ORIENT SILVER-INDIUM PROJECT

ILTANI RESOURCES

RIU Sydney Resources Round-up
6 – 8 May 2025

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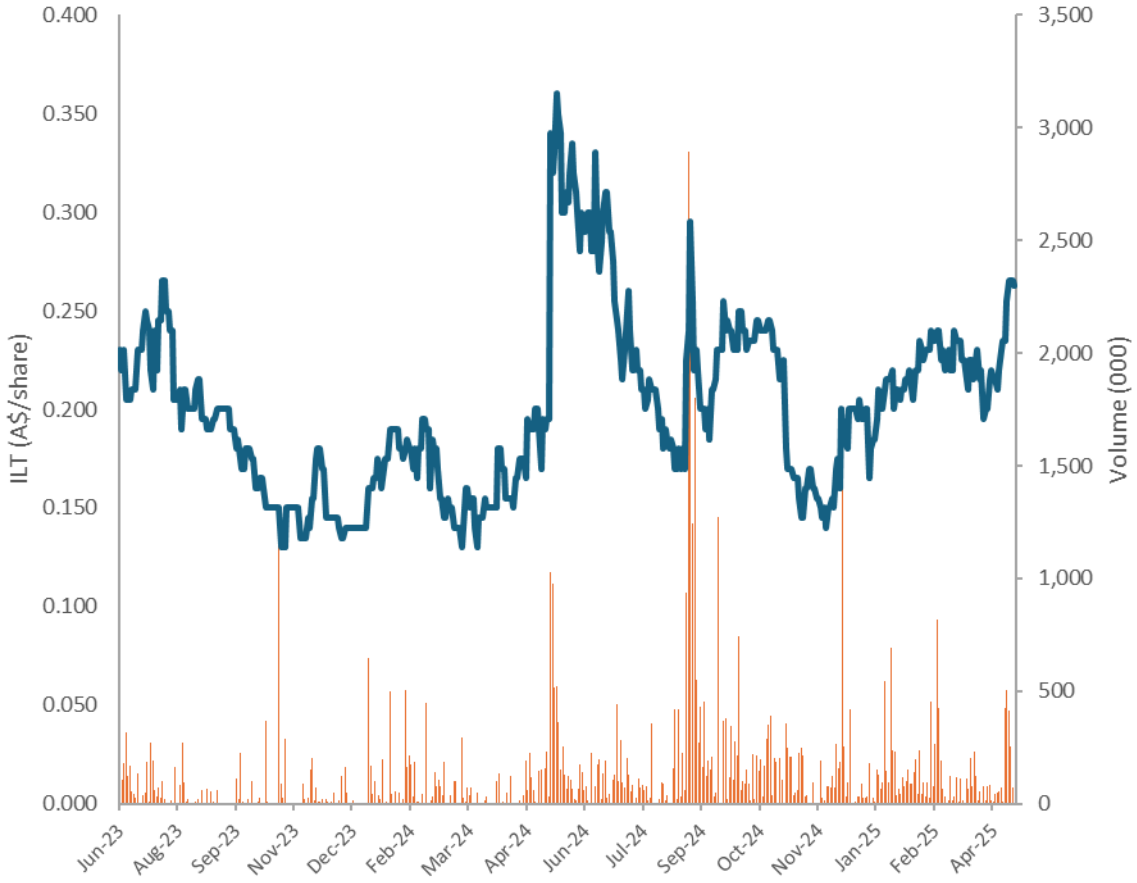
Iltani Resources

- Listed in June 2023 at 20 cents per share
- ‘Rediscovered’ Orient – Australia’s largest (and still growing) silver-indium deposit
- Completed 85 RC drill holes (15,135m) & 4 diamond drill holes (1,424m) at Orient in ~ 18 months
- Defined JORC-compliant Exploration Targets for Orient East and Orient West
- Commenced resource infill drilling - JORC Resource expected in July
- $2.0M cash in the bank (as 31 March 2025)

