

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Glenn Davis - Chair
 Michael Schwarz - MD
 Gary Ferris - NED
 Jarek Kopias - Co Sec

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
 Issued 147.7M

Options
 Issued 3.0M

Performance rights
 Issued 3.6M

CONTACT

Address:
 Level 3, 170 Greenhill Rd
 PARKSIDE SA 5063

Email:
info@itechminerals.com.au

Website:
www.itechminerals.com.au

Telephone:
 +61 2 5850 0000



Location:
 Reynolds Range,
 Northern Territory

Contact:
 Michael Schwarz
 Managing Director
 E: mschwarz@itechminerals.com.au
 Ph: +61 2 5850 0000
 W: www.itechminerals.com.au



DRILL TARGETS DEFINED AT SCIMITAR COPPER-GOLD PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Two high priority Copper - Gold (Cu-Au) drill targets defined at the Scimitar Prospect, Reynolds Range, NT
- Multiple vectors point to a potential substantial Cu-Au mineralised system at Scimitar
- Regionally significant 5km x 4km multi element lag soil anomaly with elevated Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Sb and As
- Coincident, high conductivity, MLEM anomaly extending over 1.6km
- Outcropping Cu-Ag-Au and Pb-Ag mineralisation in rock chips show fertile mineralising system extends to surface
- A drill rig has been booked and drill permitting, and logistics preparations are now underway

"The Scimitar Cu-Au Prospect is a standout drill target that has all the signs of a potential large-scale mineralised system. With good access, coincident multielement soil anomalies, high conductivity EM anomalies and outcropping mineralisation of up to 18% Cu, 3.3 g/t Au and 1,490 g/t Ag, the prospect will be the focus of the first drill program at Reynolds Range."

The iTech team is now getting the required drilling approvals in place to drill test Scimitar in the next few months."

Managing Director - Mike Schwarz



WATCH Managing Director Mike Schwarz discuss the geology and targeting methodology used at the Scimitar Copper Gold Target. (5min)

Reynolds Range Project Background

The Reynolds Range project consists of three Exploration Licences, currently being acquired by iTech Minerals Ltd, of which Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) holds 100% of two licences and 80% of another, the 20% of this license is owned by Select Resources Pty Ltd (Select) (Figure 1). The project covers a total of 375 km² of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton. The Project is located 90-230km NNW of Alice Springs with access available from the Stuart Highway and then the un-sealed Mt Denison road.

Scimitar Copper-Gold Prospect

The Scimitar Copper-Gold prospect (Figure 1) is a 1.5km long north-south trending high-grade Cu-Au soil and rock chip anomaly. Au-Cu anomalism is associated with sheeted quartz veining and alteration halos including As-Pb-Zn. The prospect is associated with a package of folded turbiditic sediments (Lander Group), surrounded by granitic units to the west and east. Local alteration around the Scimitar prospect includes chlorite, kaolinite, silica, sericite and pervasive iron staining. Malachite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and vein-hosted chalcopyrite closely associated with Au-Cu anomalism.

Prodigy Gold NL planned to drill test Scimitar based on several modelled Electromagnetic (EM) anomalies including a 2400 siemens plate incorporating a 480m x 400m area conducive with Cu and base metal anomalism and a weaker 500 siemens plate the south-east with Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb. Two initial drillholes were designed to test the source of these EM and geochemical anomalies with a follow-up DHEM survey to proceed afterwards. A 400m drill hole (SCDD2001), was completed at the smaller 500 Siemen plate. This identified a thin intersection of pyrite, pyrrotite, sphalerite and galena at ~286m as the likely source of the Ag-Pb-Zn anomalism, however failed to identify the conductive source (ASX:PRX 29 Jan 2021). The stronger 2600S plate is yet to be tested due to rain constraints in the region at the time.

The tracks and drill pads were identified during a recent field visit, and locations marked, with good access remaining available to main drill target.

