5 June 2024

IP drillhole results confirm extension to Orient Project mineralisation

Critical minerals and base metals explorer **Iltani Resources Limited** (ASX: ILT, "Iltani" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from reverse circulation (RC) drillhole ORR025, which tested the high priority A2 geophysical anomaly, 650m southwest of Orient West at its Orient Silver-Indium Project in Northern Queensland.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- RC drill hole ORR025 tested the high priority A2 geophysical anomaly, 650m southwest of known mineralisation at Orient West
- ORR025 intersected multiple silver-lead-zinc-indium veins and returned:
  - **2m @ 145.3 g/t Ag Eq.** from 163.0m downhole;
  - **2m @ 143.1 g/t Ag Eq.** from 219.0m downhole; and
  - **1m @ 64.2 g/t Ag Eq.** from 186.0m downhole.
- Discovery of silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation 650m southwest of known mineralisation at Orient West significantly expands the Orient Project's potential.
- A2 geophysical anomaly was a blind target, with no historic workings or previous drilling. Drilling results confirm geophysical exploration is a valid tool to target new vein systems under cover.
- Iltani will review the results of ORR025 and plans to drill additional known geophysical anomalies. The Company will also plan further geophysical exploration seeking to expand mineralisation at the Orient Project.
- ORR025 was the first hole completed in Iltani's 11 RC drill hole program at Orient West. This program is now complete (for a total of 2,446m drilled). Assay results are pending for Orient West drilling (ORR026 to ORR035) and are expected this month.
- Diamond drilling on Orient deep diamond hole to commence this month.

Iltani Managing Director Donald Garner commented:

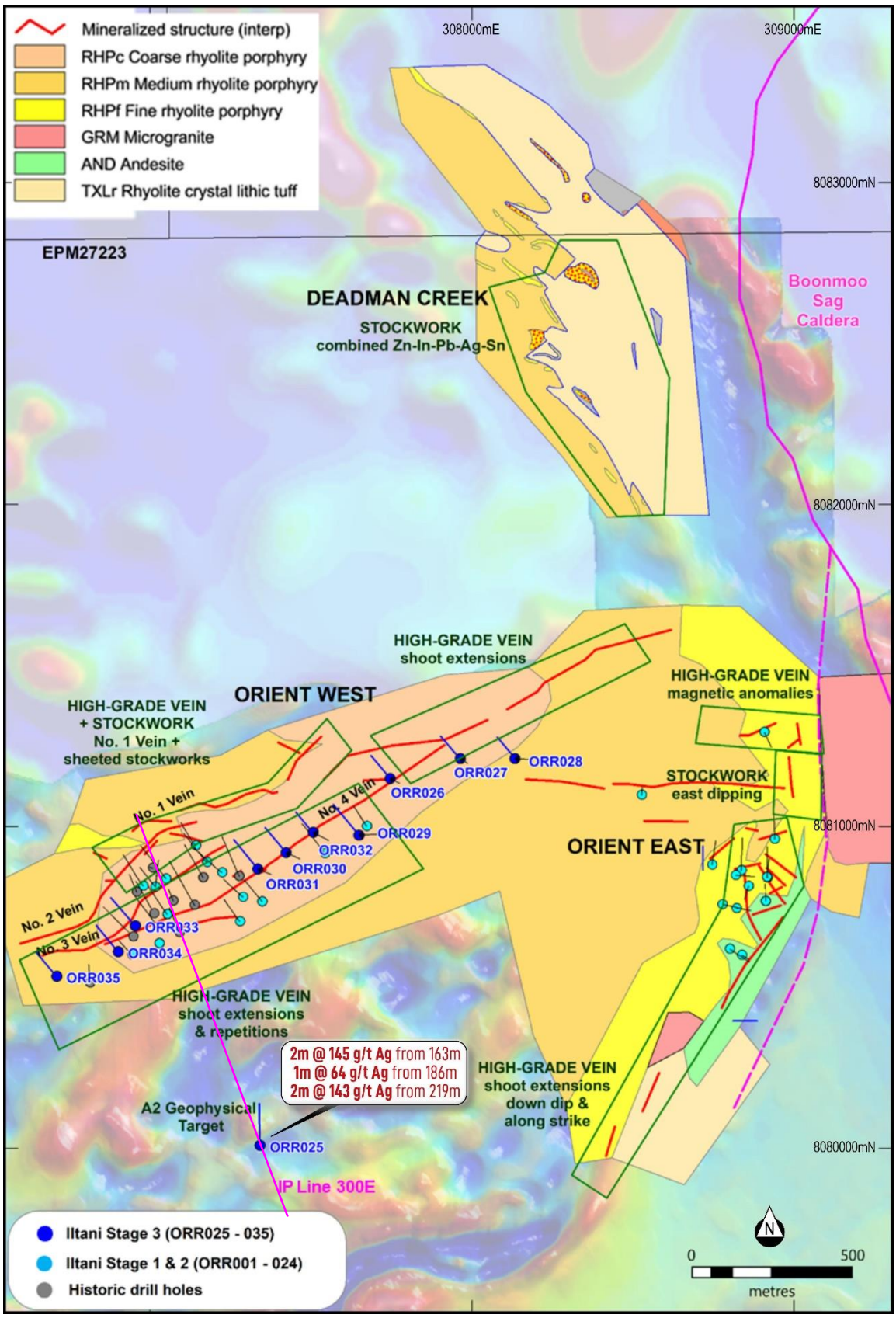
"ORR025 has delivered a great result – intersecting silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation under cover, approximately 650m southwest of the known outcropping mineralisation at Orient West.

