

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

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

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
Issued 170.8M

Options
Issued 5.8M

Performance rights
Issued 3.5M

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

GOLD AND ANTIMONY PROSPECTIVITY AT THE FALCHION PROSPECT, REYNOLDS RANGE, NT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Historical drilling and rock chips have intersected significant gold and antimony mineralisation over a strike of 400m with mineralisation open to the east
- Significant historical drill results at Falchion include
 - 22m @ 2.20 g/t Au and 2.3% Sb and 8m @ 1.3 g/t Au (RRB2120)
 - including 2m @ 12.35 g/t Au and 5.4% Sb
 - 24m @ 2.75 g/t Au (RRA0009)
 - 10m @ 1.29 g/t Au (RDD041)
 - 7m @ 1.4 g/t Au (RRB2119)
- Majority of holes not assayed for antimony
- A review of the controls on gold and antimony mineralisation has identified multiple prospective structures in the surrounding region
- A series of stacked, east-west prospective structures have a combined strike of over 18km
- Prospective horizons defined by
 - Existing gold-antimony prospects defined by drilling and rock chips
 - Chargeability anomalies caused by high concentrations of sulphides (including pyrrhotite) associated with gold-antimony mineralisation and defined by gradient array induced polarisation (IP)
 - Subtle magnetic anomaly due to high concentrations of magnetic pyrrhotite associated with gold-antimony mineralisation
- Geophysical surveys have recommenced at Reynolds Range after a short break due to weather, with dipole-dipole IP planned for the Sabre Prospect in the coming weeks

"A review of historical drilling at the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect has identified up to 400m of mineralised strike just 1.4km from the 800m long Sabre Gold Antimony Prospect to the east. Importantly the Falchion prospect remains open at depth and to the east. Up to 18km of prospective structures have been identified in the region based on similarities to the Falchion and Sabre Prospects."

- Managing Director Mike Schwarz -

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 791km² 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 Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect

iTech has undertaken a detailed review of gold and antimony mineralisation at the Falchion 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.

Modelling of historical drill holes at Falchion, identified a 400m long, sigmoidal zone of gold mineralisation, based on rock chips and drill intercepts. This zone extends to over 100m depth and remains open. A second zone of gold mineralisation occurs 50m to the north-east and remains open at depth and to the east.

Mislocated drill holes were identified in the Company's historical digital database, original data sourced from historical company reports and locations corrected. This allowed a more rigorous geological interpretation of mineralisation with better agreement between holes on the location and dip of mineralisation.

The new geological interpretation allows for expanded gold prospectivity at Falchion and surrounding prospects with new drill targets

- down dip of existing mineralisation (figure 3)
- testing extensions of mineralisation to the west, underneath mineralised rock chips, missed by historical drilling
- along strike of the northern gold zone to the east

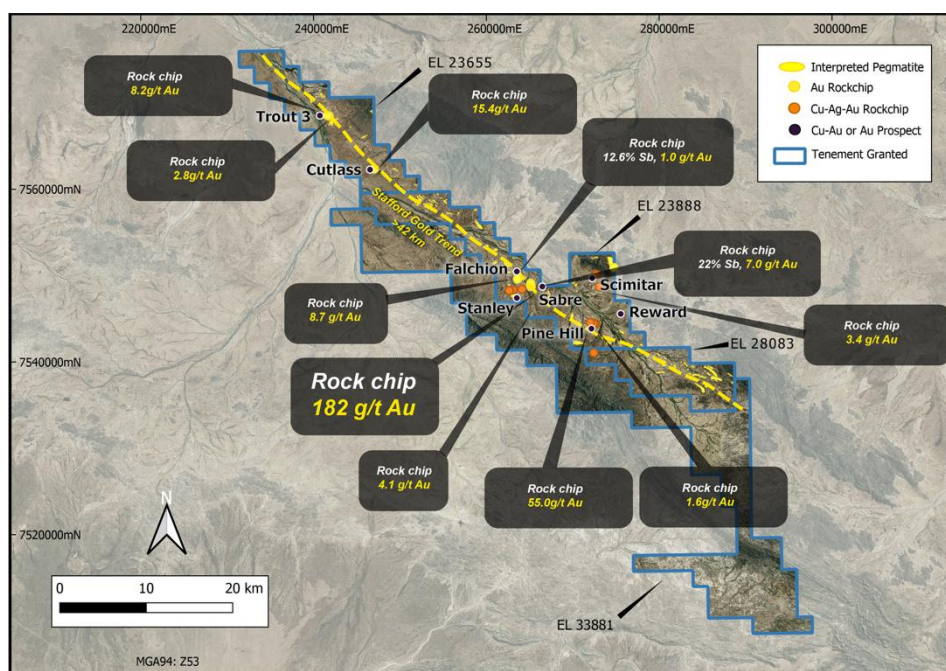


Figure 1. Reynolds Range gold and copper-gold prospects (Rock chip data from ASX: ITM 5 July 2024 and 3 September 2024).

