 1 metre bulk samples with the resulting composites weighing approximately 3-4 kilograms. Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • There is no pattern to the sampling, the spacing is random, the location of the holes was determined by the land surface as no clearing was undertaken for the drill rig so many sites were unsuitable to drill. Some of these may have produced different results to the one being reported, some of the more significant electro-magnetic responses have not yet been drill tested. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for future drill planning, but not for resource reporting. • The size of the system being explored is extremely large and 3 5.25inch holes are very much an early indicator at best. Considerable area remains untested.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • Ethiopia RAB holes ETH-01-41 – Holes were drilled vertically which is appropriate to sufficiently assess the horizontally lying weathering profile Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • It is believed that the drilling has intersected the geology at right angles, however, it is unknown whether the drill holes have interested the mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. The mineralised horizon is obscured by a veneer of transported material, from observations of the strike of outcrop it was believed that the mineralised structure was being drilled perpendicularly. • Bedding in the area dips to the W (about 70°), there is a high angle foliation to this in places (striking NNE) in places. • It is believed there is no bias has been introduced.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Ethiopia RAB holes ETH-01-41 - historical report no details reported • It is assumed that best practices were undertaken at the time

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All residual sample material (pulps) are stored securely
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

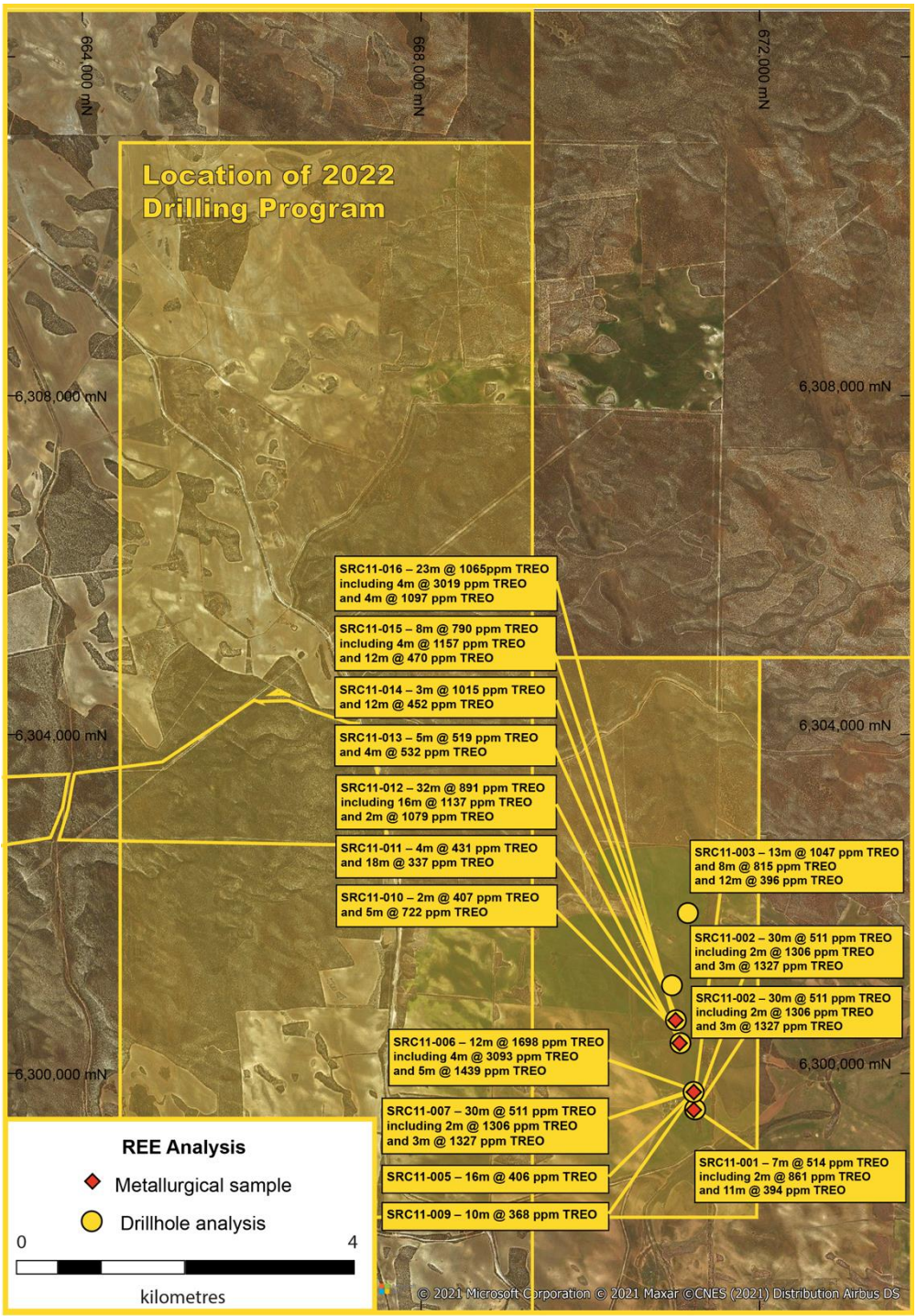
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Tenement status confirmed on SARIG. • The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Relevant previous exploration has been undertaken by Shell Company of Australia Pty Ltd, Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd and Archer Materials Ltd
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The tenements are within the Gawler Craton, South Australia. • iTech is exploring for porphyry Cu-Au, epithermal Au, kaolin and halloysite and REE deposits. • This release refers to kaolin mineralisation and ion adsorption rare earth elements mineralisation related to lateritic weathering processes on basement rock of the Gawler Craton, in particular the Palaeoproterozoic Miltalie Gneiss and Warrow Quartzite.
Drillhole 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 – Downhole length and interception depth – Hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information	• No drill holes are being reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No exploration results are being reported in this release
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').	Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd • Ethiopia RAB holes ETH-01-41 – holes were drilled vertically which is appropriate to sufficiently assess the horizontally lying weathering profile and kaolin and REE mineralisation. Archer Materials 2011 Drilling • Geometry is not precisely known as out crops are partially obscured by cover, bedding dips 70º to W. • Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be 60-70% of the down hole widths.
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.	• See main body of report and Appendix 1
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All other relevant data has been reported • The reporting is considered to be balanced.
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	• The Project area has been subject of significant exploration for base metals, graphite and gold.