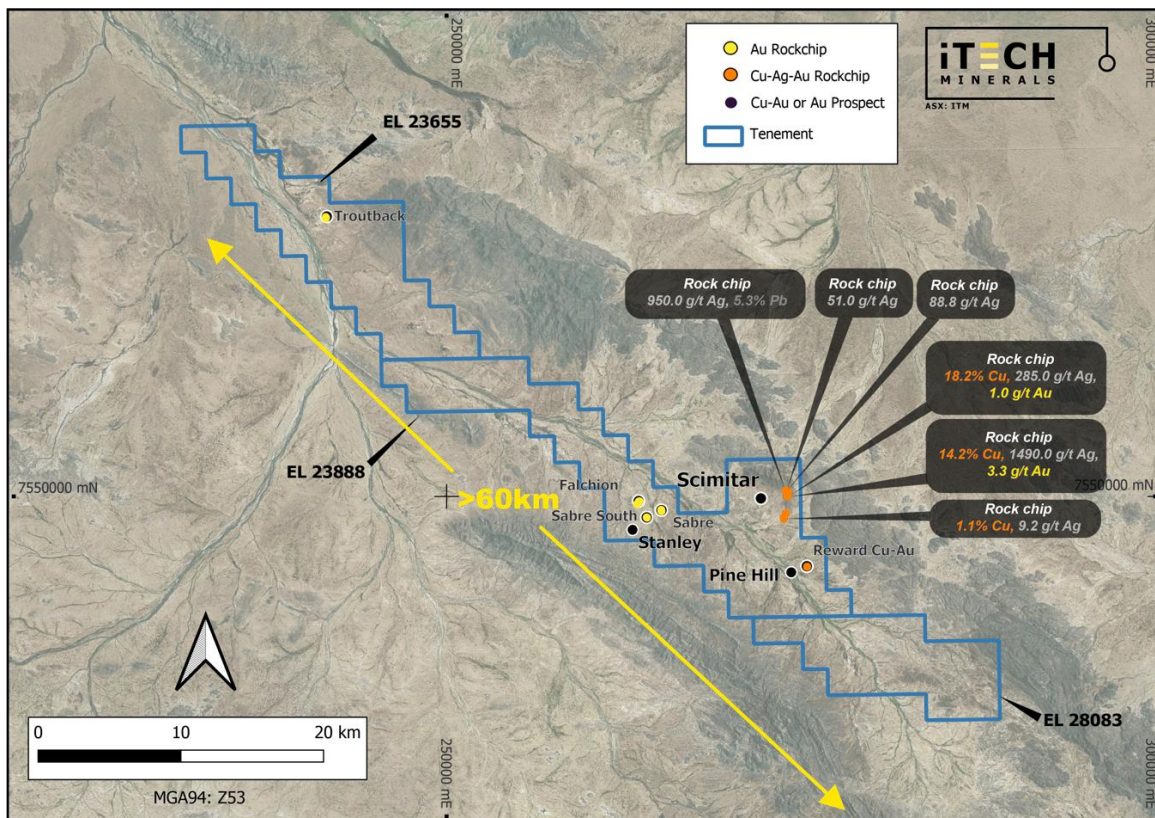


Figure 1. Location diagram of EL 23655, EL 23888, EL 28083 and application EL 33881, with location of rock chip samples taken.

Moving Loop Electromagnetic Anomaly (MLEM)

In September 2020, Prodigy Gold NL undertook a ground based MLEM survey over the Scimitar prospect, following up on an airborne TEMPEST EM anomaly, identified in a survey flown back in 2012. Preliminary modelling of the MLEM data by Resource Potentials identified 16 EM conductor plates over approximately 1.6km (Figure 2). Three high conductance plates were recommended to be drilled as high priority targets.