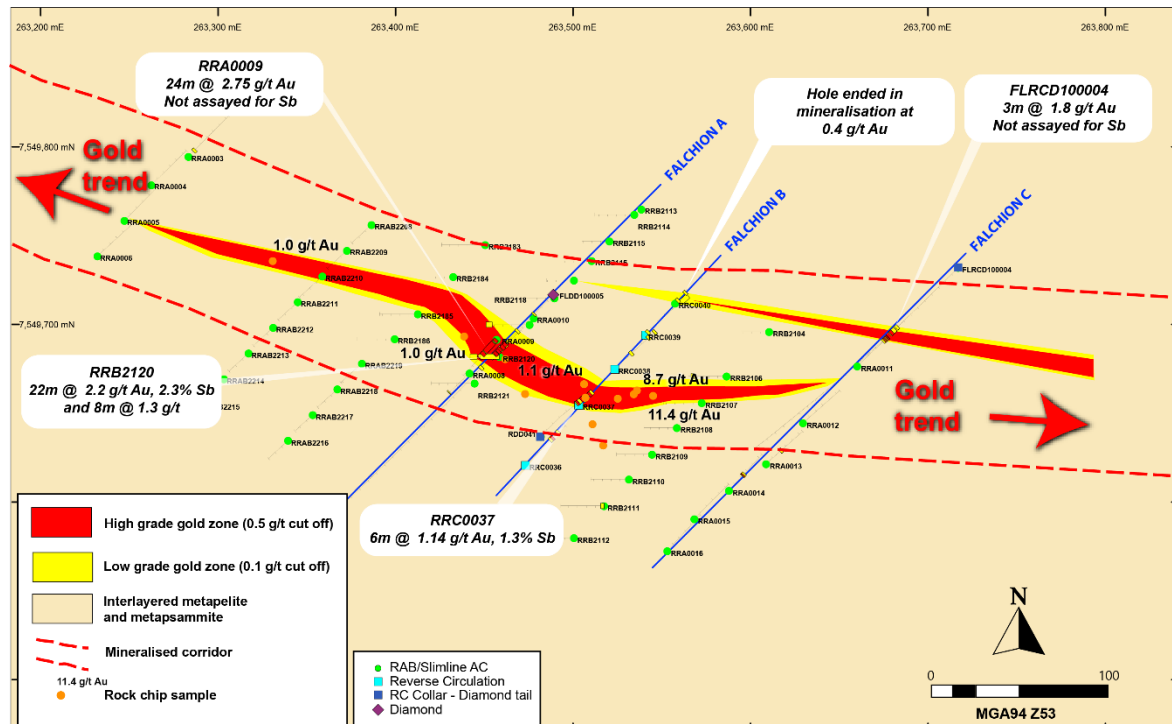


Figure 2. Plan view of the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect showing plan view of drilling and rock chips with gold exceeding 1 g/t labelled (Rock chip data from ASX: ITM 3 September 2024).

Falchion 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 Falchion Prospect was drilled at the same time as the nearby, the Sabre Prospect (figure 1). Initial exploration consisted of Aircore and RAB drilling (46 holes, 46m 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, Exodus Minerals and ABM Resource NL, included RC (5 holes, 57m average depth) and deeper diamond drilling (3 holes, 224m average depth) extending the depth of mineralisation to over 100m vertical depth.

Gold and antimony mineralisation appears in outcrop as ~2m thick sericite-altered sheared turbidite with boudinaged and folded quartz veins trending E-W in a distal chlorite alteration zone. Mineralisation at Falchion appears to be constrained to a SE-NW corridor of anomalism over 400m of strike. The best gold intercepts define a subvertical zone of mineralisation 5-10m thick and with grade exceeding 2 g/t gold. Strong associations between samples >1g/t gold and elevated antimony exist within the Falchion prospect. This also coincides with distinct arsenic zonation relating to elevated incidences of >1% lead.