This result demonstrates firstly, the Orient System has the potential to be much larger than we first thought and secondly, that geophysical exploration, in particular the combination of induced polarisation (IP) and magnetics, can help us target mineralisation under cover. A recent geophysical target review generated multiple targets, including the A2 anomaly, now successfully tested with ORR025. We will seek to drill test the remaining targets generated by the geophysical review.

We have just completed RC drilling at Orient West, with 11 drillholes completed and assay results are expected soon from the remaining 10 drillholes.

We are also preparing to drill the Orient deep diamond hole, targeting a deeper magnetic anomaly which could be representative of the mineralisation source under Orient West. Drilling is expected to commence this month."

Figure 1 Orient System



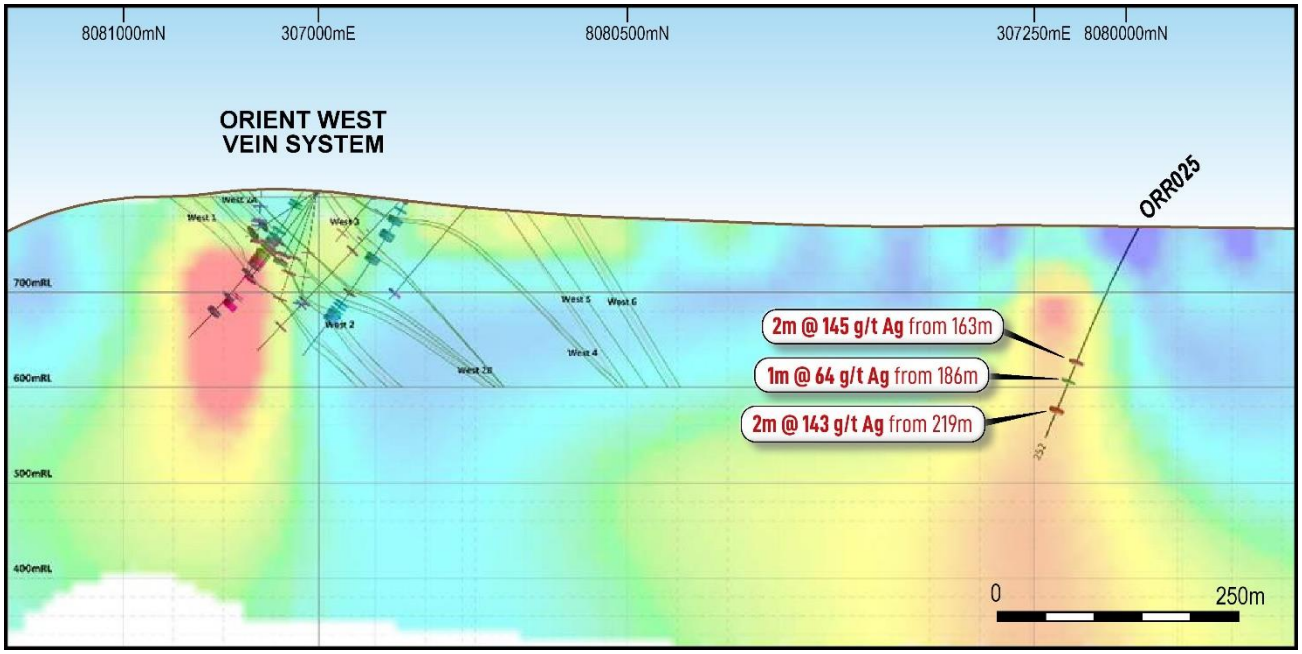
1. Drilling Results from A2 Geophysical Anomaly

