iTECH MINERALS
ASX: ITM

ASX RELEASE
19 August 2025

HIGH GRADE ANTIMONY ZONES IDENTIFIED AT REYNOLDS RANGE, NT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Two separate high grade antimony zones, up to 300m long, have been identified at both the Sabre and Falchion Prospects
- Mapping and historical drilling suggests thicknesses in excess of 14m. The high-grade zones disappear under cover and appear to be open along strike and at depth
- Significant rock chips at Sabre include
  - **30.6% Sb and 2.5 g/t Au**
  - **29.7% Sb and 4.8 g/t Au**
  - **24.6% Sb and 21 g/t Au**
  - **11.2% Sb and 24.0 g/t Au**
- Significant rock chips at Falchion include
  - **15.9% Sb and 5.0 g/t Au**
  - **5.5% Sb and 2.2 g/t Au**
  - **4.7% Sb and 0.7 g/t Au**
- Zones appear to have been overlooked by previous explorers due to a focus on gold mineralisation, and poor outcrop of high-grade zones due to deeper weathering of antimony sulphides
- Majority of drill holes at both prospects were not assayed for antimony and consequently do not test the new target zones
- Three high-grade antimony systems have now been identified, at surface, over a distance of over 2.5km, in a broader antimony lag soil anomaly extending for over 6km
- iTech has received heritage approval to drill test these targets and is currently obtaining approvals for drilling later this year

"While one high-grade antimony rock chip existed within historical exploration data at Reynolds Range, there was no indication of continuity or extent of mineralisation. iTech has now identified the source of the high-grade antimony as coming from >300m long veins at both the Sabre and Falchion Prospects. These veins have been tested with very few drill holes that were analysed for antimony, presenting immediate drill targets for our upcoming drilling program later this year."

- Managing Director Mike Schwarz –

WATCH the moment when MD Mike Schwarz identifies the vein that returned up to 15% antimony in rock chips at the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect (2min)

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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 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.

High Grade Antimony Zone identified at the Sabre and Falchion Prospects

Recent mapping and rock chip sampling undertaken by iTech Minerals has identified two >300m long antimony zones at both the Sabre and Falchion Prospects. Historical sampling identified one high grade rock chip of 22% Sb at Sabre and several lower grade rock chips at Falchion between 1% and 7% Sb (ASX: ITM 5 July 2024 and 3 September 2024). While encouraging, mineralisation appeared to be poddy and discontinuous based on this historical data. The new mapping and sampling undertaken by iTech has now identified continuous high-grade mineralisation at surface, at both Falchion and Sabre, extending more than 300m in length and varying in thickness from 1m to 14m based on outcrop and historical drilling.

With a new understanding of the orientation and continuity of antimony mineralisation, iTech has been able to determine the effectiveness of historical drilling in assessing the subsurface extent of mineralisation.

Only 2 holes at Sabre and 3 holes at Falchion have been drilled close to the high-grade antimony veins mapped at surface. Other drill holes in the vicinity were either drilled in the wrong direction or were not assayed for antimony, leaving the zone poorly drill tested.

This presents an exciting opportunity for iTech to drill test beneath the best high-grade surface exposures of antimony mineralisation at both Sabre and Falchion. A drill program is proposed for later this year and will target the Sabre and Falchion antimony veins as well as other high priority gold prospects identified from the recently completed geophysics (IP and MLEM) program.