Significant gold assay intercepts within this prospect include

- 22m @ 2.20 g/t Au and 2.3% Sb and 8m @ 1.3 g/t Au (RRB2120)
 - including 2m @ 12.35 g/t Au and 5.4% Sb
- 24m @ 2.75 g/t Au (RRA0009)
- 10m @ 1.29 g/t Au (RDD041)
- 7m @ 1.4 g/t Au (RRB2119)

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

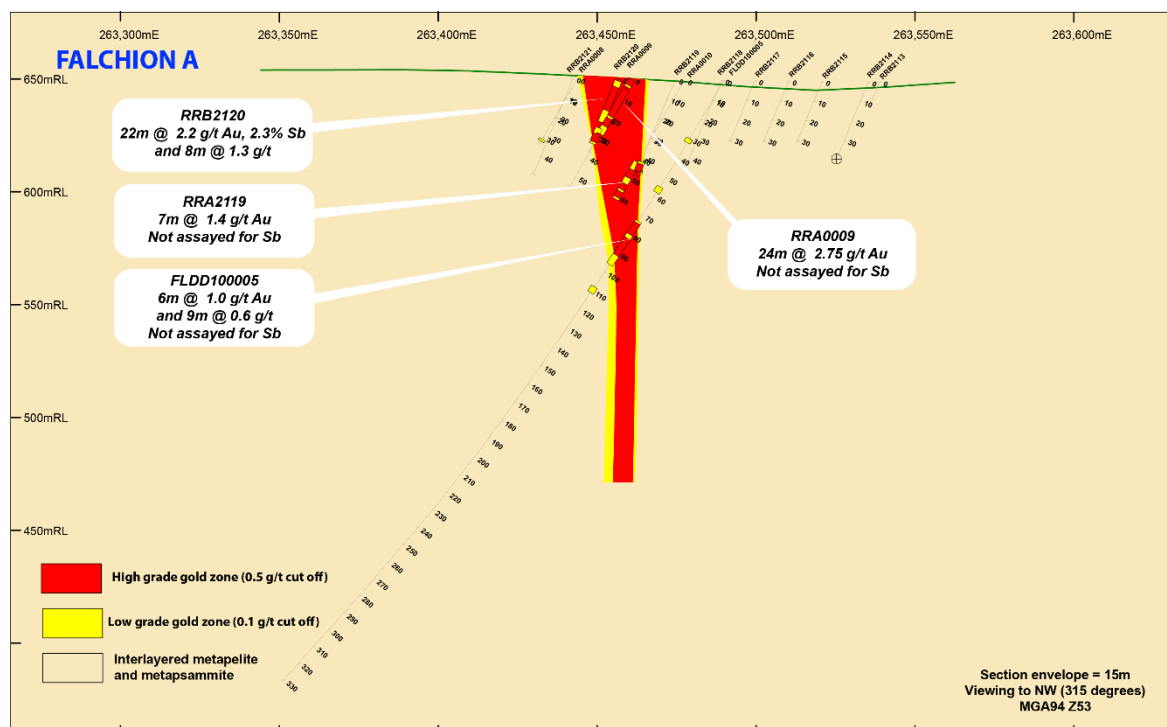
Regional Prospectivity of the Sabre-Falchion-Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects

The new geological interpretation for the Falchion Gold Prospect (figure 2) has significant implications for the regional prospectivity of gold and antimony mineralisation. All the locally significant gold-antimony prospects, including Falchion, appear to occur over subtle east-west trending magnetic features. Petrographic studies of mineralisation at Sabre and Falchion have shown that there is a strong association of pyrrhotite with gold mineralisation. It is possible that these subtly magnetic features are mapping out high concentrations of pyrrhotite (a moderately magnetic mineral) in alteration zones hosting gold mineralisation. They may also represent changes in lithology from metapelite to metapsammite and/or dolerite, which would provide a strong rheological contrast and potential for development of dilational zones and mineralising fluid pathways during structural movement.

