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29 May 2025

EXPANDED GOLD AND ANTIMONY PROSPECTIVITY AT THE SABRE PROSPECT, REYNOLDS RANGE, NT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Identification of mislocated drill holes in the historical drilling database led to a full reinterpretation of the geological model
- The new model at Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect expands strike of mineralisation from ~500m to over 800m
- Stacked fold hinge model suggests significant new targets, including:
    - down plunge of fold axis
    - along strike of fold limbs
    - repeated stacked hinge zones to the north-east and south-west
- Petrological reports identified microcrystalline gold and potential for under reporting of assays.
- Study underway on existing drill core to establish representative assaying techniques
- Geophysical crews have commenced surveys at Reynolds Range with dipole-dipole IP planned for Sabre in the coming weeks
- Significant historical drill results include
    - **19m @ 3.5g/t Au from 13m (SBRC100002)**
    - **24m @ 2.6g/t Au from 36m (RD2)**
    - **19m @ 3.4g/t Au from 28m (RRB2043)**
    - **17m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 1m (RRB 2048)**
    - **7m @ 3.5 g/t Au, 2.09% Sb (RRB2047)**

"A review of historical drilling at the Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect identified a series of mislocated drill holes, causing previous explorers to interpret gold mineralisation between holes and sections incorrectly. Rectifying these mistakes has revealed a new model for gold exploration, and more importantly, opened up a much larger exploration space as well as predicting significant new drill targets down plunge and along strike."

- ***Managing Director Mike Schwarz***

Watch MD Mike Schwarz's full comments in this [Exploration Update Video (5 min)]

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Reynolds Range Project Background
The Reynolds Range project consists of four granted Exploration Licences (EL23655, EL23888, EL28083 and EL33881), 100% owned by iTech Energy Pty, Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of iTech Minerals Ltd (figure 1). The project covers a total of 791km^2 of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton. The Project is located 90-230km NNW of Alice Springs with access available from the Stuart Highway and then the un-sealed Mt Denison road. The project area is part of the >42km long Stafford Gold Trend with 50 kilometres of strike coincident with the Trans-Tanami regional structure.

Geological Interpretation of the Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect
iTech has undertaken a detailed review of gold and antimony mineralisation at the Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect (figure 1) in preparation for its upcoming program of geophysical surveys, targeting high priority gold prospects along the >42km Stafford Gold Trend.

3D modelling of historical drill holes at Sabre, identified a series of holes, drilled during one drill campaign, which appeared to be offset from the main zone of gold mineralisation. The original data files and locations of these holes were obtained from historical annual technical reports and compared with holes on file, revealing an offset of up to 15-20m. It appears that during the compilation of historical drilling by previous explorers, the incorrect datum was used to reproject some drill holes. Previous explorers commented that the gold mineralisation at Sabre showed poor repeatability between drill holes and between sections, with some mineralised drill holes adjacent to unmineralised drill holes. iTech believes that this has been, at least in part, due to some holes being plotted in the incorrect positions.

Correction of this error has brought much of the mineralisation into alignment, allowing for a complete reinterpretation of the geological model for gold mineralisation. It now appears that mineralisation is controlled by a series of stacked fold hinges, trending in a NW-SE, direction. While there is still some discrepancy between drill holes, the overall fit between holes and sections is much more consistent.

The new geological interpretation allows for expanded gold prospectivity at Sabre with new drill targets

- down plunge of fold axis
- along strike of fold limbs
- repeated stacked hinge zones to the north-east and south-west

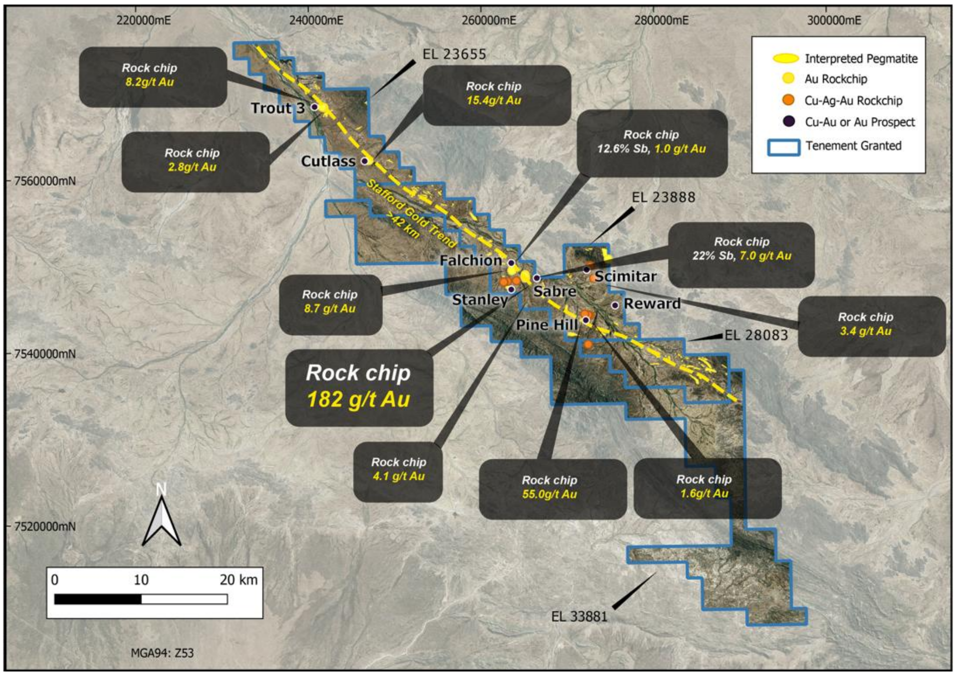


Figure 1. Reynolds Range gold and copper-gold prospects.