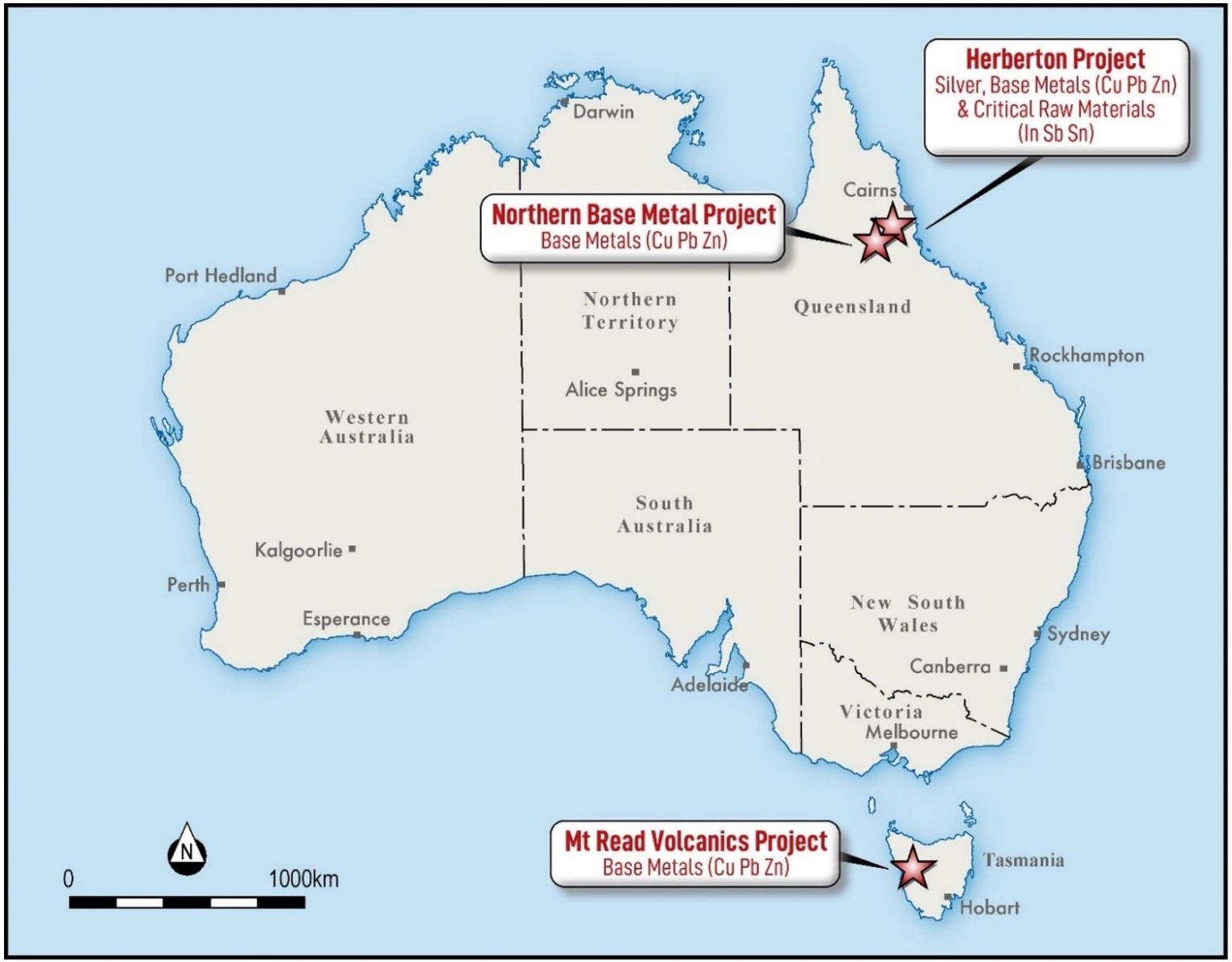
Corporate Overview

Share Trading History (IPO 30 June 2023 to date)



Iltani Resources (ASX:ILT)	
Share price (2 May 2025)	$0.263
Shares on issue	52.1 million
Unlisted options & rights	32.2 million
Market capitalisation	$13.7 million
Cash (31 March 2025)	$2.0 million
Enterprise value	$11.7 million
Shareholder Structure	
Board & Management	8.1%
Top 20 (excl Board & Management)	34.0%
Board	
Non-Executive Chairman	Anthony Reilly
Non-Executive Director	Karina Bader
Non-Executive Director & CoSec	Justin Mouchacca
Managing Director	Donald Garner

Project Portfolio



- Attractive portfolio of advanced silver & base metal projects in Australia
- Targeting critical minerals essential for clean energy technologies

Herberton Project (North QLD)

- 5 Exploration Permits & 1 Application
- Silver, zinc, lead & copper
- Indium, antimony, tin & gold