In summary, prospective horizons defined by

- Existing gold-antimony prospects defined by drilling and rock chips
- Chargeability anomalies caused by high concentrations of sulphides (including pyrrhotite) associated with gold-antimony mineralisation and defined by gradient array IP
- Subtle magnetic anomaly due to high concentrations of magnetic pyrrhotite associated with gold-antimony mineralisation

Interpretation of these features from detailed magnetic surveys has identified over 18km of prospective structures that are coincident with a regional 6.5km long, antimony in lag soil anomaly (figure 5). The Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect occurs within the central part of the antimony soil anomaly (figure 4) and at the centre of a 3.7km gradient array IP chargeability anomaly (figure 5). The Sabre 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 the 18km of prospective structures recently identified around Falchion with ongoing mapping and sampling to help narrow down targets with potential for economic mineralisation for drill testing.



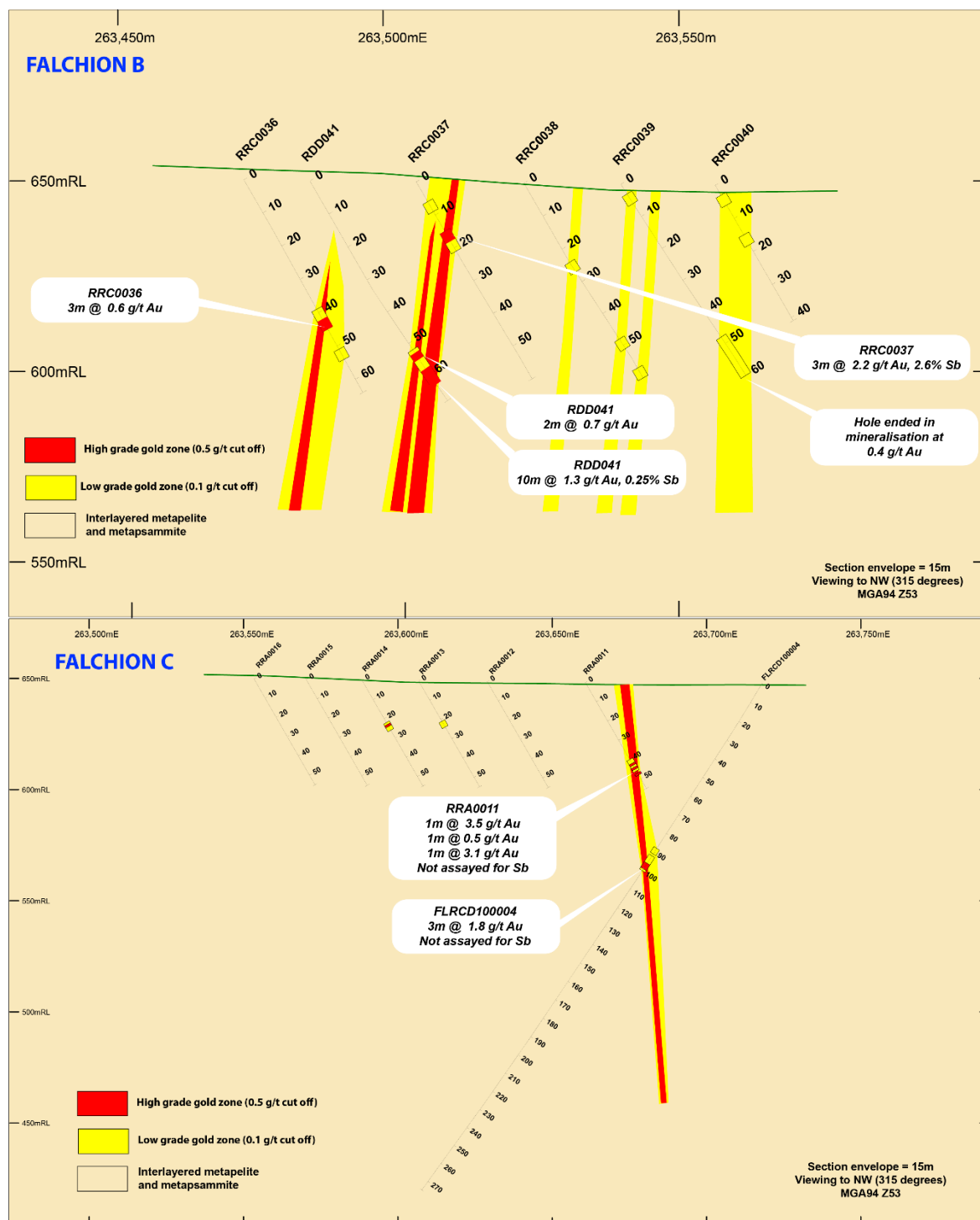
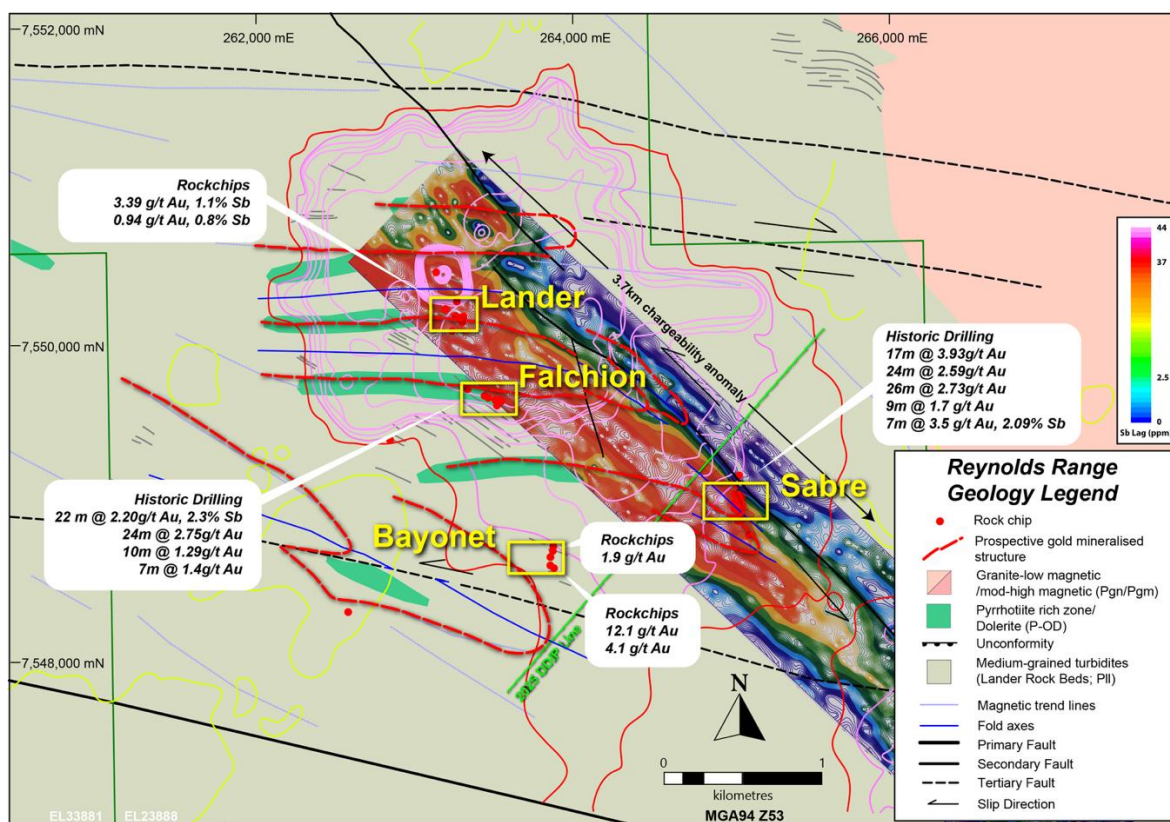
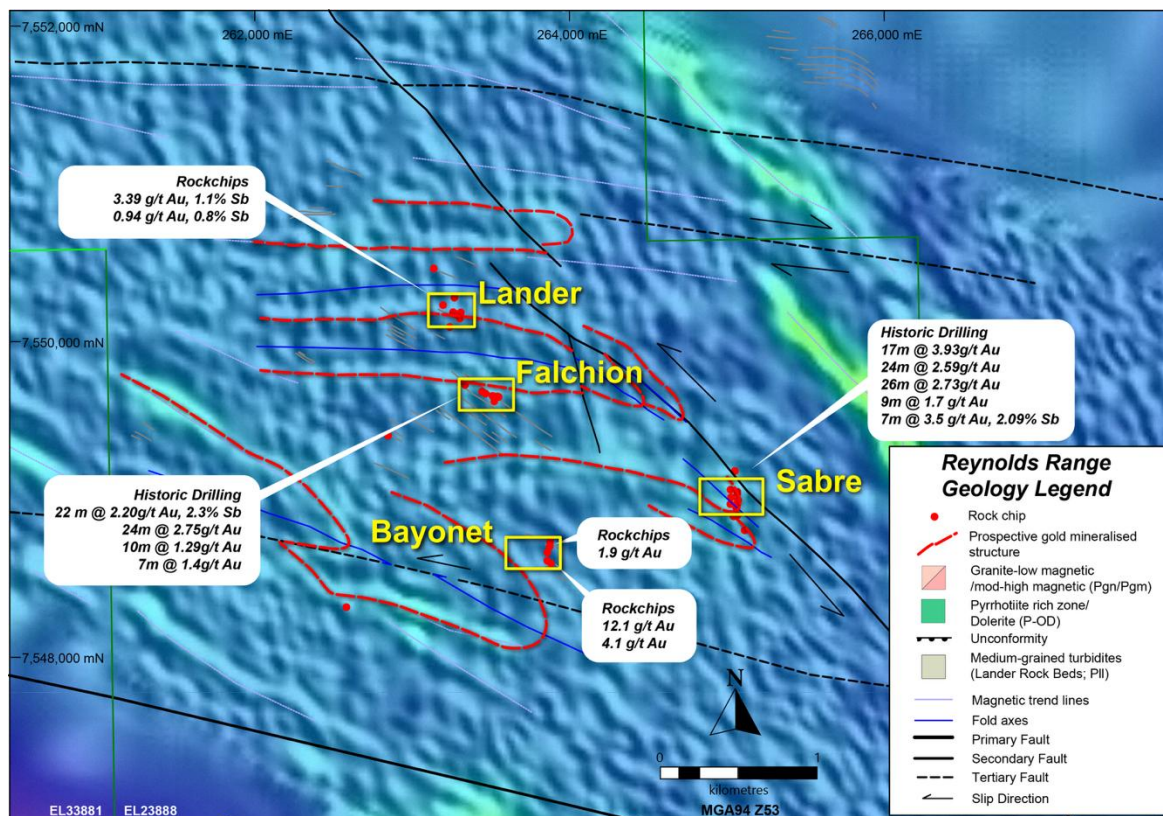