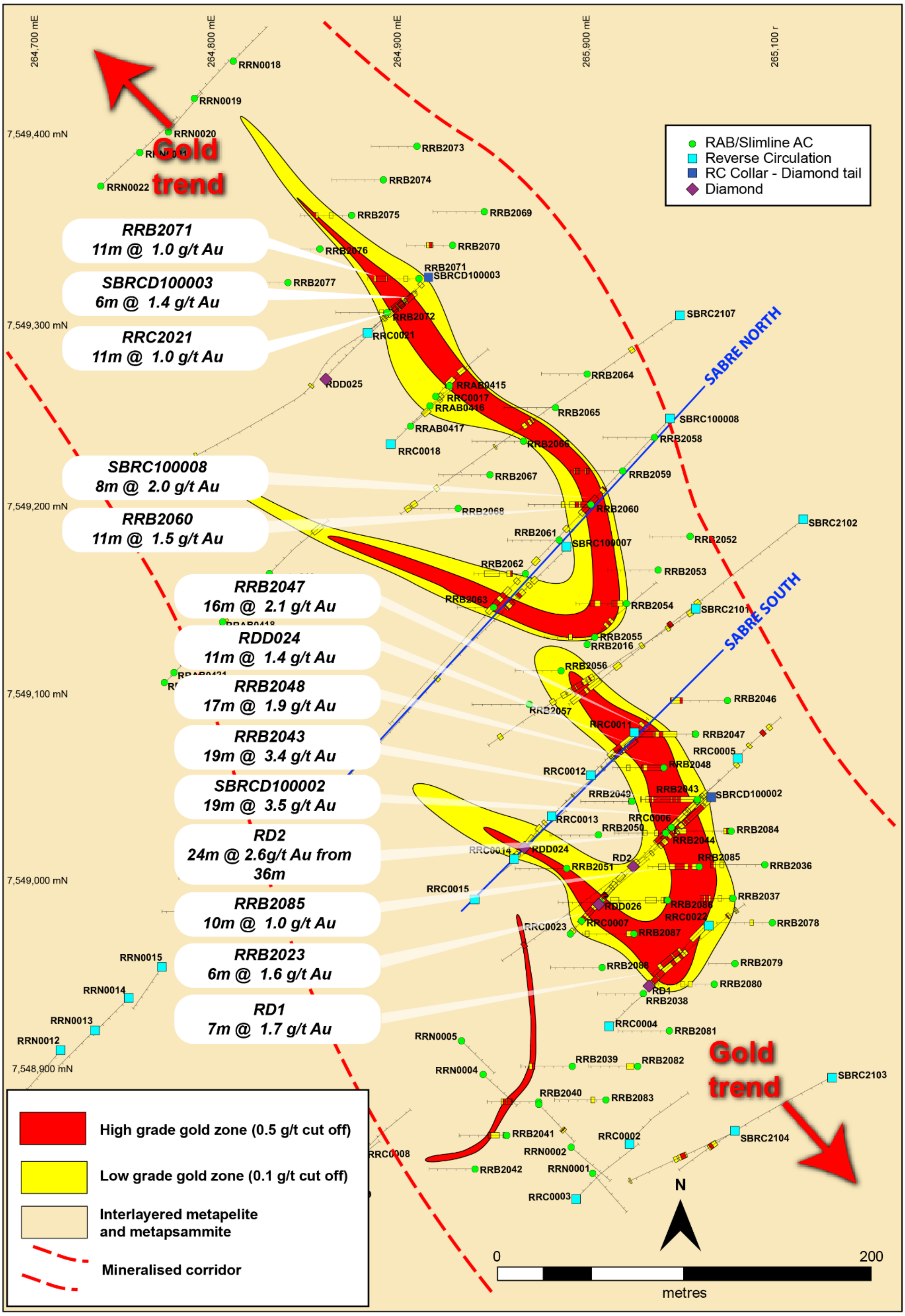


Figure 2. Plan view of the Sabre Gold Prospect, showing mineralised stacked fold hinges in a NW-SE orientation.

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

The most advanced of these, the Sabre Prospect (figure 1), contains shallow gold workings associated with the Lander Shear Zone. Initial exploration consisted of RAB drilling (64 holes, 49m average depth) and surface sampling, by Poseidon Gold Ltd, Tanami Gold Ltd and Normandy Mining Ltd, defining gold mineralisation over a strike of 500m. Later drilling included RC (42 holes, 58m average depth) and deeper diamond drilling (5 holes, 127m average depth) extending the depth of mineralisation to over 150m vertical depth. In 2021 Prodigy Gold NL completed a seven-hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign (1,081m) with the intention of defining the extents of high-grade gold mineralisation along strike of previous holes.

Gold and antimony mineralisation is associated with sub-vertical quartz veins and stringers with fine disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite +/- arsenopyrite) in zones of sericite alteration over a strike of at least 800m. High-grade gold occurs within interlayered metapelite and metapsammite, at contacts with dolerite dykes and in quartz veining. Strong associations between samples >1g/t gold and elevated antimony exist within the Sabre prospect. This also coincides with distinct arsenic zonation relating to elevated incidences of >1% lead. Gold mineralisation appears to occur within a series of stacked fold hinges, trending in a NW-SE direction adjacent to a regional fault structure. The orientation and plunge of the fold axis is consistent with regional scale folding adjacent to the Lander Shear Zone.

Significant gold assay intercepts within this prospect include

- 19m @ 3.5g/t Au from 13m (SBRC100002)
- 24m @ 2.6g/t Au from 36m (RD2)
- 19m @ 3.4g/t Au from 28m (RRB2043)
- 9 metres @ 1.7 g/t gold from surface (RRB2060)