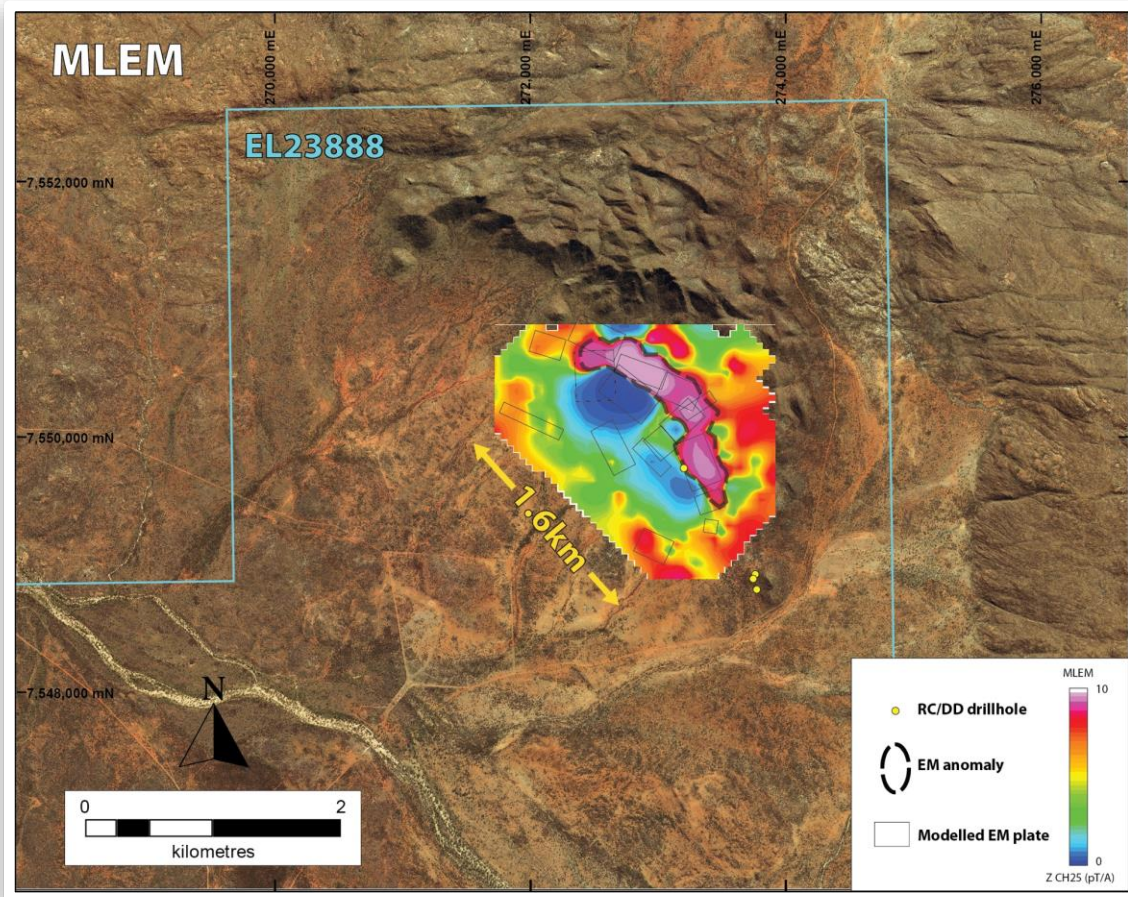
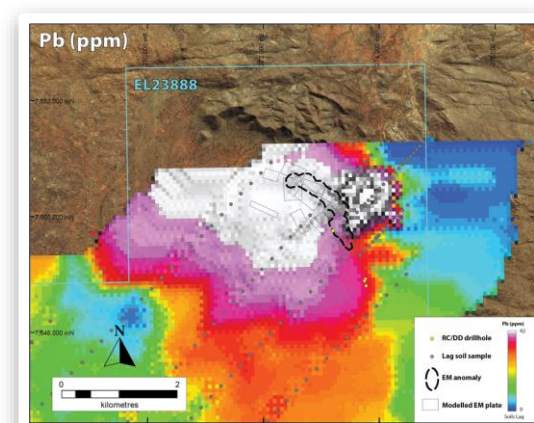
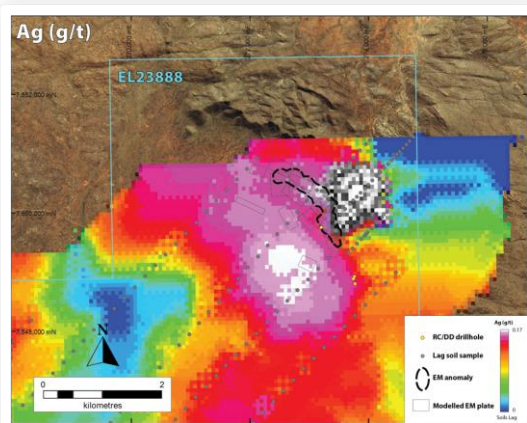