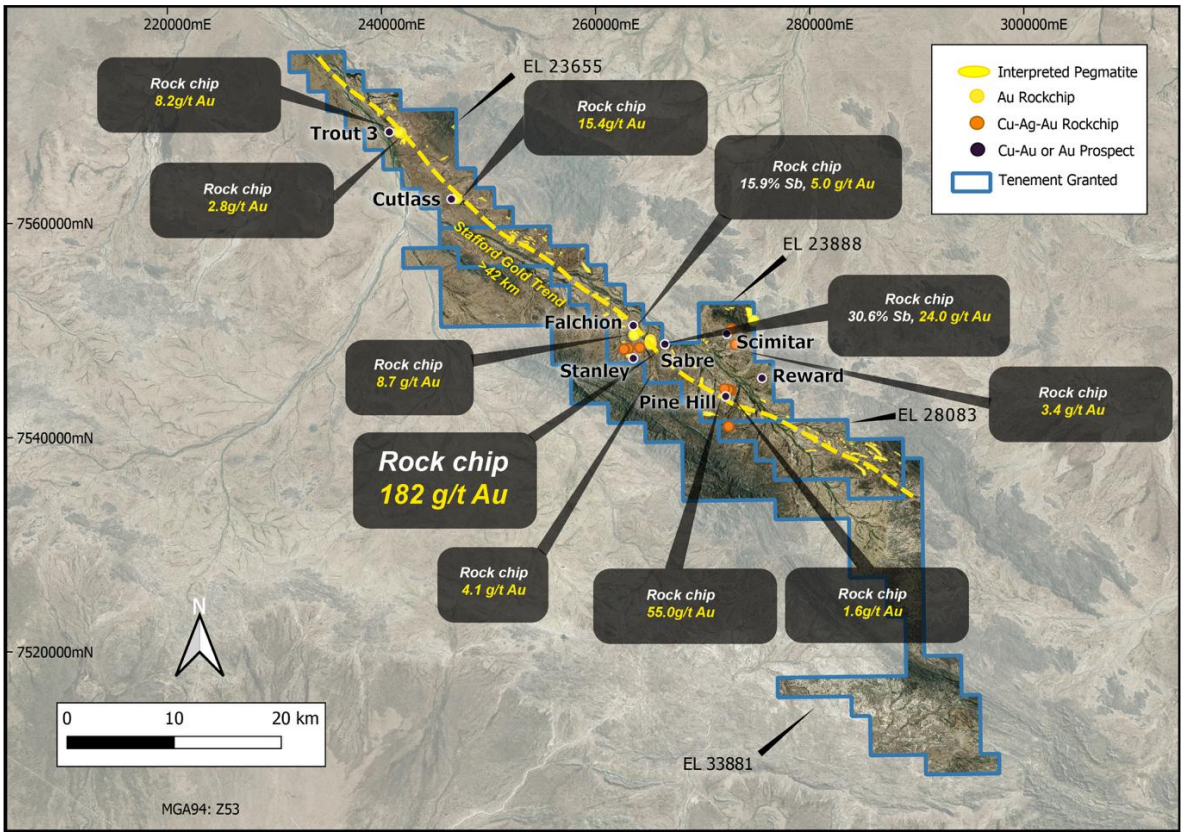

Figure 1. Reynolds Range gold and antimony prospects (Rock chip data from this release, ASX: ITM 5 July 2024 and 3 September 2024).

Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect

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.

The newly identified high grade antimony zone at Sabre, consists of massive to disseminated stibiconite (antimony oxide) after stibnite (antimony sulphide) zone at surface, varying from 1m to >9m wide and can be mapped over a distance of approximately 300m through combination of surface exposure and drilling where it extends under cover.

Significant new antimony rock chip assays within this prospect include

- **30.6% Sb and 2.5 g/t Au (RR25-062)**
- **29.7% Sb and 4.8 g/t Au (RR25-064)**
- **24.6% Sb and 21 g/t Au (RR25-063)**
- **11.2% Sb and 24.0 g/t Au (RR25-061)**