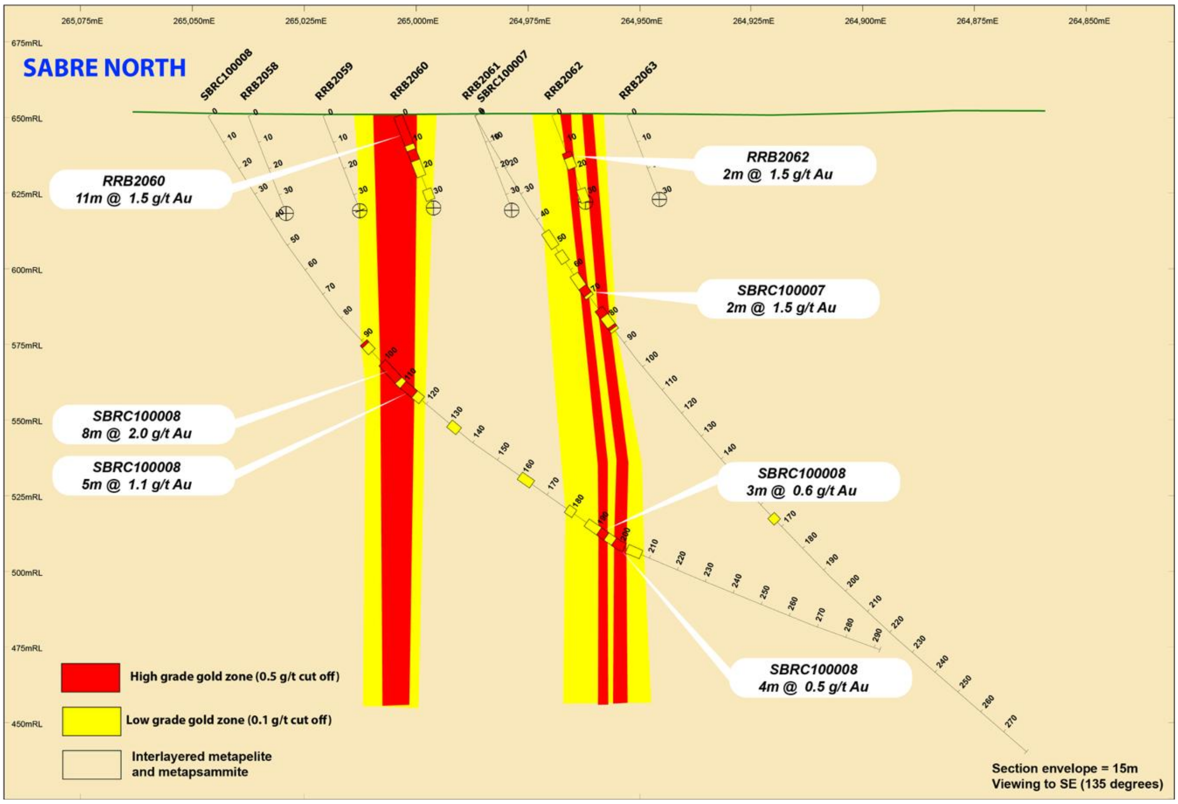
Significant Au-Sb-As-Pb intercepts within this prospect include:

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

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

Regional Prospectivity of the Sabre-Falchion-Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects
The new geological interpretation for the Sabre Gold Prospect (figure 2) has signficiant implications for the regional prospectivity of gold and antimony mineralisation. The previous interpretation, based on mislocated drill holes, predicted a planar zone of discontinuous mineralisation with poor repeatability between holes and sections. This interpretation had a strike length of 500m and was largely closed off to the north-west and south-east by drilling.

The new geological interpretation shows much better continuity betweeen drill holes and sections (figures 2 and 3), extends the strike length of mineralisation to over 800m and allows for additional stacked fold hinges to the north-west and south-east. Importantly the hinge zone of fold structures are ideal targets for continuous, thick high grade gold mineralisation and remain largey untested at Sabre. The mineralisation at Sabre in now open along strike, at depth, and down plunge of both the fold axes.