Iltani is pleased to announce assay results from its recently completed ORR025 drillhole at the Orient silver-indium project, located near Herberton in Northern QLD.

ORR025 was designed to test the A2 geophysical anomaly, a strong chargeable moderate conductor overlapping a magnetic body with low susceptibility, located approximately 650m south west of the Orient West vein system (Figure 1). The A2 geophysical anomaly is in an area of alluvial sheetwash and as such is a 'blind' target. There is little to no outcrop in the area, and no evidence of any historical mining activity or drilling.

Due to the remote location of ORR025, distance from historic workings and with no surface outcrop to provide geological information, the geometry of the intersected mineralisation is yet to be determined. However, mineralisation intersected in ORR025 may be associated with the series of east-west veins historically exploited at Orient East.

Figure 2 ORR025 Collar Location



ORR025 intersected multiple silver-lead-zinc-indium veins (Table 1), confirming the Orient System mineralisation extends at least 650m southwest of Orient West. Mineralisation is intimately associated with the sulphide mineral pyrrhotite, which in the Orient area provides a magnetic signature suitable for detection at depth utilising the appropriate geophysical survey methods.

Table 1 Drill Hole ORR025 Assay Results

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq g/t
ORR025	163.00	166.00	2.00	38.0	0.8	1.2%	1.3%	145.3
and	186.00	187.00	1.00	21.4	0.1	0.5%	0.5%	64.2
and	219.00	222.00	2.00	35.2	6.3	0.8%	1.5%	143.1
Intersection is downhole width only – true width is yet to be determined								

The mineralisation intersected in ORR025 validates the use of geophysical exploration (IP and magnetics) to target mineralisation undercover and/or at depth.

2. Orient Geophysical Targets

Iltani engaged geophysical consultant Dave McInnes (Montana GIS) to reprocess the geophysical data generated by exploration activities undertaken by Red River Resources (RVR) in 2020 and 2021. RVR's geophysical exploration activities at Orient were funded by the Queensland Government through the Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI).

The activities funded consisted of two parts:

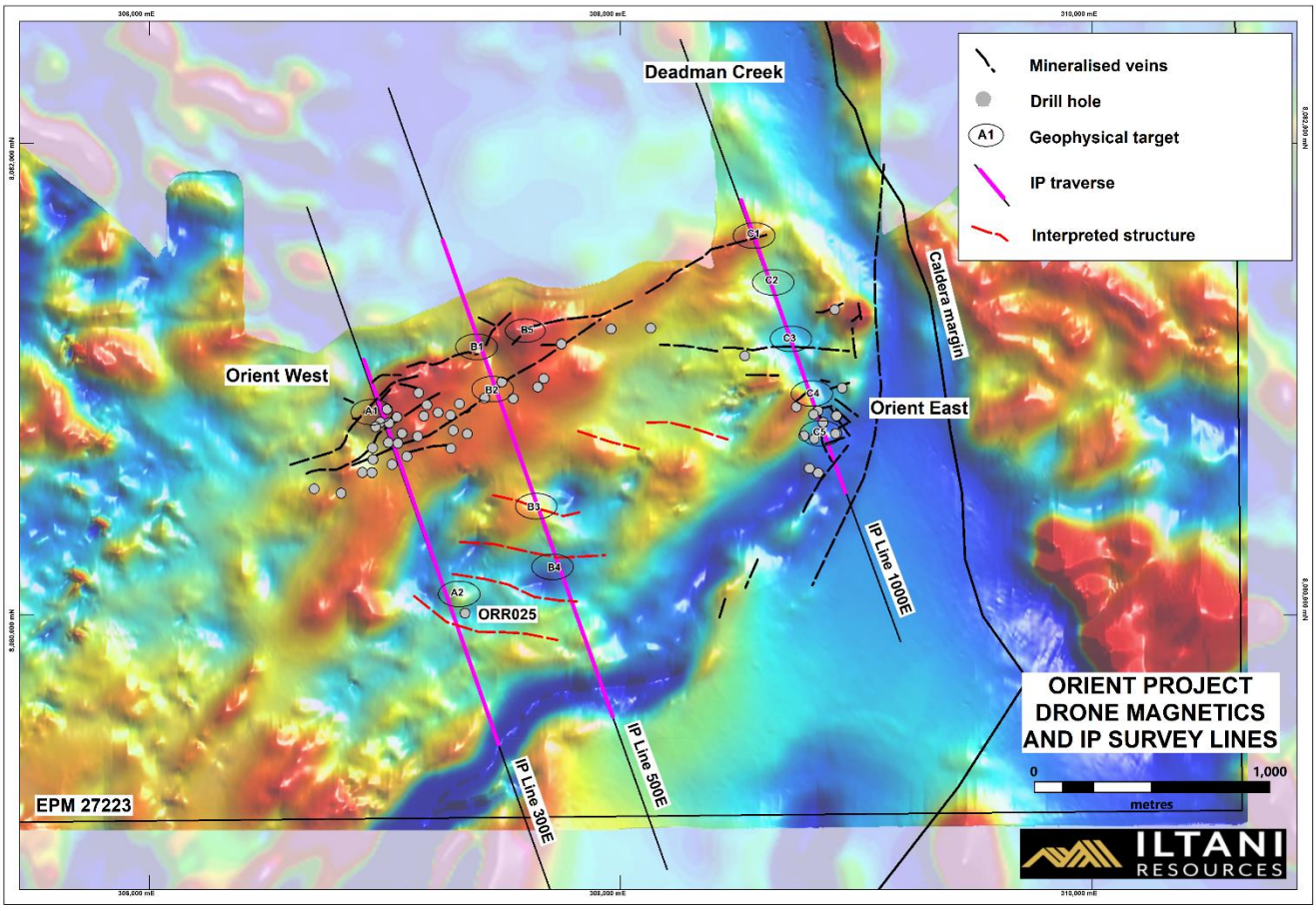
- A DroneMag survey was proposed to be flown over the entire tenement area (approximately 20km^2) of which 14km^2 was completed.
- Following the DroneMag survey, an induced polarisation (IP) survey was undertaken. The initial survey design was for six survey lines (13 line kilometres) of which three lines, for 7.2 line kilometres (lines 300E, 500E and 1000E) were completed.

Montana GIS generated multiple geophysical targets from reprocessing the geophysical data (refer to Figure 3 & Table 2) along IP lines 300E, 500E and 1000E.

To date, Iltani has successfully tested the A2 target on line 300E and plans to shortly commence a deep diamond drill hole (refer to ASX release "Iltani awarded CEI grant to fund Orient Deep Diamond Hole" dated 26 March 2024).

The gap in the IP data (between IP lines 500E and 1000E) is where IP lines were planned but not completed by RVR (due to funding constraints). Iltani is seeking to complete the planned IP survey lines and expects that the completed lines will generate additional geophysical drill targets in areas under cover.

Figure 3 Geophysical Targets



The geophysical targets all fall within the Orient Camp Project area and represent either new mineralisation targets or possible extensions to known mineralisation areas. As the geophysical targets are progressively drill tested, providing new information as to the style of and tenor of mineralisation, it is envisaged that further targets will be generated from the existing datasets.

Based on the success of ORR025 intersecting multiple zones of mineralisation associated with Geophysical Target A2, the remaining geophysical targets will be reassessed and ranked by priority for systematic testing during upcoming drilling programmes. This work will be undertaken in conjunction with infill and extension drilling at Orient West and Orient East.