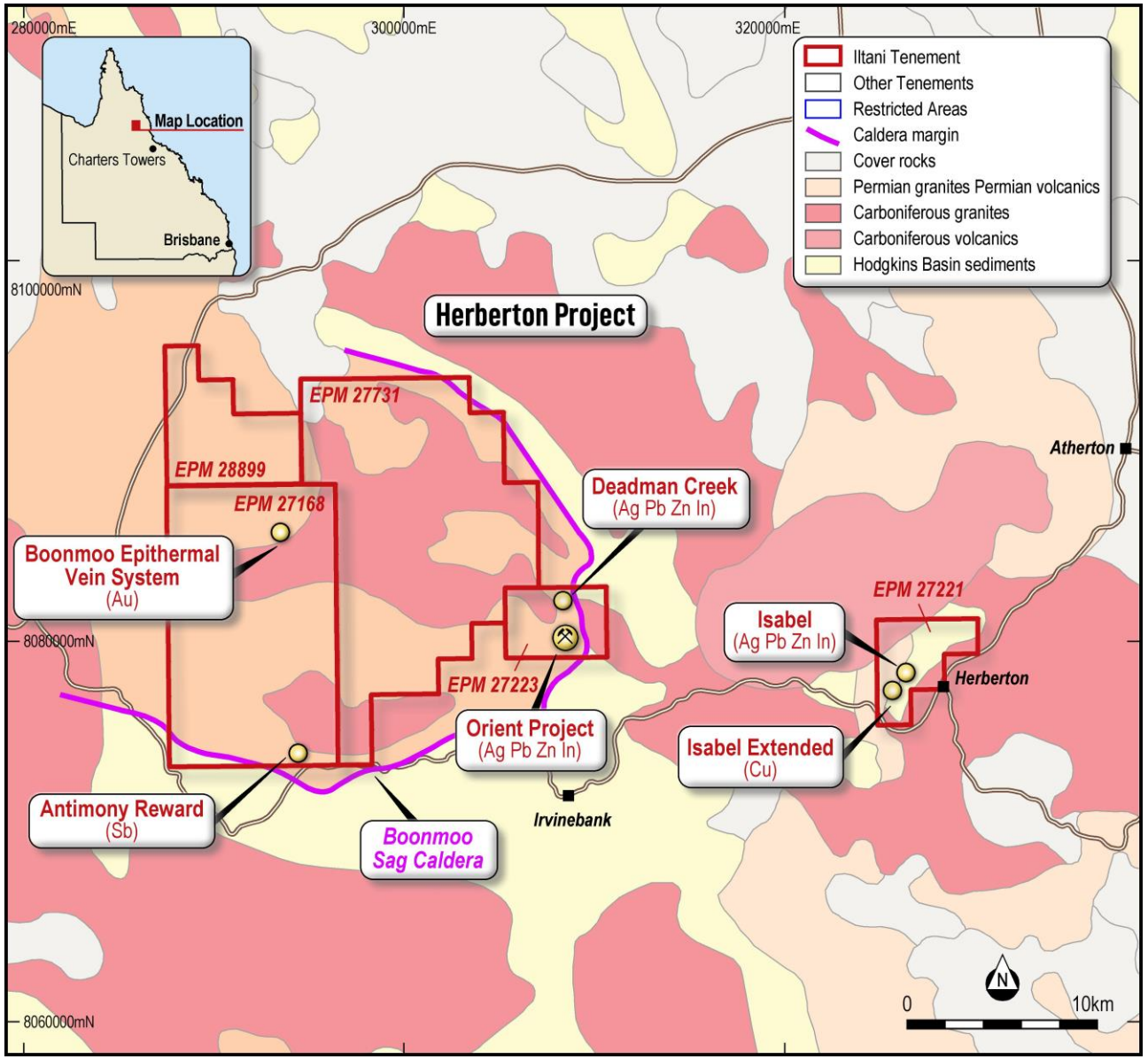
Northern Base Metal Project (North QLD)

- 1 Exploration Permit
- Copper, lead, zinc & gold-silver

Mount Read Volcanics Project (TAS)