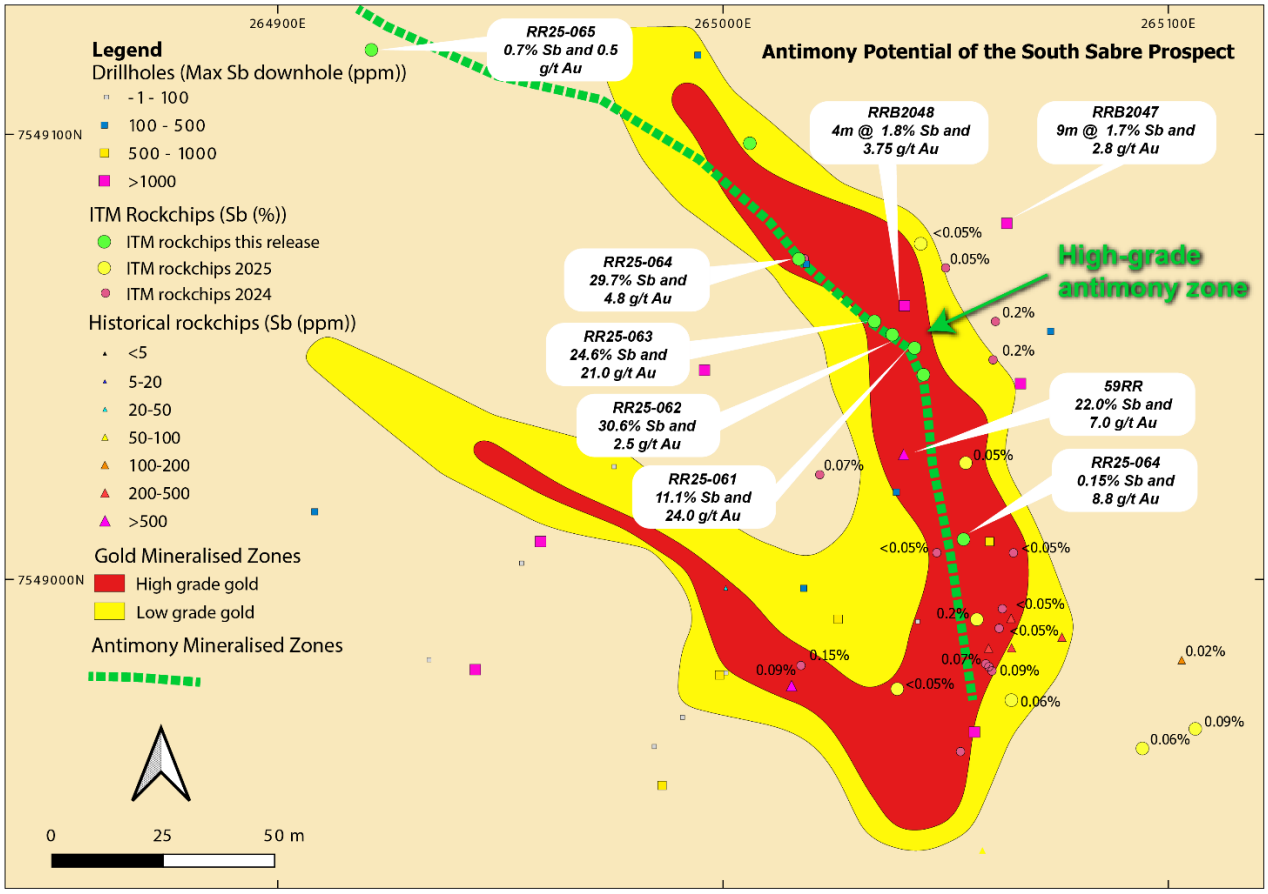

Figure 2. Plan view of the Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect showing plan view of recent antimony rock chip sampling results with historical drilling and rock chips (Historical rock chip data from ASX: ITM 3 September 2024)