Table 2 Geophysical Targets

Section	Anomaly	Description	Drilling Status
300E	A1	Strong chargeable conductor in magnetic body – could be worth drilling to its south? And along strike east to follow mag body	
300E	A2	Strong chargeable moderate conductor edge of magnetic body low sus	**Drilled – ORR025**
500E	B1	Moderately chargeable strong conductor with magnetic body	
500E	B2	Strong Chargeable conductor depth limited no magnetic body	
500E	B3	Moderate chargeable to surface conductor at depth edge of complex magnetic body	
500E	B4	Moderate chargeable to near surface conductor at depth in magnetic void.	
500E	B5	Deeper magnetic source in low resistivity with complex chargeability	**To Be Drilled (Deep Diamond Hole)**
1000E	C1	Moderately strong chargeable conductor within magnetic iso-surface low level susceptibility	**Drill design work to commence as part of Orient East drilling program**
1000E	C2	Deep good chargeable moderate conductor, offset mag body?	
1000E	C3	Chargeable resistor – edge of mag	
1000E	C4	Strong Conductor moderately chargeable (Depth limited) mag anomaly along strike to west.	
1000E	C5	Strong Chargeable body moderate conductor	

3. Next Steps

The latest round of RC drilling at Orient West has been completed and the samples have been dispatched to the assay lab with results pending from drillholes ORR026 to ORR035.

Site earthworks for the proposed diamond hole have been completed, and the diamond drill rig is expected on site shortly. This will allow Iltani to commence drilling the Orient West deep diamond hole, targeting the down dip extension of the Orient West vein package plus a deeper magnetic anomaly which could be representative of the mineralisation source. Drilling activities are expected to commence by early June.

As previously noted, Iltani has engaged Mining One to build a 3D model of the Orient System. Once the assay results for all holes have been received, Mining One will update the Orient West section of the model and commence the process of estimating an Exploration Target for Orient West.

With the positive validation of the geophysical targeting exercise, Iltani will also commence drill design activities targeting multiple anomalies (C1 to C5) at Orient East and follow up recent high-grade drill intersections as part of the next phase of drilling at Orient East.

Authorisation

This announcement has been approved for issue by Donald Garner, Iltani Resources Managing Director.

Contact Details

For further information, please contact:

Donald Garner
Managing Director
Iltani Resources Limited
+61 438 338 496
dgarner@iltaniresources.com.au

Nathan Ryan
Investor Relations
NWR Communications
+61 420 582 887
nathan.ryan@nwrcommunications.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Erik Norum who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geologists (AIG), and is an employee of Iltani Resources Limited., and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Mr Norum consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Metallurgical Equivalent Calculation

The equivalent silver formula is Ag Eq. = Ag + (Pb x 35.5) + (Zn x 50.2) + (In x 0.47)

Table 3 Metal Equivalent Calculation - Recoveries and Commodity Prices

Metal	Price/Unit	Recovery
Silver	US$20/oz	87%
Lead	US$1.00/lb	90%
Zinc	US$1.50/lb	85%
Indium	US$300/kg	85%

It is Iltani's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

About Iltani

Iltani Resources (ASX: ILT) is an ASX listed company focused on exploration of base metals and critical minerals required to create a low emission future. It has built a portfolio of advanced exploration projects in Queensland and Tasmania with multiple high quality, drill-ready targets. Iltani has completed drilling at the Orient Silver-Indium Project, part of its Herberton Project, in Northern Queensland. The drilling has returned outstanding intercepts of silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation, positioning Orient as Australia's most exciting silver-indium discovery.

Other projects include the Northern Base Metal, Southern Gold and Rookwood Projects in Queensland plus the Mt Read Project, a highly strategic 99km^2 licence in Tasmania's Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) Belt, located between the world-class Rosebery and Hellyer-Que River polymetallic (CuPbZn) precious metal rich volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposits.