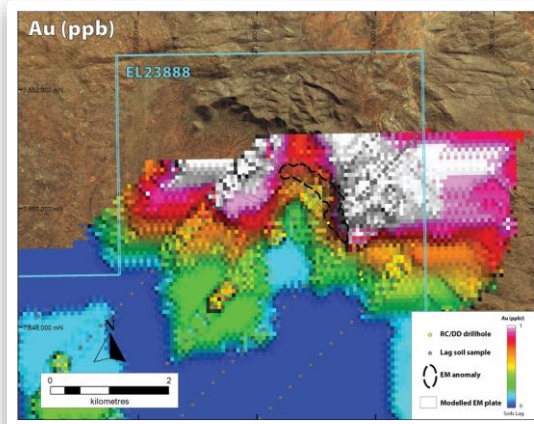
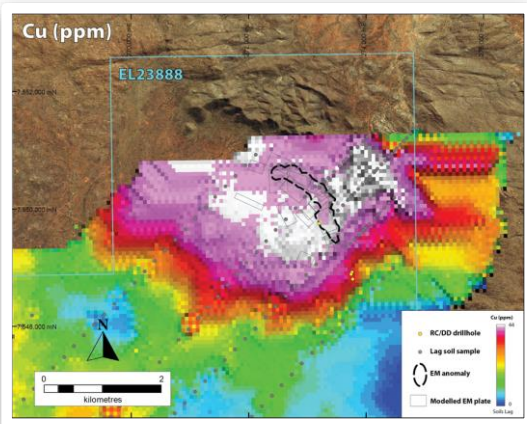
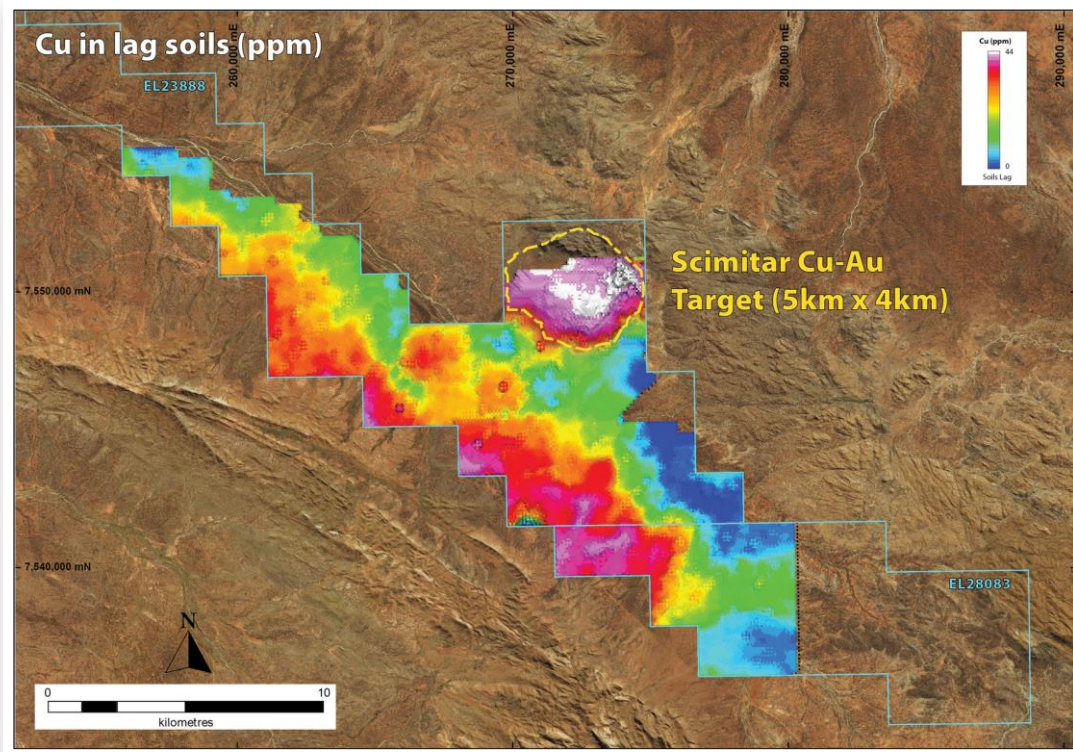