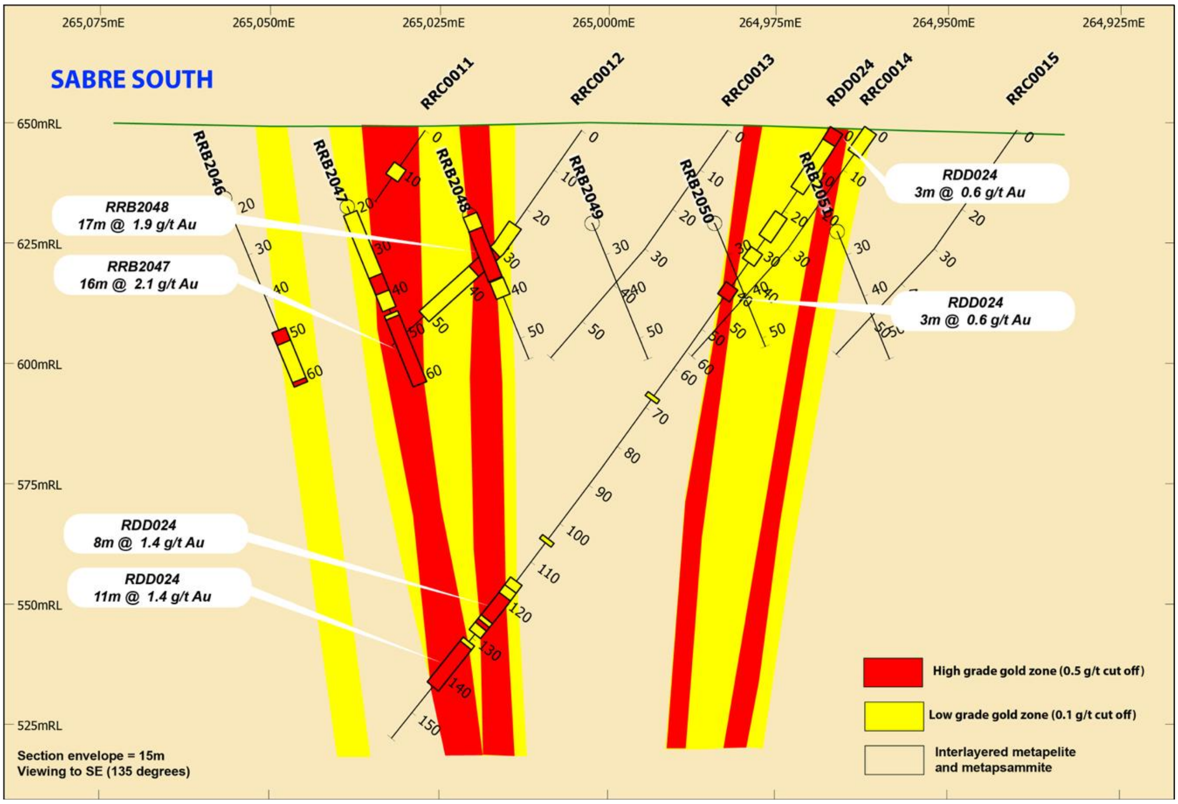


Figure 3. Cross sections through the Sabre Gold Prospect

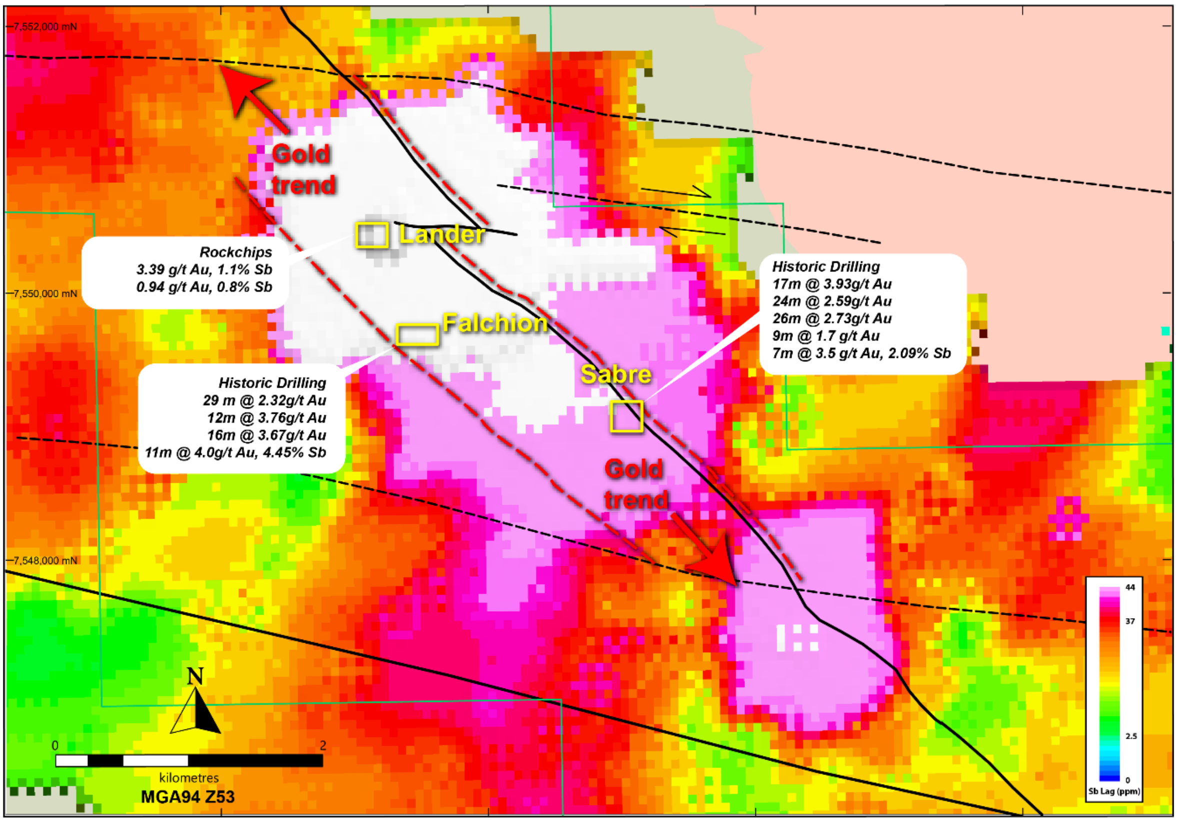


Figure 4. Antimony in lag soils grid showing location of Sabre, Falchion and Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects. Soil values around Lander Prospect (coloured white) are exceptionally high (>44ppm).

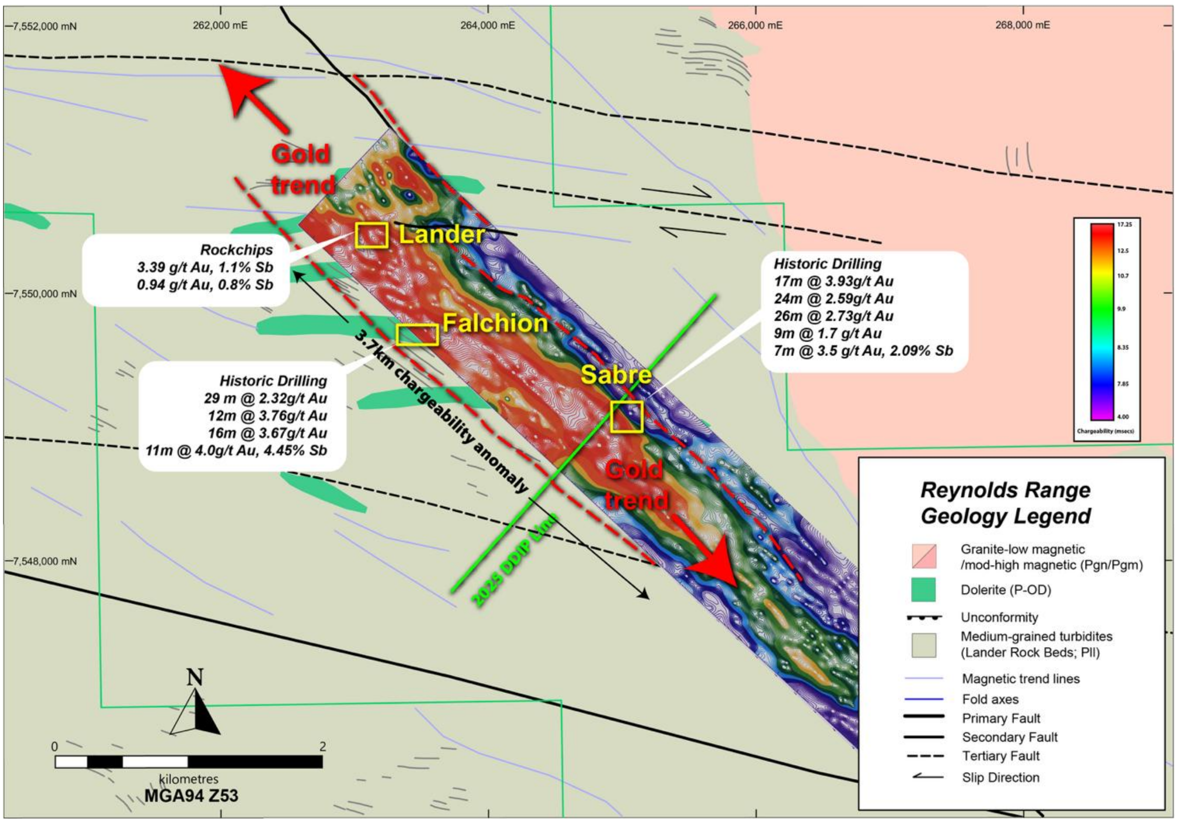


Figure 5. Gradient array IP survey and interpreted geology of the Sabre, Falchion and Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects.

The Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect occurs within the central part of a 6.5km long antimony soil anomaly (figure 4) and at the southern end of a 3.7km gradient array IP chargeability anomaly (figure 5). The Falchion and Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects also lie within these features. Gold and antimony mineralisation at Sabre and Falchion has a close association with disseminated sulphide mineralisation (pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or arsenopyrite), suggesting the IP anomaly is a zone of high prospectivity for further mineralisation. Future work will focus on this, NW-SE trending, 4-6km zone of high prospectivity.

Future Work

iTech is continuing to undertake field mapping and sampling of gold-antimony and copper-gold prospects, across the 4-6km zone at the Sabre-Falchion-Lander Prospects, with a view to understanding the critical controls on mineralisation and effective drill targeting. Geophysical crews have just completed moving loop electromagnetic surveys (MLEM) at the Reward Copper-Gold Prospect 12km to the east and will be moving across to Sabre to undertake dipole-dipole induced polarisation (DDIP) surveys in the coming weeks. The aim of the DDIP survey is to give a good understanding on the depth controls of the chargeability anomaly in the third dimension and assist with drill hole targeting. Concurrently, iTech is planning for drill testing of extension to the Sabre gold mineralisation

- down plunge of fold axis
- along strike of fold limbs
- repeated stacked hinge zones to the north-east and south-west

Drilling is expected to commence in the second half of this calendar year.

For further information please contact the authorising officer Michael Schwarz:

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ABOUT iTECH MINERALS LTD

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

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

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

iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement. 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.

APPENDIX 1: DRILL COLLAR AND SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement	Prospect	Date Completed
RD1	DD	119.7	265033	7548943	652	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	29/3/1995
RD2	DD	110.9	265024	7549007	652	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	31/3/1995
RDD024	DD	156.8	264966	7549017	651	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	21/8/1995
RDD025	DD	117	264860	7549269	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	27/8/1995
RDD026	DD	132	265006	7548987	652	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	31/8/1995
RRAB0415	RAB	30	264927	7549265	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	15/3/1994
RRAB0416	RAB	30	264916	7549254	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	15/3/1994
RRAB0417	RAB	30	264906	7549243	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	15/3/1994
RRAB0418	RAB	26	264806	7549138	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	15/3/1994
RRAB0419	RAB	21	264795	7549127	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	15/3/1994
RRAB0420	RAB	15	264785	7549116	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	15/3/1994
RRAB0421	RAB	15	264780	7549111	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	15/3/1994
RRAB0422	RAB	15	264774	7549106	650	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	15/3/1994
RRB2036	RAB	58	265095	7549008	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	8/2/1998
RRB2037	RAB	35	265078	7548990	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	9/2/1998
RRB2038	RAB	49	265030	7548939	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	9/2/1998
RRB2039	RAB	55	264992	7548900	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	9/2/1998
RRB2040	RAB	55	264974	7548881	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	9/2/1998
RRB2041	RAB	51	264957	7548863	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	9/2/1998
RRB2042	RAB	49	264940	7548845	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	9/2/1998
RRB2043	RAB	61	265059	7549043	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	10/2/1998
RRB2044	RAB	55	265042	7549025	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	10/2/1995
RRB2045	RAB	45	265007	7548988	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	10/2/1998
RRB2046	RAB	61	265075	7549096	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	10/2/1998
RRB2047	RAB	61	265058	7549078	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	10/2/1998
RRB2048	RAB	55	265041	7549060	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	11/2/1998
RRB2049	RAB	55	265024	7549042	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	11/2/1998
RRB2050	RAB	52	265006	7549024	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	11/2/1998
RRB2051	RAB	55	264989	7549006	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	11/2/1998
RRB2052	RAB	43	265055	7549184	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	11/2/1998
RRB2053	RAB	54	265038	7549166	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	12/2/1998
RRB2054	RAB	54	265021	7549148	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	12/2/1998
RRB2055	RAB	54	265004	7549130	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	12/2/1998
RRB2056	RAB	49	264986	7549112	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	13/2/1998
RRB2057	RAB	61	264969	7549094	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	13/2/1998
RRB2058	RAB	55	265036	7549237	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	13/2/1998
RRB2059	RAB	56	265019	7549219	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	13/2/1998
RRB2060	RAB	67	265002	7549201	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	14/2/1998
RRB2061	RAB	55	264985	7549182	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	14/2/1998
RRB2062	RAB	55	264967	7549164	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	14/2/1998
RRB2063	RAB	39	264950	7549146	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	14/2/1998

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement	Prospect	Date Completed
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RRB2065	RAB	55	264983	7549253	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	15/2/1998
RRB2066	RAB	55	264966	7549235	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	15/2/1998
RRB2067	RAB	55	264948	7549217	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	15/2/1998
RRB2068	RAB	55	264931	7549199	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	16/2/1998
RRB2069	RAB	55	264945	7549358	649	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	16/2/1998
RRB2070	RAB	49	264928	7549340	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	16/2/1998
RRB2071	RAB	55	264910	7549322	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	16/2/1998
RRB2072	RAB	55	264893	7549304	650	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	16/2/1998
RRB2073	RAB	49	264909	7549393	649	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	16/2/1998
RRB2074	RAB	55	264891	7549375	649	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	16/2/1998
RRB2075	RAB	55	264874	7549356	649	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	16/2/1998
RRB2076	RAB	49	264857	7549338	649	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	17/2/1998
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RRB2078	RAB	60	265099	7548977	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	17/2/1998
RRB2079	RAB	28	265079	7548955	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	20/2/1998
RRB2080	RAB	64	265068	7548944	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	20/2/1998
RRB2081	RAB	55	265044	7548919	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	20/2/1998
RRB2082	RAB	52.5	265027	7548900	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	21/2/1998
RRB2083	RAB	55	265010	7548882	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	21/2/1998
RRB2084	RAB	61	265077	7549026	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	21/2/1998
RRB2085	RAB	55	265060	7549007	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	21/2/1998
RRB2086	RAB	61	265043	7548989	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	21/2/1998
RRB2087	RAB	55	265025	7548971	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	21/2/1998
RRB2088	RAB	55	265008	7548953	652	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	21/2/1998
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RRC0003	RC	66	264994	7548829	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	2/4/1995
RRC0004	RC	58	265012	7548921	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	2/4/1995
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RRC0007	RC	72	264997	7548978	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	4/4/1995
RRC0008	RC	54	264880	7548854	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	4/4/1995
RRC0009	RC	60	264859	7548833	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	5/4/1995
RRC0010	RC	54	264838	7548811	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	5/4/1995
RRC0011	RC	18	265025	7549079	651	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	5/4/1995
RRC0012	RC	60	265002	7549056	651	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	6/4/1995
RRC0013	RC	60	264981	7549034	651	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	6/4/1995
RRC0014	RC	60	264961	7549012	651	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	6/4/1995
RRC0015	RC	60	264940	7548990	651	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	7/4/1995
RRC0016	RC	72	265000	7549126	651	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	8/4/1995