Figure 3. Cross sections through the Falchion Gold Prospect



Future Work

iTech is continuing to undertake field mapping and sampling of gold-antimony and copper-gold prospects, across the prospective structures 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 provide 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 extensions to the Falchion and 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:

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, 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
RRA0003	AC	64	263283	7549795	651	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	03-Nov-05
RRA0004	AC	55	263262	7549779	651	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	04-Nov-05
RRA0005	AC	55	263247	7549758	651	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	04-Nov-05
RRA0006	AC	55	263232	7549738	652	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	04-Nov-05
RRA0008	AC	33	263442	7549673	650	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	05-Nov-05
RRA0009	AC	55	263457	7549692	650	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	05-Nov-05
RRA0010	AC	61	263478	7549704	650	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	05-Nov-05
RRA0011	AC	55	263660	7549676	648	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	06-Nov-05
RRA0012	AC	55	263630	7549645	649	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	06-Nov-05
RRA0013	AC	55	263609	7549622	649	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	06-Nov-05
RRA0014	AC	55	263588	7549607	649	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	06-Nov-05
RRA0015	AC	55	263568	7549591	650	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	08-Nov-05
RRA0016	AC	55	263553	7549572	650	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	08-Nov-05
FLDD100005	DD	331	263489	7549717	649	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	19-May-10
RDD041	DD	68.2	263482	7549637	650	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	10-Nov-96
RRAB2208	RAB	30	263386	7549756	650	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	25-Apr-99
RRAB2209	RAB	30	263373	7549742	650	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	26-Apr-99
RRAB2210	RAB	35	263359	7549727	650	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	26-Apr-99
RRAB2211	RAB	30	263345	7549713	651	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	26-Apr-99
RRAB2212	RAB	30	263331	7549698	651	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	26-Apr-99
RRAB2213	RAB	30	263317	7549684	651	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	26-Apr-99
RRAB2214	RAB	30	263303	7549669	651	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	27-Apr-99
RRAB2215	RAB	28	263289	7549655	652	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	27-Apr-99
RRAB2216	RAB	30	263339	7549635	651	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	27-Apr-99
RRAB2217	RAB	27	263353	7549649	651	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	27-Apr-99
RRAB2218	RAB	30	263367	7549664	651	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	28-Apr-99
RRAB2219	RAB	32	263381	7549678	651	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	28-Apr-99
RRB2104	RAB	31	263610	7549698	648	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	25-Feb-98
RRB2106	RAB	43	263587	7549673	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	26-Feb-98
RRB2107	RAB	43	263573	7549658	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	26-Feb-98
RRB2108	RAB	37	263559	7549644	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	26-Feb-98
RRB2109	RAB	40	263545	7549629	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	26-Feb-98
RRB2110	RAB	43	263531	7549615	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	26-Feb-98
RRB2111	RAB	49	263517	7549600	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	26-Feb-98
RRB2112	RAB	49	263501	7549582	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	27-Feb-98
RRB2113	RAB	9	263539	7549767	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	27-Feb-98
RRB2114	RAB	45	263535	7549764	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	27-Feb-98
RRB2115	RAB	31	263521	7549749	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	27-Feb-98
RRB2116	RAB	31	263511	7549738	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	27-Feb-98