Figure 4 Location of Iltani Resources' projects in Queensland and Tasmania

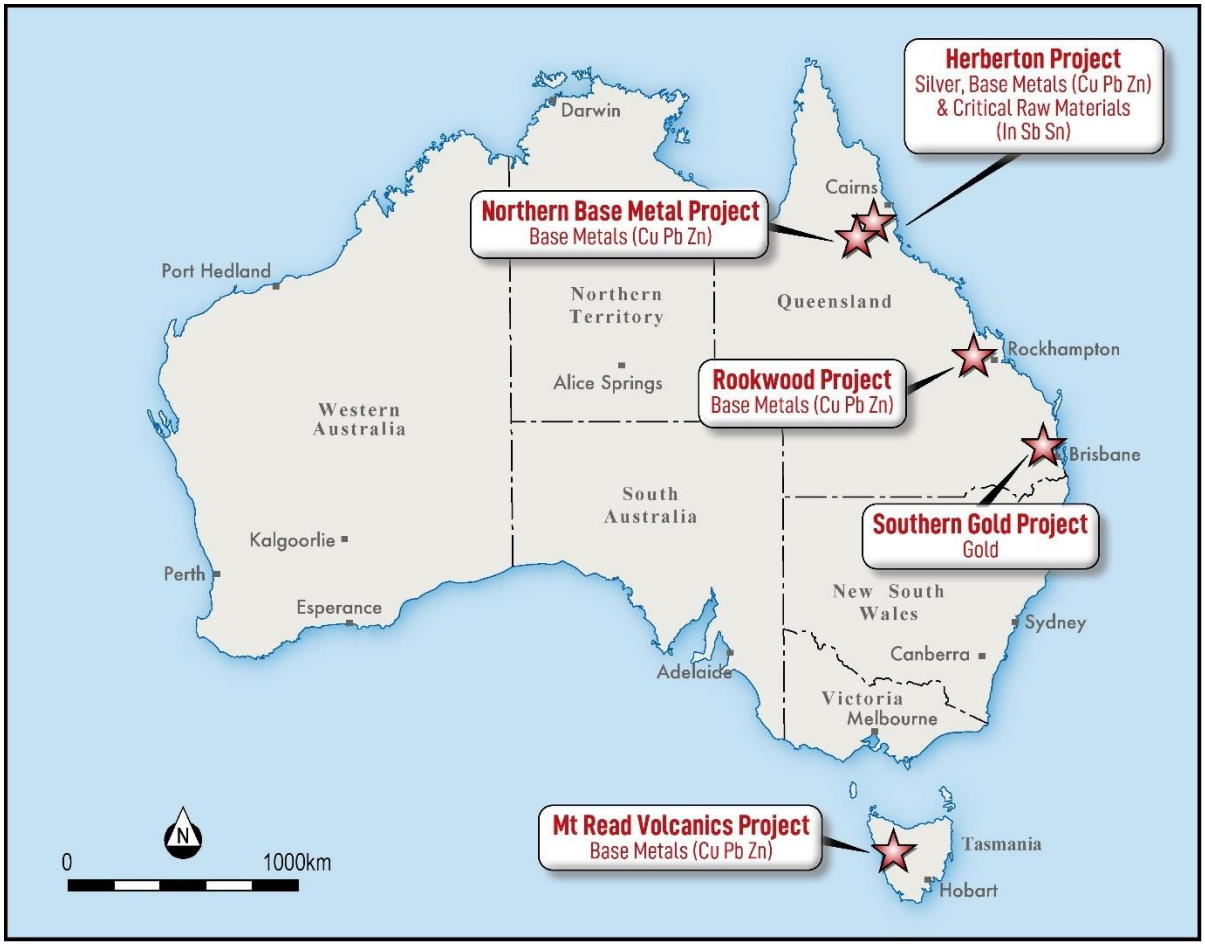


Table 4 Orient West RC Drill Program Drillhole Data

DH ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azi (Mag)	Azi (Grid)	Depth (m)
ORR025	307342	8080010	771	-60	360	360	252
ORR026	307746	8081149	852	-60	313.5	320	222
ORR027	307964	8081211	843	-60	313.5	320	168
ORR028	308133	8081211	829	-60	313.5	320	252
ORR029	307649	8080973	821	-60	313.5	320	270
ORR030	307423	8080919	788	-60	313.5	320	270
ORR031	307335	8080868	805	-60	313.5	320	222
ORR032	307507	8080982	796	-50	313.5	320	198
ORR033	306955	8080692	785	-50	313.5	320	172
ORR034	306902	8080611	782	-50	313.5	320	216
ORR035	306711	8080535	773	-60	313.5	320	204

Table 5 Assay Data (ORR025)