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement	Prospect	Date Completed
RRC0017	RC	60	264919	7549259	650	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	8/4/1995
RRC0018	RC	72	264895	7549233	650	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	8/4/1995
RRC0019	RC	66	264830	7549164	650	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	9/4/1995
RRC0020	RC	54	264792	7549125	650	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	9/4/1995
RRC0021	RC	56	264883	7549293	650	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	10/4/1995
RRC0022	RC	60	265064	7548976	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	11/4/1995
RRC0023	RC	84.4	264991	7548971	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	18/8/1995
RRN0001	RC	55	265003	7548843	652	-60	134	EL23888	Sabre	8/11/2005
RRN0002	RC	55	264992	7548857	652	-60	126	EL23888	Sabre	8/11/2005
RRN0003	RC	55	264975	7548880	652	-60	132	EL23888	Sabre	9/11/2005
RRN0004	RC	49	264945	7548896	652	-60	128	EL23888	Sabre	9/11/2005
RRN0005	RC	49	264933	7548914	652	-60	130	EL23888	Sabre	9/11/2005
RRN0008	RC	55	264650	7548838	651	-60	216	EL23888	Sabre	10/11/2005
RRN0009	RC	55	264668	7548853	651	-60	206	EL23888	Sabre	10/11/2005
RRN0010	RC	55	264690	7548870	651	-60	218	EL23888	Sabre	10/11/2005
RRN0011	RC	49	264705	7548887	651	-60	218	EL23888	Sabre	11/11/2005
RRN0012	RC	55	264719	7548908	651	-60	216	EL23888	Sabre	11/11/2005
RRN0013	RC	55	264737	7548920	651	-60	220	EL23888	Sabre	11/11/2005
RRN0014	RC	55	264755	7548937	651	-60	220	EL23888	Sabre	11/11/2005
RRN0015	RC	55	264773	7548954	651	-60	210	EL23888	Sabre	11/11/2005
RRN0016	RC	55	264847	7549477	649	-60	42	EL23888	Sabre	11/11/2005
RRN0017	RC	55	264831	7549456	649	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	12/11/2005
RRN0018	RC	55	264811	7549438	649	-60	40	EL23888	Sabre	12/11/2005
RRN0019	RC	55	264790	7549419	649	-60	38	EL23888	Sabre	12/11/2005
RRN0020	RC	55	264777	7549401	649	-60	36	EL23888	Sabre	12/11/2005
RRN0021	RC	55	264761	7549389	649	-60	42	EL23888	Sabre	12/11/2005
RRN0022	RC	55	264740	7549372	649	-60	42	EL23888	Sabre	13/11/2005
SBRC100007	RC	280	264990	7549178	651	-60	220	EL23888	Sabre	3/6/2010
SBRC100008	RC	292	265045	7549247	650	-60	220	EL23888	Sabre	7/6/2010
SBRC2101	RC	200	265059	7549145	651	-55	230	EL23888	Sabre	20/4/2021
SBRC2102	RC	222	265116	7549193	651	-55	230	EL23888	Sabre	24/4/2021
SBRC2103	RC	130	265131	7548894	653	-55	230	EL23888	Sabre	17/4/2021
SBRC2104	RC	96	265080	7548865	653	-55	230	EL23888	Sabre	16/4/2021
SBRC2107	RC	259	265050	7549302	650	-55	230	EL23888	Sabre	10/5/2021
SBRCD100002	RCD	207.6	265067	7549044	652	-60	220	EL23888	Sabre	1/5/2010
SBRCD100003	RCD	279.6	264916	7549323	650	-60	220	EL23888	Sabre	7/5/2010

Table 1. Significant drill hole collar table from the Reynolds Range Project

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (ppm)
RD1	**6**	**13**	**7**	**1.7**	**48**
RD1	14	22	8	0.6	270
RD1	33	37	4	0.7	2550
RD1	43	46	3	0.8	666
RD1	49	52	3	0.5	74
RD1	101	102	1	0.9	25
RD2	**36**	**60**	**24**	**2.6**	**112**
RD2	83	84	1	1.1	14
RD2	90	91	1	2.3	32
RDD024	0	3	3	0.6	20
RDD024	39	42	3	0.6	9
RDD024	117	117	0	0.6	9
RDD024	119	125	6	1.5	750
RDD024	125	125	0	1.5	750
RDD024	126	127	1	1.2	440
RDD024	**132**	**143**	**11**	**1.4**	**894**
RDD025	97	102	5	1.2	56
RDD025	**105**	**113**	**8**	**1.1**	**41**
RDD026	0	3	3	0.6	13
RDD026	103	106	3	0.4	100
RDD026	126	129	3	0.7	19
RRAB2231	20	24	4	0.5	5
RRB2036	55	58	3	0.6	128
RRB2037	26	30	4	1.4	49
RRB2037	31	35	4	0.5	66
RRB2039	40	43	3	2.0	12
RRB2040	29	34	5	1.0	2038
RRB2040	35	38	3	0.4	258
RRB2041	17	20	3	0.3	83
RRB2043	18	22	4	0.6	50
RRB2043	23	27	4	1.0	39
RRB2043	**28**	**47**	**19**	**3.4**	**243**
RRB2043	49	52	3	0.6	81
RRB2046	48	51	3	0.4	33
RRB2046	60	61	1	0.6	0
RRB2047	35	39	4	0.4	242
RRB2047	**45**	**61**	**16**	**2.1**	**9722**
RRB2048	**1**	**18**	**17**	**1.9**	**4776**
RRB2048	22	24	2	0.8	47
RRB2054	10	15	5	0.6	335
RRB2054	34	39	5	0.6	23
RRB2059	36	39	3	0.6	19
RRB2059	47	51	4	0.4	683
RRB2060	**0**	**11**	**11**	**1.5**	**345**
RRB2060	13	17	4	0.5	27
RRB2062	14	16	2	1.5	123
RRB2070	22	25	3	0.9	16
RRB2071	**35**	**46**	**11**	**1.0**	**41**
RRB2075	38	40	2	1.0	10