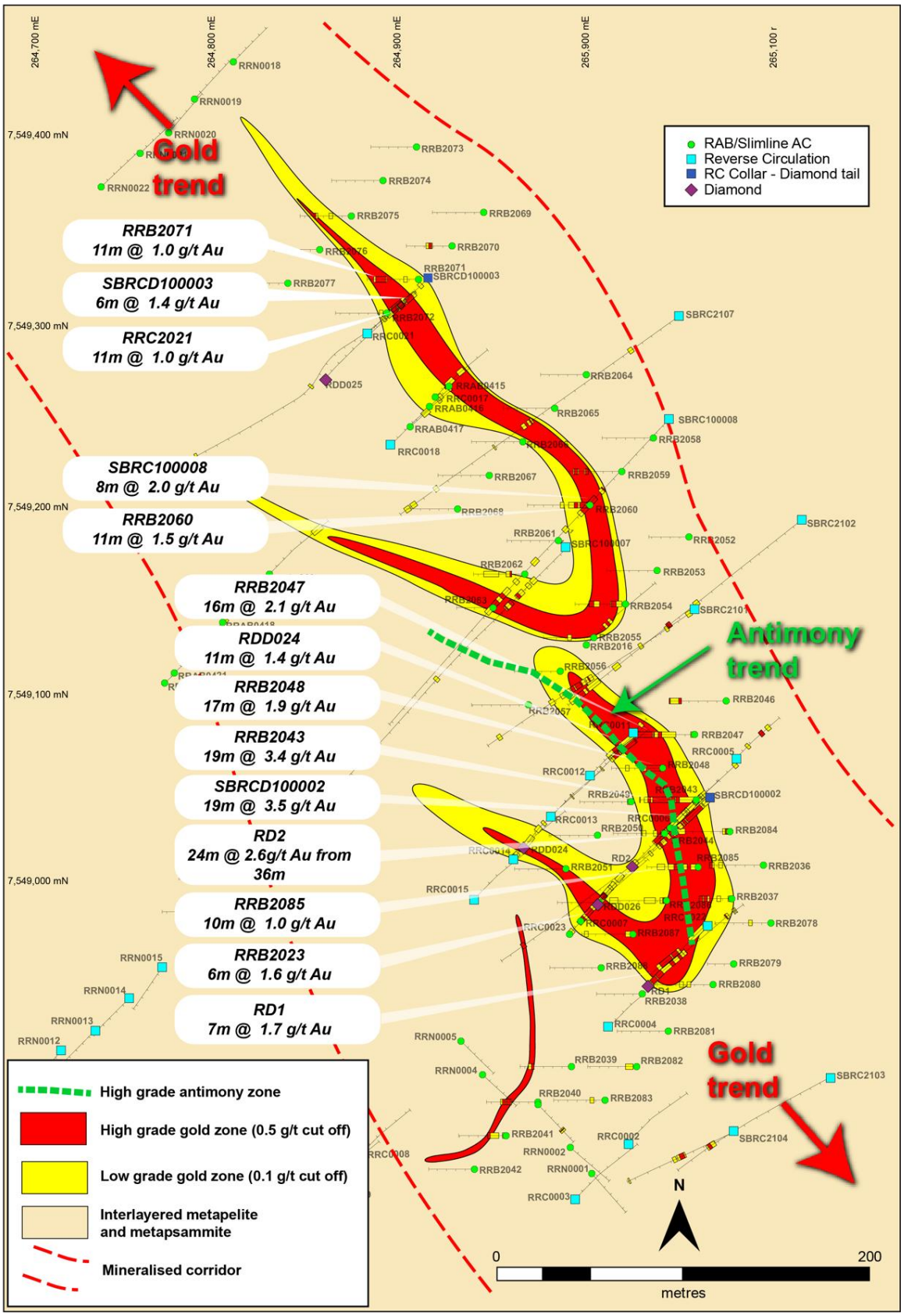

Figure 3. Plan view of the Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect showing plan view of gold focussed drilling (ASX: ITM 29 May 2025).

Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect

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 definea 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.

The newly identified high grade antimony zone at Falchion, consists of massive to disseminated stibiconite (antimony oxide) after stibnite (antimony sulphide) zone at surface, varying from 1m to >14m wide and extending for over 300m.

Significant antimony rock chips within this prospect include

- **15.9% Sb and 5.0 g/t Au (RR25-039)**
- **5.5% Sb and 2.2 g/t Au (RR25-040)**
- **4.7% Sb and 0.7 g/t Au (RR25-075)**