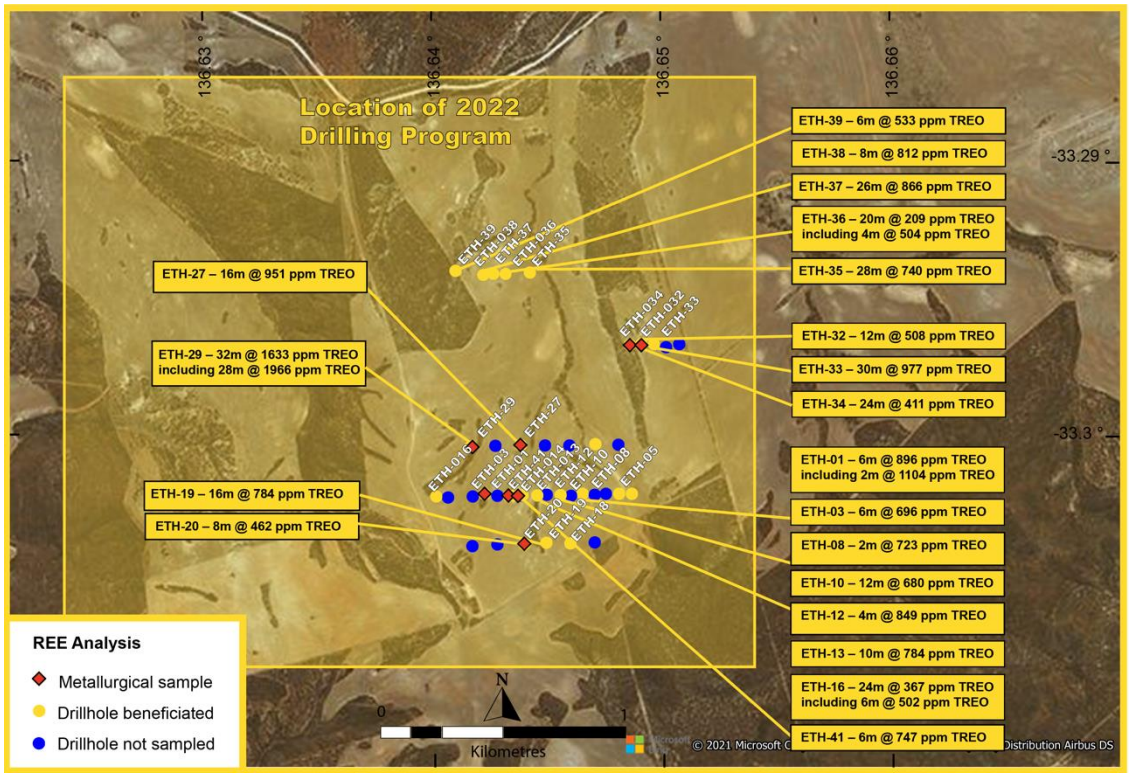
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale 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 exploration sampling geochemistry and drilling required at all prosects

Appendix 1. Location of Metallurgy Samples

Ethiopia Prospect							
Hole Id	**Sample ID**	**Easting (m)**	**Northing (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Weight (g)**
ETH_001	ETH_001	652996	6313998	0	6	6	89
ETH_003	ETH_003	652899	6314007	0	10	10	124
ETH_013	ETH_013	653054	6313999	0	10	10	147
ETH_019	ETH_019	653147	6313806	0	12	12	190
ETH_027	ETH_027	653049	6314201	0	8	8	137
ETH_029	ETH_029A	652845	6314199	4	12	8	179
ETH_029	ETH_029B	652845	6314199	12	20	8	183
ETH_033	ETH_033A	653546	6314604	2	8	6	108
ETH_033	ETH_033B	653546	6314604	8	14	6	135
ETH_034	ETH_034	653499	6314600	2	8	6	94
Bartels Prospect							
Hole Id	**Sample ID**	**Easting (m)**	**Northing (m)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Weight (g)**
SCRC11_006	16111	671203	6299799	0	4	4	158
SCRC11_006	16112	671203	6299799	4	8	4	155
SCRC11_006	16113	671203	6299799	8	12	4	166
SCRC11_012	16161	671047	6300395	14	18	4	156
SCRC11_012	16162	671047	6300395	18	22	4	159
SCRC11_012	16163	671047	6300395	22	26	4	161
SCRC11_016	16190	670988	6300610	20	24	4	162
SCRC11_003	16616	671215	6299549	3	4	1	190
SCRC11_003	16621	671215	6299549	8	9	1	210



Location of metallurgy samples at Burtons REE Prospect



Location of metallurgy samples at Ethiopia REE Prospect