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (ppm)
RRB2084	0	5	5	0.9	24
RRB2084	59	61	2	0.5	75
RRB2085	**16**	**26**	**10**	**1.1**	**82**
RRB2086	0	4	4	0.5	43
RRC0005	30	33	3	0.6	182
RRC0012	31	37	6	0.8	1890
RRC0021	31	42	11	1.0	96
RRC0022	35	40	5	0.7	273
RRC0022	41	51	10	0.9	647
RRC0023	21	24	3	0.7	12
RRC0023	**27**	**36**	**9**	**1.1**	**15**
RRC0023	**51**	**57**	**6**	**1.6**	**11**
RRN0003	37	38	1	0.5	0
RRN0007	22	24	2	0.7	0
RRN0010	35	36	1	1.0	0
SBRC100007	67	70	3	1.4	0
SBRC100007	76	79	3	0.3	0
SBRC100007	83	84	1	0.7	0
SBRC100008	91	92	1	0.6	0
SBRC100008	**100**	**108**	**8**	**2.0**	**0**
SBRC100008	**110**	**115**	**5**	**1.1**	**0**
SBRC100008	191	194	3	0.6	0
SBRC100008	197	201	4	0.5	0
SBRC2101	108	109	1	0.8	0
SBRC2101	**116**	**121**	**5**	**1.8**	**0**
SBRC2101	122	125	3	0.6	0
SBRC2102	137	140	3	0.4	0
SBRC2102	209	213	4	0.8	0
SBRC2103	105	107	2	0.8	0
SBRC2104	48	52	4	0.6	0
SBRC2107	150	151	1	2.1	0
SBRCD100002	**13**	**32**	**19**	**3.5**	**490**
SBRCD100002	33	36	3	0.5	45
SBRCD100002	187	190	3	0.5	0
SBRCD100003	36	42	6	1.4	92
SBRCD100003	43	49	6	0.7	50

Table 2. Significant drill intersections from the Sabre Gold Prospect

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.*	RAB drilling was undertaken by Exodus Minerals using a Stadcote Drilling Edson 2000 HD drill rig. Composite samples were collected based on geological criteria but generally 3-4 metres. Minimum 2 metres. Maximum 5 metres. RC drilling with diamond tails was undertaken by Exodus Minerals using a Gorey and Cole KK 600B drill rig. The RC holes and precollars were sampled in 3 metre composites and diamond core was cut and sampled in varying intervals dependent on lithology. RC drilling undertaken by Prodigy Gold used a Durock multi-purpose drill rig. Drilling started as 5 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation (RC), riffle split, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. RC drilling techniques were used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay. Prodigy Gold used a Silver City Drilling diamond drill rig. For SCDD2001, diamond core was collected from surface to end of hole. This is HQ hole diameter from surface to end of hole. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied. Prodigy Gold - RC sampling was collected in one metre intervals and split to 3-4kg samples. Sample weights were inspected, and estimates are recorded on sample log sheets. The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture are recorded based on visual estimates. Drilling was terminated if samples were wet. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned. Prodigy Gold - Diamond hole holes were selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The nature of gold and base metal mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite and quartz sulphide veining. Petrology has indicated that the gold mineralisation at Sabre can be microcrystalline in nature (as fine as 10 µm). Sample preparation grind size of early historical samples assayed by atomic adsorption, using and aqua regia digest, is important to making the microcrystalline gold available to the solute for analysis. Typical coarse grind sizes of ~50-75 µm in standard sample preparation techniques may lead to a significant under reporting of the microcrystalline gold content of the samples. Later fire assay techniques should give a more accurate reporting of gold. Prodigy Gold - 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.).*	RAB drilling was undertaken by Exodus Minerals using a Stadcote Drilling Edson 2000 HD drill rig. No further information is given. RC drilling with diamond tails was undertaken by Exodus Minerals using a Gorey and Cole KK 600B drill rig. No further information is given. RC and diamond drilling were completed by ABM Resources. Diamond holes were pre collared with RC and were finished with NQ core tail. Prodigy Gold used a Durock multi-purpose truck mounted UDR1200 drill rig for RC drilling. The drill rig used an auxiliary compressor and booster with capacity to drill 400m. Drilling started as 5 ¾ inch diameter RC with face sampling bit, riffle split, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. Prodigy Gold - Diamond drilling was undertaken by Silver City Drilling generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core was oriented using the ACT Mk2 HQ/NQ core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied Prodigy Gold - Sample recoveries were recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was reported as standard in the program. Samples were split into calico bags and sent to the lab for assay with the remainder of sample material remaining on site. All samples were weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture were recorded based on visual estimates. Drilling was terminated if samples are wet. No water compromised samples were reported. Prodigy Gold - Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied. Prodigy Gold - Sampling was collected in a cyclone, and riffle split into calico sample bags. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned routinely with mechanical scraping and compressed air. The cyclone was emptied after each complete 6m drill rod and cleaned out every 5 rods (6m in length) to minimise any potential for contamination. Dust suppression was used to minimise sample loss. Drilling pressure airlifted the water column below the bottom of the sample interval to ensure dry sampling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high sample recovery. Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is unlikely.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied. Prodigy Gold drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a laptop and pen/paper. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied. Prodigy Gold - Logging of rock chip samples is qualitative in nature and identified the characteristics of the mineralisation style being sought. All samples were photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Logging by Prodigy Gold was both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied. All holes reported by Prodigy Gold were logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources - All cores were cut in half and sampled in 2m intervals or 1m intervals respectively were it of geological significance. All samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and analysed in ALS Chemex's Perth laboratory for gold and multi element analysis. Prodigy Gold diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half submitted to the NTGS core library as a condition of co-funding. Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Two certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. Prodigy Gold - 1 meter RC samples were split with a two-tier riffle splitter mounted under a metal cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry. ABM Resources - All hole intervals drilled with Reverse Circulation were sampled with 1m composite samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Petrology has indicated that the gold mineralisation at Sabre can be microcrystalline in nature (as fine as 10 µm). Sample preparation grind size is important making the microcrystalline gold available to the solute for analysis. Typical coarse grind sizes of ~50-75 µm in standard sample preparation techniques may lead to a significant under reporting of the microcrystalline gold content of the samples. Exodus Minerals – No sample preparation information supplied. ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge. Prodigy Gold - All samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to monitor laboratory performance. Prodigy Gold - Field duplicates were taken over intervals logged as mineralised with sulphides previously identified as having a relationship with gold in the area. Field duplicates were taken at a percentage of ~1.8% for the entirety of the program in addition to certified reference material and blanks inserted on average at 1 in 20 samples. Field duplicates were collected in visibly mineralised zones. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and laboratory check samples are assayed.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.
ABM Resources – no information supplied.
Prodigy Gold - Samples were split using a trailer mounted riffle splitter, which was checked to be level for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The riffle splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected in visibly mineralised zones.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>Exodus Minerals – RAB Drilling – Samples were submitted to AMDEL laboratories in Darwin and Adelaide. Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Bi, Fe, Mn, Mo was analysed using the IC2E/M (ICPMS Aqua Regia Digest technique), Au was analysed using AA9 (Aqua Regia Digest).