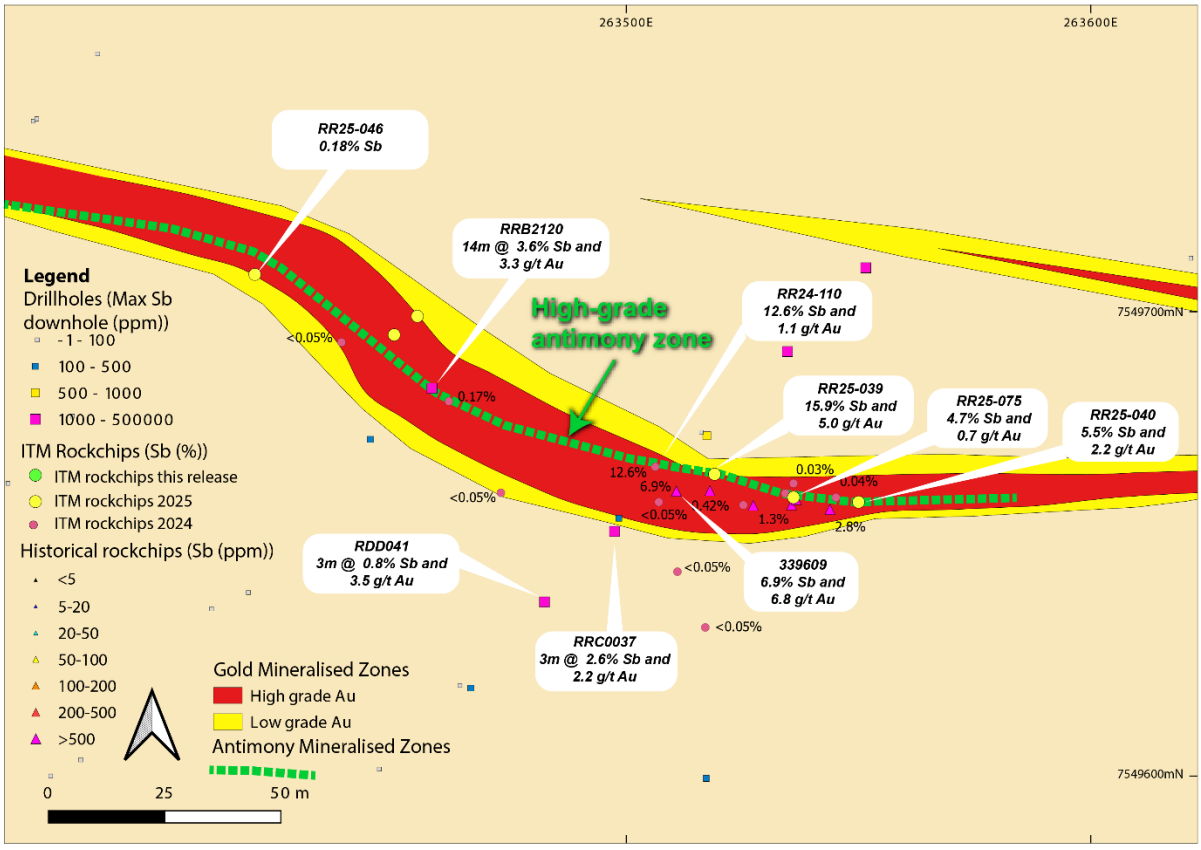

Figure 4. Plan view of the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect showing plan view of recent antimony rock chip sampling results with historical drilling and rock chips (Historical rock chip data from ASX: ITM 3 September 2024).

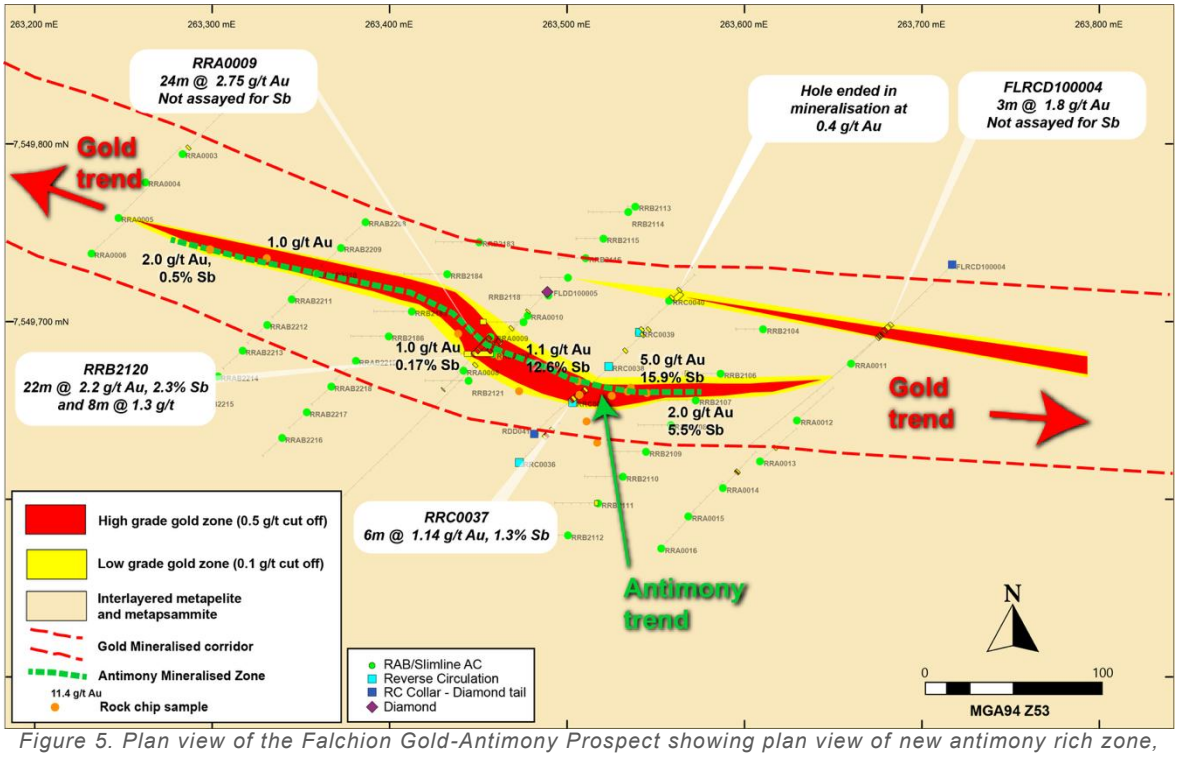

Figure 5. Plan view of the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect showing plan view of new antimony rich zone, drilling and rock chips with gold exceeding 1 g/t labelled (Rock chip data from ASX: ITM 3 September 2024).