Figure 2. MLEM survey over the Scimitar Cu-Au Prospect with plan view of modelled EM plates with Z Channel 25 Rx pseudocolour image.

Surface Geochemical Anomalies

A significant multielement lag anomaly, covering an area of approximately 5km by 4km overlies the Scimitar Cu-Au Prospect. In 1997, Normandy Mining undertook a lag soil sampling survey over a large part of EL 23888. These surveys identified a large 5km by 4km multielement (elevated Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Sb and As) anomaly over the Scimitar prospect (Figure 3).



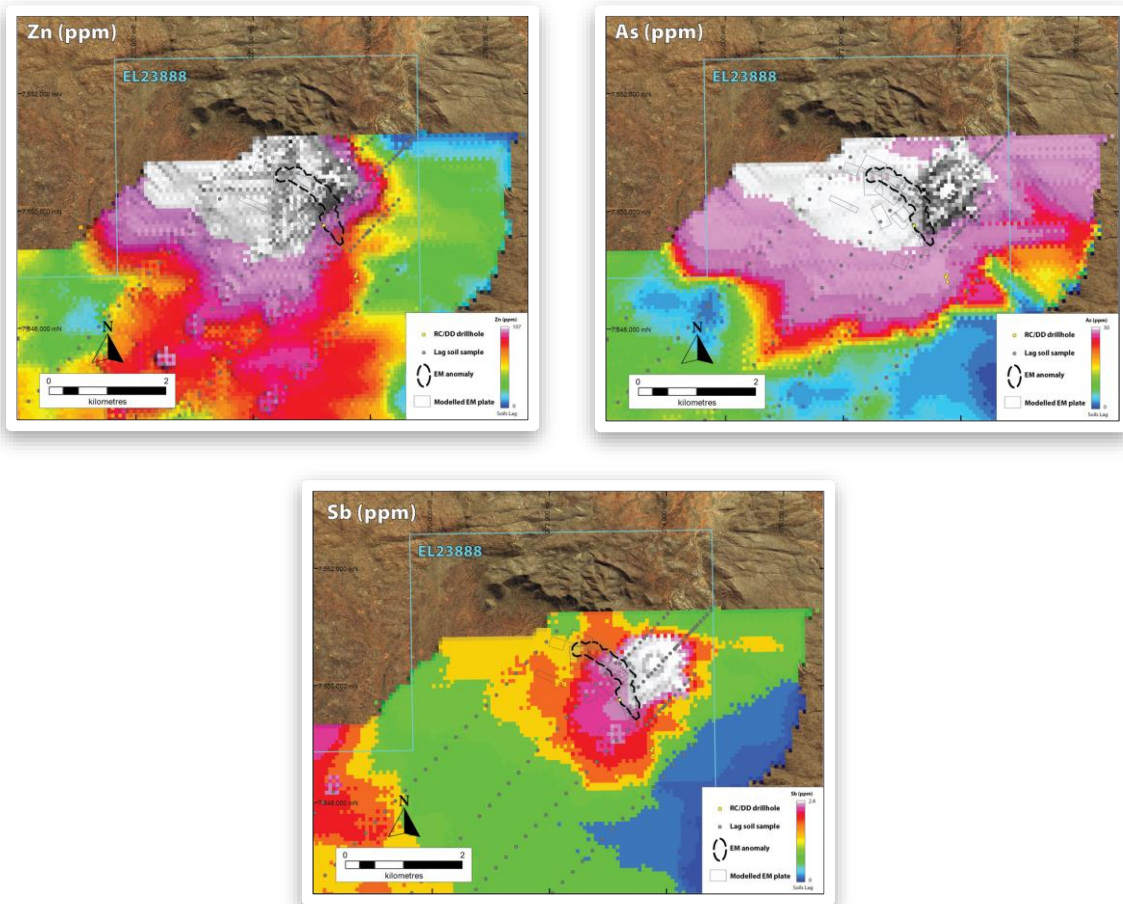


Figure 3. Multielement lag soil geochemical anomalies at the Scimitar Cu-Au Prospect

Rock Chips

In late May 2024, iTech conducted a mapping and sampling program over the Scimitar prospect (Figure 1) to confirm previously identified surface occurrences of copper-silver-gold and silver-lead mineralisation in the vicinity of the EM anomaly.

Rock chips at Scimitar have returned results of:

- RR24-009 - **18.2% Cu, 285 g/t Ag and 1.0 g/t Au**
- RR24-010 - **14.2% Cu, 1,490 g/t Ag and 3.3 g/t Au**
- RR24-013 - **950 g/t Ag, 5.3% Pb**
- RR24-012 - **88 g/t Ag and**
- RR24-011 - **51 g/t Ag**



Figure 4. Examples of surface mineralisation from the Scimitar area (ASX:ITM "18.2% Cu and 1,490 g/t Ag Rock Chips at Reynolds Range" 23 July 2024)

Drill Targets

iTech plans to drill test the two highest conductors (2600 Siemens and 1200 Siemens) identified from the 2020 MLEM survey. In a recent field trip by iTech, the Company confirmed that the original tracks and drill pads remain open and accessible. The targets will be tested with two 600m deep diamond drill holes which are oriented to intersect the middle of each conductive plate (Figure 5).