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement	Prospect	Date Completed
RRB2117	RAB	31	263500	7549727	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	27-Feb-98
RRB2118	RAB	43	263489	7549717	649	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	27-Feb-98
RRB2119	RAB	49	263475	7549702	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	28-Feb-98
RRB2120	RAB	37	263458	7549684	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	28-Feb-98
RRB2121	RAB	49	263445	7549669	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	28-Feb-98
RRB2183	RAB	49	263450	7549747	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	18-Mar-98
RRB2184	RAB	49	263432	7549729	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	19-Mar-98
RRB2185	RAB	43	263413	7549708	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	19-Mar-98
RRB2186	RAB	43	263399	7549694	650	-60	270	EL23888	Falchion	19-Mar-98
RRC0036	RC	64	263466	7549618	650	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	06-Nov-96
RRC0037	RC	60	263497	7549652	650	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	06-Nov-96
RRC0038	RC	60	263517	7549673	649	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	07-Nov-96
RRC0039	RC	60	263534	7549691	649	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	08-Nov-96
RRC0040	RC	41	263551	7549709	649	-60	040	EL23888	Falchion	08-Nov-96
FLRCD100004	RCD	274.7	263717	7549732	648	-60	220	EL23888	Falchion	12-May-10

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)
FLDD100005	74	80	6	1.0	0
FLDD100005	82	91	9	0.6	0
FLRCD100004	96	99	3	1.8	0
RDD041	53	55	2	0.7	28
RDD041	58	63	5	2.2	4953
RRA0009	0	3	3	0.3	0
RRA0009	5	19	14	4.1	0
RRA0009	20	24	4	0.6	0
RRA0009	28	29	1	6.0	0
RRA0010	46	50	4	1.4	0
RRA0010	53	56	3	0.3	0
RRA0010	57	60	3	0.3	0
RRA0011	42	43	1	3.9	0
RRA0011	44	45	1	0.5	0
RRA0011	47	48	1	3.1	0
RRA0014	23	24	1	0.8	0
RRB2119	43	49	6	1.6	3532
RRB2120	0	20	20	2.4	25580
RRB2120	28	32	4	2.5	263
RRC0036	42	45	3	0.6	200
RRC0037	15	18	3	2.2	25700

Table 2. Significant drill intersections, at 0.5 g/t cut off, from the Falchion Gold Prospect

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)	Sb (ppm)
FLDD100005	30	32	2	0.31	0
FLDD100005	55	58	3	0.11	0
FLDD100005	73	96	23	0.55	0
FLDD100005	108	111	3	0.05	0
FLRCD100004	88	91	3	0.05	0
FLRCD100004	92	100	8	0.74	0
RDD041	52	62	10	1.29	2544
RRA0003	8	11	3	0.07	0
RRA0008	31	32	1	0.24	0
RRA0009	0	4	4	0.28	0
RRA0009	5	29	24	2.75	0
RRA0010	42	61	19	0.48	0
RRA0011	40	46	6	0.80	0
RRA0011	47	48	1	3.05	0
RRA0013	21	24	3	0.09	0
RRA0014	22	26	4	0.25	0
RRAB2215	0	4	4	0.10	1
RRB2106	36	40	4	0.11	18
RRB2111	0	4	4	0.12	66
RRB2119	42	49	7	1.42	3040
RRB2120	0	22	22	2.20	23340
RRB2120	25	33	8	1.30	188
RRC0036	39	45	6	0.36	112
RRC0036	51	54	3	0.16	50
RRC0037	6	9	3	0.12	105
RRC0037	15	21	6	1.14	13190
RRC0038	24	27	3	0.49	13
RRC0038	48	51	3	0.11	350
RRC0038	57	60	3	0.10	25
RRC0039	3	6	3	0.11	74
RRC0039	48	60	12	0.22	1370
RRC0040	3	6	3	0.38	1700
RRC0040	15	18	3	0.25	1350