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 Sabre-Falchion-Lander Prospects cover a distance of over 2.5km and each contain high grade antimony veins. The prospects sit within a broader 6.3km by 2.5km antimony in lag soil anomaly that suggests there is a much larger anitmony mineralising system within the region (Figure 6). To date, only outcropping mineralisation has been identified. The larger soil anomaly suggests there may be more high grade veins buried under thin cover.

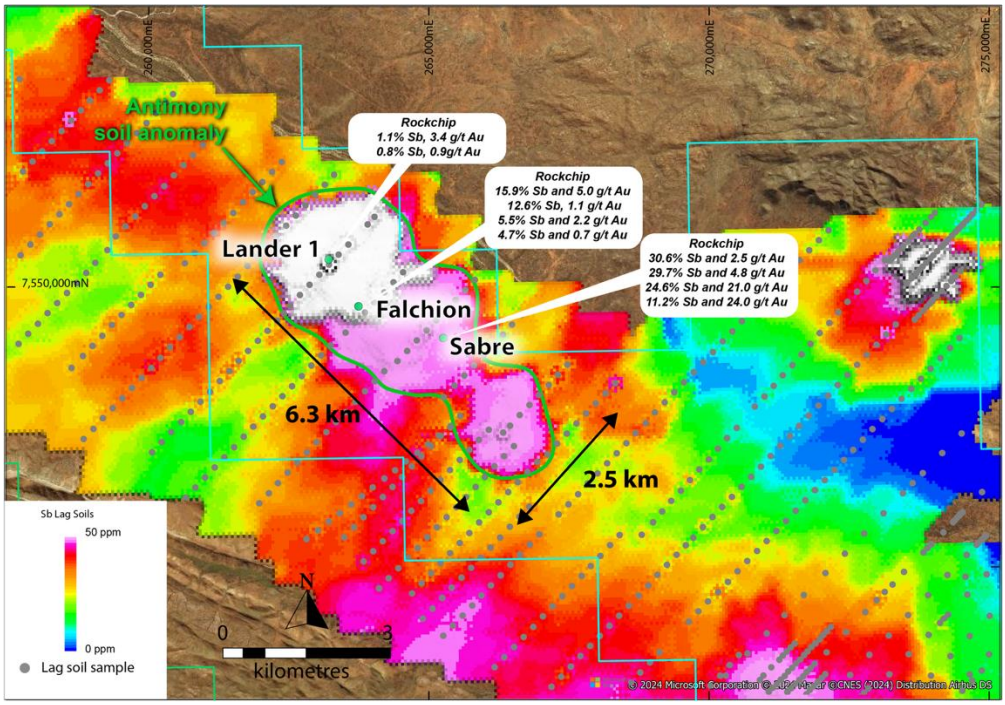

Figure 6. Plan view of antimony soil in lag anomaly at Reynolds Range (Historical rock chip data from ASX: ITM 3 September 2024).

Future Work

iTech is undertaking site visits to potential drill sites, over the next few weeks, to collect data and assess logistics to assist with planning of the upcoming drill program and obtain government drilling approvals in the next 6-8 weeks. iTech has already obtained heritage clearances to drill at the proposed prospects. Drilling will focus on testing the depth extent of antimony mineralisation beneath the highest-grade outcrops which have not been tested by historical drill holes at both the Sabre and Falchion Prospects.

Drilling is expected to commence in late October, early November this 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: "182 g/t Au in Rock Chips from Reynolds Range" on 5 July 2024, "Up to 22% Antimony at Reynolds Range Prospects" on 3 September 2024 and "Expanded Gold and Antimony Prospectivity at Reynolds Range" on 29 May 2025. 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: ROCK CHIPS, DRILL COLLAR AND SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS
Rock Chip Results – Sabre and Falchion Prospects