Hole ID	From	To	Intersect	Sample	Ag	In	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn	Ag Eq
	(m)	(m)	(m)	ID	g/t	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	g/t
ORR025	78.00	79.00	1.00	122784	3.1	0.0	528	0.05%	1620	0.16%	13.1
ORR025	79.00	80.00	1.00	122785	6.3	0.1	1115	0.11%	3260	0.33%	26.6
ORR025	80.00	81.00	1.00	122786	3.7	0.3	606	0.06%	1765	0.18%	14.8
ORR025	81.00	82.00	1.00	122787	2.1	0.1	331	0.03%	1080	0.11%	8.7
ORR025	163.00	164.00	1.00	122788	61.4	1.3	20000	2.00%	18750	1.88%	227.1
ORR025	164.00	165.00	1.00	122789	14.6	0.4	4140	0.41%	6790	0.68%	63.5
ORR025	165.00	166.00	1.00	122790	5.2	0.1	1260	0.13%	1765	0.18%	18.6
ORR025	185.00	186.00	1.00	122791	8.0	0.0	795	0.08%	971	0.10%	15.7
ORR025	186.00	187.00	1.00	122792	21.4	0.1	4560	0.46%	5290	0.53%	64.2
ORR025	205.00	206.00	1.00	122793	2.0	0.0	847	0.08%	1215	0.12%	11.1
ORR025	206.00	207.00	1.00	122794	0.2	0.0	49	0.00%	72	0.01%	0.7
ORR025	207.00	208.00	1.00	122795	3.8	0.1	1295	0.13%	1965	0.20%	18.3
ORR025	212.00	213.00	1.00	122797	4.1	0.0	706	0.07%	942	0.09%	11.3
ORR025	213.00	214.00	1.00	122798	8.6	0.2	1810	0.18%	2250	0.23%	26.4
ORR025	214.00	215.00	1.00	122799	3.7	0.0	840	0.08%	869	0.09%	11.1
ORR025	215.00	216.00	1.00	122800	0.9	0.0	189	0.02%	229	0.02%	2.7
ORR025	216.00	217.00	1.00	122801	0.3	0.0	65	0.01%	90	0.01%	1.0
ORR025	217.00	218.00	1.00	122802	0.3	0.0	53	0.01%	54	0.01%	0.8
ORR025	218.00	219.00	1.00	122803	3.8	0.1	998	0.10%	1435	0.14%	14.6
ORR025	219.00	220.00	1.00	122804	24.7	4.8	6130	0.61%	11600	1.16%	106.9
ORR025	220.00	221.00	1.00	122805	45.7	7.8	9730	0.97%	19000	1.90%	179.3
ORR025	221.00	222.00	1.00	122806	8.3	0.4	2190	0.22%	2850	0.29%	30.5
Intersection is downhole width only – true width is yet to be determined											

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Iltani Drilling)
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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Drilling reported is reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • Iltani Resources completed 11 RC holes for 2,446m drilled. The drilling was completed by Dubbo, NSW based drilling contractors Durock Drilling Pty Ltd. • RC drilling returned samples through a fully enclosed cyclone system, then via a remote controlled gate into a cone splitter. 1m RC samples were homogenised and collected by a static cone splitter to produce a representative 3-5kg sub sample. • Select 1m increment RC sub-samples were bagged and sent to Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Townsville for preparation and analysis. • Preparation consisted of drying of the sample and the entire sample being crushed to 70% passing 6mm and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. • Analysis consisted of four acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) (ME-MS61) analysis for the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, Zr. • Ore grade sample analysis consisted of four acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish. This was carried out for Ag, Pb, Zn, Sn & In. • Indium over range sample analysis was carried out using Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) (ME-MS61) (In-ICP61) at ALS Vancouver facility in Canada
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	• The drilling was completed using a truck mounted RC rig utilising 6m rods with reverse circulation capability.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drilling diameter was 6.5 inch RC hammer using a face sampling bit. • RC hole length ranged from 168m to 270m with average hole length of 222m. • Downhole surveys were undertaken at nominal 30m intervals during drilling utilising a digitally controlled IMDEX Gyro instrument
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• All samples were weighted and weights recorder in the logging sheet. Samples with no recovery or very low recoveries were recorded also in the logging sheet. A few samples were collected wet due to rig unable to keep the hole dry. Wet samples were noted in the logging sheet. • Iltani personnel and Durock Drilling crew monitor sample recovery, size and moisture, making appropriate adjustments as required to maintain quality. • A cone splitter is mounted beneath the cyclone to ensure representative samples are collected. • The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air necessary to minimise contamination. • No significant contamination or bias has been noted in the current drilling.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Geological logging was carried out on RC chips by suitably qualified geologists. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Final and detailed geological logs were forwarded from the field following sampling. • Geological logging of the RC samples is qualitative and descriptive in nature. • Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field estimates of sulphide content and sulphide mineral species. • During the logging process Iltani retained representative samples (stored in chip trays) for future