Table 3. Significant drill intersections, at 0.1 g/t cut off, from the Falchion 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	<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>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied. ABM Resources – no information supplied.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>Petrology has indicated that the gold mineralisation at Falchion 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.</p> <p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>applies a bias in selecting samples to predominantly collect material that will inform on the local presence of elements of interest.</p> <p>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>	<p>RAB drilling was undertaken by Exodus Minerals using a Stadcot Drilling Edson 2000 HD drill rig. No further information is given.</p> <p>RC drilling with diamond tails was undertaken by Exodus Minerals using a Gorey and Cole KK 600B drill rig. No further information is given.</p> <p>RC and diamond drilling were completed by ABM Resources. Diamond holes were pre collared with RC and were finished with NQ core tail.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.</p> <p>ABM Resources – no information supplied</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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%.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.</p> <p>ABM Resources – no information supplied.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	<p>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.</p>
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>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.</p> <p>ABM Resources – no information supplied.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.</p> <p>ABM Resources – no information supplied.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.</p> <p>ABM Resources – no information supplied.</p> <p>All holes reported by Prodigy Gold were logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Two certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.</p> <p>Prodigy Gold - 1 meter RC samples were split with a two-tier riffle splitter mounted under a metal cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry.</p> <p>ABM Resources - All hole intervals drilled with Reverse Circulation were sampled with 1m composite samples.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>Petrology has indicated that the gold mineralisation at Falchion 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.</p> <p>Exodus Minerals – No sample preparation information supplied.</p> <p>ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
		the laboratory, regular repeat and laboratory check samples are assayed.																				
	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.	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.																				
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 4 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.																				
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>																				
	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.	<p>A gradient array and dipole-dipole IP survey was completed over the broader Sabre-Falchion region in 1996 by PosGold/Normandy Exploration. Specifications of the survey are as follows:</p> <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>	Configuration	Gradient Array	Transmitter	Zonge GTT 10	Timing	0.125 Hz	Method	Time Domain	Current Electrode Separation	2000m	Receiver	Zonge GDP-16	Line Spacing	100m	Station Spacing	50m	Operator	Goanna Exploration	Supervisor	K Tucknott
Configuration	Gradient Array																					
Transmitter	Zonge GTT 10																					
Timing	0.125 Hz																					
Method	Time Domain																					
Current Electrode Separation	2000m																					
Receiver	Zonge GDP-16																					
Line Spacing	100m																					
Station Spacing	50m																					
Operator	Goanna Exploration																					
Supervisor	K Tucknott																					
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable	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																				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to monitor laboratory performance.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	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.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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	<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>	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 is unknown. Prodigy Gold - Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5 m. 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.
	<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>	Drill hole 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>	At Falchion variable drill hole spacing was used to test targets and were determined from historical drilling results, geochemical, geophysical and geological information where available. Hole spacing at Falchion was chosen to facilitate nose-to-tail overlap between adjacent holes with the spacing dependant on hole depth. Nominally the spacing between holes at Falchion was 50-100m.
	<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>	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 1m to 4m intervals in diamond drilling dependent on geological criteria.
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>	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 – 220/270 degrees. Most holes were drilled at a dip of 60 degrees which sub vertical nature of mineralisation is considered appropriate. Diamond drilling by Prodigy Gold - the drill azimuths were planned at 220 degrees to target the historically mineralised trend at orthogonal angles. The azimuth did not change significantly at Falchion throughout the drilling. The sub vertical dipping mineralised trend (at Falchion) meant that drilling was chosen to be as shallow as possible with dips planned at 60 degrees. The holes deviated significantly from the top of the hole, with surveys at the end of hole raising to 30 degrees by the end of hole.
	<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 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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 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	<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>	<p>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 791km² 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
	<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>	<p>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 80km². 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 Au³. 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).</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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).</p> <p>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).</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><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></p>	<p>A summary of all drill hole information including a collar table and significant downhole intercepts is included in appendix 1 of this report.</p> <p>No information material to the announcement has been excluded.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<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>	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.
	<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>	All significant results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually.
	<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>	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 likely to be more representative of true widths. All intercepts are reported as down hole and true widths are not known.
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.
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 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	<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>	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.