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Sample Type	Prospect	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Sb (ppm)	Sb (%)	Zn (ppm)
RR25-027	264886	7549186	674.5	Rockchip	Sabre	0.0	0.13	0.7	67	215	X	3119	**0.31**	16
RR24-028	264848	7549195	671.8	Rockchip	Sabre	0.0	0.06	0.15	12	10	X	11		181
RR25-029	264845	7549194	672.4	Rockchip	Sabre	0.0	X	0.4	6	17	X	11		13
RR25-030	264849	7549197	672.6	Rockchip	Sabre	0.2	X	0.33	13	16	0.12	49		105
RR25-031	265065	7548973	679.2	Rockchip	Sabre	0.1	0.07	1.24	20	954	0.11	656		10
RR25-032	265106	7548966	681.1	Rockchip	Sabre	0.4	0.09	0.68	11	3666	0.12	979	**0.10**	7
SB2506002	265047	7548101	661.6	Float	Sabre	0.0	0.3	26.52	17	60	X	49		5
SB2506003	265081	7548914	660.6	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre	X	0.12	0.08	62	7	X	2		86
SB2506004	265078	7548917	658.8	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre	0.0	X	0.07	8	8	X	10		13
SB2506005	265079	7548915	660.3	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre	0.0	X	0.2	11	8	X	28		9
SB2506006	265039	7548975	655.2	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre	0.0	X	0.12	8	6	X	7		9
SB2506007	265785	7547780	662	Float	Sabre	0.0	X	0.07	8	11	X	11		31
SB2506008	265073	7548745	657.9	Float	Sabre	X	0.06	35.65	142	97	X	8		252
SB2506009	264824	7548677	653.6	Float	Sabre	0.0	3.47	57.39	477	3044	X	8		242
SB2506010	264011	7548778	656.2	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre North	0.0	1.12	56.52	198	81	X	30		186
SB2506011	265552	7549451	656.3	Float	Sabre	X	0.06	0.69	11	8	X	4		34
SB2506012	265975	7549384	655.6	Float	Sabre	0.1	0.61	825.65	558	41	X	6		21
SB2506013	265175	7549604	652.2	Float	Sabre	X	0.19	1.59	39	80	X	16		109
SB2506014	265209	7550071	645.4	Float	Sabre North	X	0.1	0.23	12	37	X	2		73
SB2506015	263739	7548985	654.1	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre North	X	0.19	2.89	89	45	X	9		124
SB2506016	263742	7548987	654	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre North	0.0	0.06	0.27	12	10	X	4		22
SB2506017	263687	7548956	655.9	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre North	0.0	X	0.17	10	7	X	3		15
SB2506018	263686	7548956	655.2	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre North	0.0	X	0.16	6	7	X	5		6
SB2506019	263740	7548855	655.7	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre North	0.0	X	0.16	3	6	X	6		6
SB2506020	263836	7548959	654.5	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre North	X	X	0.27	13	5	X	2		32
SB2506021	264014	7549110	651.3	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre North	0.0	X	0.22	6	8	X	3		8
SB2506022	264278	7549209	651.1	Rockchip subcrop	Sabre North	0.0	X	0.19	3	5	X	2		8
SB2506023	264793	7548493	656.9	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre	X	X	0.02	11	1	X	9		4
SB2506024	265042	7548852	658.4	Rockchip outcrop	Sabre	X	X	0.07	7	6	X	2		9
RR25-038	263519	7549665	654.5	Rockchip	Falchion	0.0	X	0.13	35	7	X	9		16
RR25-039	263536	7549660	654.4	Rockchip	Falchion	**5.0**	56.2	0.65	127	15175	X	158844	**15.88**	146
RR25-040	263550	7549659	654	Rockchip	Falchion	**2.2**	80.14	2.78	269	15686	1.35	55277	**5.53**	310
RR25-041	263308	7549735	656.3	Rockchip	Falchion	**2.0**	65.86	6.84	1087	91964	3.03	4953	**0.50**	3495
RR25-042	262816	7549798	664.5	Rockchip	Falchion	**1.6**	0.49	10.64	135	248	X	532		13
RR25-043	262932	7550030	654.1	Rockchip	Falchion	0.0	0.32	0.05	8	102	X	124		5
RR25-044	263455	7549699	651.6	Rockchip	Falchion	0.0	0.66	0.59	93	804	X	83		31
RR25-045	263450	7549695	653.5	Rockchip	Falchion	0.1	0.13	0.5	23	772	X	1279	**0.13**	172
RR25-046	263420	7549708	651	Rockchip	Falchion	0.1	0.19	4.53	54	2345	X	1757	**0.18**	57
RR25-061	265043	7549052	653.1	Rockchip	Sabre	**23.9**	0.91	0.19	51	309	X	111639	**11.16**	286
RR25-062	265038	7549055	653.1	Rockchip	Sabre	**2.5**	1.53	0.36	77	136	X	306403	**30.64**	132
RR25-063	265034	7549058	653.3	Rockchip	Sabre	**21.0**	1.6	0.2	56	150	X	246045	**24.60**	156
RR25-064	265017	7549072	654.2	Rockchip	Sabre	**4.8**	1.39	0.68	96	284	X	296755	**29.68**	24
RR25-065	264921	7549119	653.2	Rockchip	Sabre	0.5	0.08	0.15	7	61	X	7115	**0.71**	11
RR25-066	265006	7549098	653.2	Rockchip	Sabre	0.1	X	0.11	10	8	X	4068	**0.41**	4
RR25-067	265057	7548991	654.1	Rockchip	Sabre	0.1	0.13	1.56	56	44	X	409		14
RR25-068	265054	7549009	656	Rockchip	Sabre	**8.8**	0.36	0.72	46	948	0.07	1494	**0.15**	19
RR25-075	263543	7549660	653.8	Rockchip Outcrop	Falchion	0.7	69.38	8.17	178	47470	1.97	46956	**4.70**	507
RR25-076	264007	7549828	670	Rockchip Subcrop	Falchion	0.0	0.24	0.07	21	50	X	82		30