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reference. All RC chip trays are photographed and the images electronically stored. • All drill holes are logged to the end of hole (EoH).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 1m increment samples were collected off the drill rig via cyclone - cone splitter into calico bags with a respective weight between 3-5kg. • The onsite geologist selects the mineralised interval from logging of washed RC chips, based on identification of either rock alteration and/or visual sulphides. • A portable pXRF analyser was used to confirm the mineralised intervals, and any sample > 1000ppm Pb, Zn or Pb & Zn was selected for assay. • Industry standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the laboratory and is considered appropriate for the sample types. • QAQC samples (standards, blanks and field duplicates) were submitted at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by Iltani Geologist to ensure all procedures and best industry practice were followed. • Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation.
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. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Industry standard assay techniques were used to assay for silver and base metal mineralisation (ICP for multi-elements with a four-acid digest) • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine assay results for any elements. • Monitoring of results of blanks, duplicates and standards (inserted at a minimum rate of 1:20) is conducted regularly. QAQC data is reviewed for bias prior to uploading results in the database.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• No drill holes were twinned. • Primary data is collected in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	field via laptops in a self-validating data entry form; data verification and storage are accomplished by Iltani contractor and staff personnel. • All drillhole data was compiled in Excel worksheets and imported into Micromine in order to query 3D data and generate drill plans and cross sections.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collar locations are initially set out using a hand held GPS. • Downhole surveys completed at nominal 30m intervals by driller using a digitally controlled IMDEX Gyro instrument. • All exploration works are conducted in the GDA94 zone 55 grid. • Topographic control is based on airborne geophysical survey and it is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drilling was targeted on selected veins and areas of potential stockwork mineralisation. • Drill hole spacing is not adequate to report geological or grade continuity. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drill holes were orientated in order to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as perpendicular as possible based on information to date. • Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results will be defined as downhole widths. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags at the drill rig then put on a pallet and transported to ALS Townsville by using a freight carrying company.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The drill program was conducted on EPM27223. • EPM27223 is wholly owned by Iltani Resources Limited • All leases/tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration activities have been carried out (underground mapping, diamond drilling, surface geochemical surveys and surface mapping, pre-feasibility study) by Great Northern Mining Corporation and Mareeba Mining and Exploration over the West and East Orient areas from 1978 to 1989. • Exploration activities have been carried out (soils and rock chip sampling) around Orient West and East by Monto Minerals Limited from 2014 to 2017 • Red River Resources carried out mapping, sampling and geophysical exploration (drone mag survey and IP survey) in 2020 and 2021.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Mineralisation occurs in vein systems up to 2m wide (controlled by fractures/shears) containing argentiferous galena, cerussite, anglesite, sphalerite, pyrite, marmatite, cassiterite (minor), and stannite (minor). • The lead-zinc-silver-indium mineralisation at Orient is believed to represent part of an epithermal precious metals system. The Orient vein and stockwork mineralisation are associated with a strongly faulted and deeply fractured zone near the margin of a major caldera subsidence structure
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, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Iltani Resources completed 11 RC (Reverse Circulation) drill holes for 2,446m drilled. • Refer to Table 4 (Orient West RC Drill Program Drillhole Data) and Table 5 (Assay Data ORR025), in attached ASX release which provide the required data.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>• No data aggregation methods have been used.
• Metal equivalents are used (silver equivalent)
• The equivalent silver formula is Ag Eq. = Ag + (Pb x 35.5) + (Zn x 50.2) + (In x 0.47)

Metal Equivalent Calculation - Recoveries and Commodity Prices
<table><tr><td>Metal</td><td>Price/Unit</td><td>Recovery</td></tr><tr><td>Silver</td><td>US$20/oz</td><td>87%</td></tr><tr><td>Lead</td><td>US$1.00/lb</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>Zinc</td><td>US$1.50/lb</td><td>85%</td></tr><tr><td>Indium</td><td>US$300/kg</td><td>85%</td></tr></table>
• It is Iltani's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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').</td><td>• Drilling is generally perpendicular to the structure by angled RC at 50° to 65° into structures dipping between 30° and 60°.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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 plans and sections.</td><td>• Refer to plans and sections within report</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.</td><td>• All meaningful and material data is reported</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</td><td>• Exploration of the target area is ongoing. Iltani plans to follow up on the positive drilling results with further field work including mapping and rock chip/soil sampling and drilling is planned</td></tr>
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