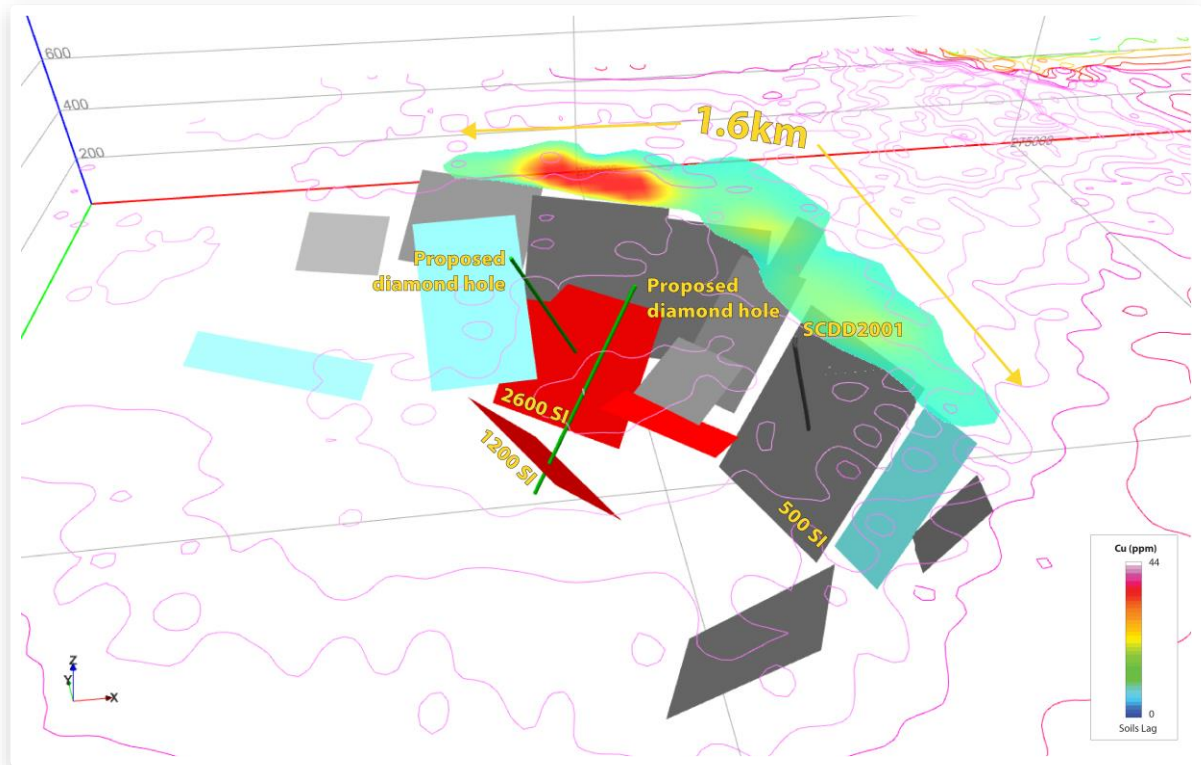


Figure 5. 3D view of EM conductor plate models, historical and proposed drill holes, copper in lag soils EM conductivity image.

Future Work

Having confirmed suitable access and logistic support for the proposed drilling program, iTech is now in the process of obtaining all necessary drilling approvals. A drilling contractor has been confirmed for the later part of the year with a view to commence drilling in the next few months.

For further information please contact the authorising officer Michael Schwarz:

iTech Minerals

Michael Schwarz, FAusIMM, AIG
Managing Director

E: mschwarz@itechminerals.com.au

Ph: +61 2 5850 0000

W: www.itechminerals.com.au

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, kaolinite-halloysite, clay hosted rare earth element (REE) 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 the Northern Territory 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

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

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

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	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Samples taken were visually identified to be representative of the target mineralisation style.
	<i>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</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Lag samples collected by Normandy Mining. Composite lag samples (-6 +1mm fraction) were generally collected along NE-SW traverses spaced 500m apart with samples collected along 50m intervals along traverses.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iTech rock chip 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.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging of rock chip samples is qualitative in nature and identified the characteristics of the mineralisation style being sought. All samples were photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Lag samples taken by Normandy Mining were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Alice Springs. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising according to industry standard practices for rock chip samples.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No additional quality control procedures were applied.
	<i>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.</i>	Samples taken were visually identified to be representative of the target mineralisation style.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Normandy Mining lag samples were analysed using the following methods: Zarg (PM224 Zeeman Aqua Regia Digest) for Au ICPAES (IC224, from Zarg extract) for Pb, Cu, An, Ni, Fe, Mn, Ca ICPAES (IC588 Hydrochloric Acid Digest) for As, Sb, Bi, Mo, Ag 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.
	<i>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.</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiver System: EMIT SmartEM24 with EMIT Smart 3-component Fluxgate.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data is being reported as part of this release.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Rock chip sample locations were recorded with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of $\pm 5m$. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration sampling...
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Rock chip samples were taken when surface mineralisation was visually identified. The nature of outcropping mineralisation determined the sampling density and spacing.
	<i>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.</i>	The historically reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of sampling in relation to structures and mineralisation is unknown.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	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).
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i> 	<p>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.</p>
	<i>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</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation methods have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery test work has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A sample location plan is provided.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	Information relevant to the results have been provided.
Further work	<i>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</i>	The Reynolds Range is a new project for iTech and the Company will continue to undertake field visits and geophysical interpretation before drilling the Scimitar target.