Sabre Prospect Drill Hole Collars

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
RRB2064	RAB	49	265000	7549271	650	-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
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
RRB2077	RAB	49	264840	7549320	649	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	17/2/1998
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
RRB2089	RAB	55	264830	7549019	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	22/2/1998
RRB2090	RAB	61	264812	7549001	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	22/2/1998
RRB2091	RAB	45	264795	7548983	651	-60	270	EL23888	Sabre	22/2/1998
RRC0002	RC	66	265022	7548859	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	1/4/1995
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
RRC0005	RC	48	265080	7549065	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	3/4/1995
RRC0006	RC	72	265045	7549028	652	-55	45	EL23888	Sabre	3/4/1995
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
RRC0017	RC	60	264919	7549259	650	-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
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 Sabre Prospect

Falchion Prospect Drill Hole Collars

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
RRB2117	RAB	31	263500	7549727	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
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 2. Significant drill hole collar table from the Falchion Prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)
RRB2047	**45**	**61**	**16**	**2.1**	**1.0**
RRB2048	**1**	**18**	**17**	**1.9**	**0.47**

Table 3. Significant drill intersections, at 0.5 % Sb cut off, from the Sabre Prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)
RDD041	**52**	**62**	**10**	**1.29**	**0.25**
RRB2120	**0**	**22**	**22**	**2.20**	**2.3**
RRC0037	**15**	**21**	**6**	**1.14**	**1.3**

Table 4. Significant drill intersections, at 0.5 % Sb cut off, from the Falchion 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 antimony mineralisation could be variable and include high grade 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 Falchion and 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		applies a bias in selecting samples to predominantly collect material that will inform on the local presence of elements of interest. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising. For multielement and lithium samples, an aliquot of sample is dissolved using a mixed acid digest, MA100 then assayed by ICP-AES (MA101) and ICP-MS (102). Gold analyses are undertaken using a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. 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 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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.*	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. iTech Minerals rock chip samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Adelaide for preparation and then to Perth for analysis. All multielement samples were assayed using a four-acid digest which provides a near total dissolution of minerals. All samples were analysed for 48 elements and an additional 12 REEs by the 4A/MS method. Over limit samples were resubmitted for 4AHBr/OE and 4AHBr/MS to obtain accurate results of high-grade samples. All samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method.
	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.	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: Configuration: Gradient Array Transmitter: Zonge GTT 10

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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. 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. iTech is relying on laboratory standards and blanks for quality control given the small batch size of the sample submission.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	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.	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. iTech Minerals - Historical data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols. Primary data was collected using QField and QGIS software running on a ruggedised field tablet. Data was then exported into an Excel spreadsheet and the data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data other than converting ppm to % where results justified the conversion. Some drill holes were reprojected from their original coordinates in WGS84 to the datum used by ITech which is MGA GDA94 Z53.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. 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.
	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) 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	*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 – 220/270 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.
	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 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 0.5% Sb lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.1% Sb for high grade mineralised zones. 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. Significantly mineralised 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 likely 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 0.5% Sb 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 may be required to generate drill targets. This may include further rock chip and/or soil sampling and mapping, geophysical surveys, government drilling approvals and heritage clearances.