Exodus Minerals RC precollar - Samples were submitted to AMDEL laboratories in Darwin and Adelaide. Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Bi, Fe, Mn was analysed using the IC2M (ICPOES Aqua Regia Digest technique), Au was analysed using AA9 (Aqua Regia Digest).

Exodus Diamond Drilling - Samples were submitted to AMDEL laboratories in Darwin and Adelaide. Pb, Zn, Sb, Bi, Mo, Mn was analysed using the IC2M (ICPOES Aqua Regia Digest technique), Au was analysed using FA1 (Aqua Regia Digest).

ABM Resources rock chip and RC drilling sampling samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Ltd. in Alice Spring for preparation and were then sent to ALS Chemex Perth for multi-element analyses. Fire assaying and the ICP-AES method was used to analyse the samples for gold. Silver and base metals the samples were assayed using a 4-acid ICP-MS / ICP-AES method. Gold assay samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge.

Prodigy Gold used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit).
In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards and blanks.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>A gradient array and dipole-dipole IP survey was completed over the broader Sabre region in 1996 by PosGold/Normandy Exploration. Specifications of the survey are as follows:

<table>
<tr><td>Configuration</td><td>Gradient Array</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter</td><td>Zonge GTT 10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timing</td><td>0.125 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Method</td><td>Time Domain</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Electrode Separation</td><td>2000m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver</td><td>Zonge GDP-16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Line Spacing</td><td>100m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Station Spacing</td><td>50m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operator</td><td>Goanna Exploration</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supervisor</td><td>K Tucknott</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.
Prodigy Gold - A blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to monitor laboratory performance.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. Some RC and diamond holes were drilled, by later explorers, to test significant results encountered in historical RAB drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historical data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols. Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied. Prodigy Gold - Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security was set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold used an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff was controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assays were not adjusted. No transformations or alterations were made to assay data stored in the database. The laboratories primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Exodus Minerals – Holes were surveyed using a local grid. The translation method of the local grid coordinates to real world coordinates (AMG84 Z53) reported by Exodus in its annual exploration reports in unknown. Prodigy Gold - Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration drilling.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	At Sabre variable drill hole spacing was used to adequately test targets and were determined from historical drilling results, geochemical, geophysical and geological information where available. Hole spacing at Sabre was chosen to facilitate nose-to-tail overlap between adjacent holes with the spacing dependant on hole depth. Nominally the spacing between holes at Sabre was 50-100m. Scimitar hole spacing was closer to 50m between holes and around 100m between lines.
	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.	Compositing was applied to the RAB drilling undertaken by Exodus Minerals (commonly 3-4m with minimum of 2m and maximum of 5m)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and RC drilling by Exodus Minerals (3m). ABM undertook compositing on 1m intervals. Prodigy undertook compositing on 3m intervals in RC drilling.
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.*	Exodus Minerals – Initial RAB drilling was drilled at 270 degrees which is a low angle to the general trend of mineralisation. Subsequent drilling recognised the trend and was correct to be oriented at 040/045 – 220/230 degrees. Most holes were drilled at a dip of 55-60 degrees which sub vertical nature of mineralisation is considered appropriate. RC drilling by Prodigy Gold - the drill azimuths were planned between 130 and 140 degrees to target the historically mineralised trend at orthogonal angles. The azimuth did not change significantly at Sabre throughout the drilling. The sub vertical dipping mineralised trend (at Sabre) meant that drilling was chosen to be as shallow as possible with dips planned at 55 degrees. The holes deviated significantly from the top of the hole, with surveys at the end of hole raising to 33 degrees by the end of hole SCRC2102 at 222m.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied. Prodigy Gold - Samples were transported from the rig to a secured locked storage facility at the Aileron Roadhouse by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	iTech Minerals has undertaken an audit of the location data of the drill holes used in this release. Some discrepancies were found in the translation of the original data into modern coordinate systems and were corrected when identified. Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

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		1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397-hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995). 1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). 1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997). 1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and 102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb. 2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed in Q4 2020. A DHEM survey has been recently completed.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map. 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.*	A summary of all drill hole information including a collar table and significant downhole intercepts is included in appendix 1 of this report.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.

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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.*	iTech Minerals used length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.1g/t Au for high grade mineralised zones and a 0.1 g/t lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m of unmineralised material for low grade mineralisation. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All significant results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery test work has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	This release is reporting a variety of historical exploration results which incorporates a variety of drill hole orientations and dips relative to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation. Early drilling was drilled at a low angle to mineralisation which likely increased drill intercepts. Later drilling was oriented more orthogonal to mineralisation and is lily to be more representative of true widths. All intercepts are reported are down hole and true widths are not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All material assays received from historical drilling are reported where sample is above 0.1g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn or where considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Information relevant to the results have been provided.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work is required to generate drill targets. This may include further rock chip and/or soil sampling and mapping, geophysical surveys and heritage clearances.