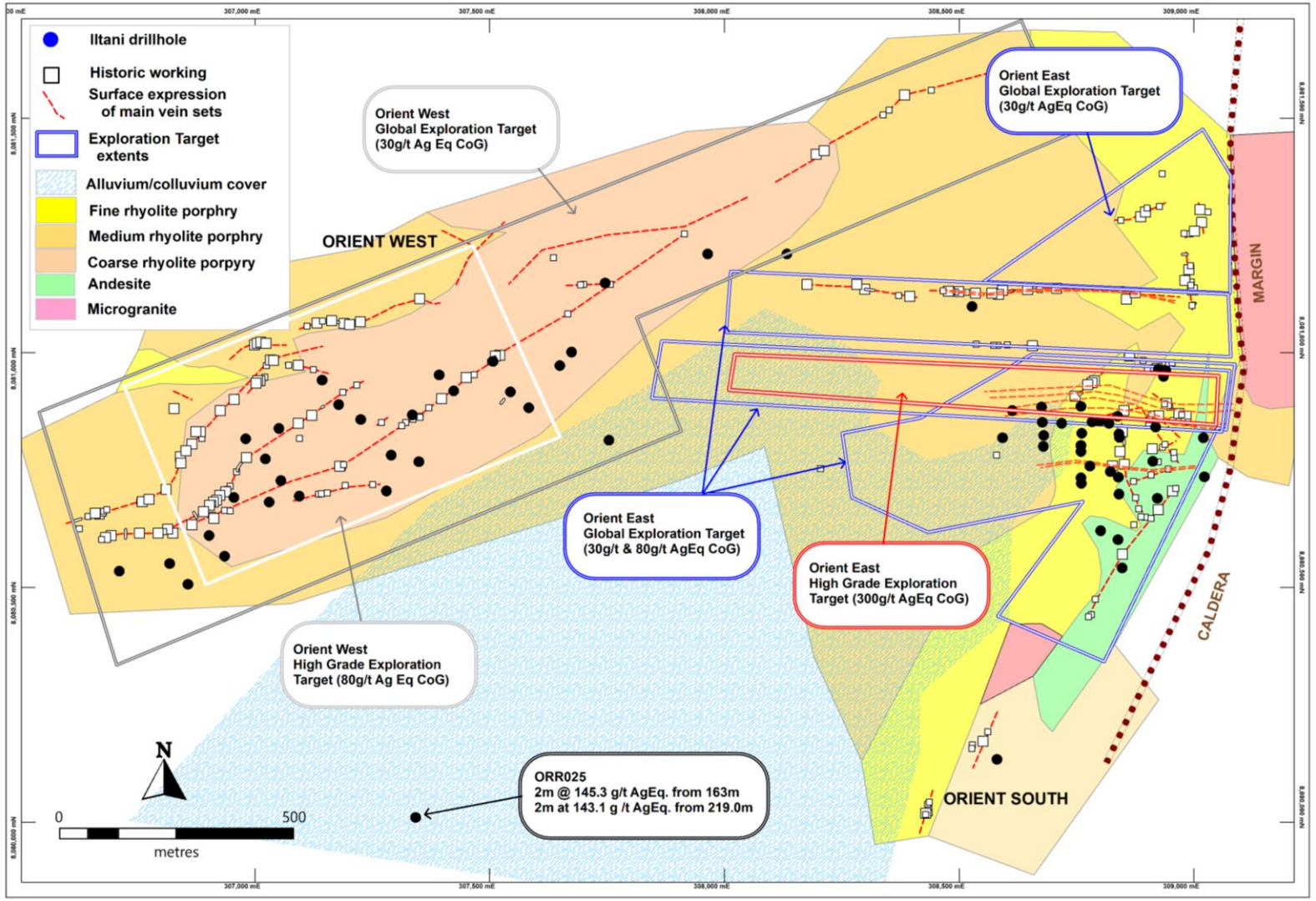
- 2 Exploration Licences
- Copper, lead, zinc & gold-silver

Herberton Project (North Queensland)



- Approx. 367km^2 tenement holding in the Herberton Mineral Field
- Highly prospective terrain with a long history of mining
- Tin deposits discovered in 1880; more than 2,400 historic mines and prospects known in the Herberton-Mt Garnet region
- Mainly worked for tin, but also tungsten, copper and silver-lead-zinc plus bismuth, antimony, molybdenum and gold
- Minimal modern exploration – Iltani is the first to drill at Orient since minor exploration during the 1980s.
- Boonmoo Sag Caldera includes the significant mineralisation at Orient plus several historic Cu, Ag-Pb-Zn and Au mines and prospects. No modern exploration has taken place.

Orient Silver-Indium Project



Orient West

- Multiple stacked Pb-Ag-Zn-In veins
- Outcropping along ridge line
- 2km+ strike with 900m long high-grade core
- Open along strike and down-dip

Orient East

- Outcropping stockwork vein system
- N-S and E-W dominant vein orientation
- 500m x 500m core area
- Open along strike and down-dip

Reconnaissance Exploration

- Mineralisation extends undercover (ORR025)
- Orient East & West = one system

Shallow High-Grade Mineralisation

- High-grade sulphide rich veins (up to 10m thick) surrounded by lower grade stockwork/veinlet zones (up to 70m thick)
- Mineralisation presents as silver rich galena (lead sulphide) & indium rich sphalerite (zinc sulphide)
- Ag, In, Pb & Zn recoverable and payable in a lead-silver concentrate & a zinc-indium-silver concentrate
- Tin likely present as stannite (copper tin sulphide) & antimony as boulangerite (lead antimony sulphide)
- Tin and antimony recoverable but not currently payable – so excluded from metal equivalent calculation

Indium – a Key Critical Mineral

- Global annual production of 1,000 tonnes
- Current price of approx. US$400/kg
- Main use as indium tin oxide, an electrically conductive film used in LCD displays and photovoltaic panels
- Other uses include specialty alloys, microchips and semiconductors
- Image: 5kg bars of indium metal (Source: Korea Zinc)

Orient Global Exploration Target

Orient Global Exploration Target (30 g/t Ag Eq. Cut-Off Grade)

		Mt	Ag Eq g/t	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %
Orient East	Min	25	77	22	4	0.6	0.7
	Max	35	95	27	5	0.7	0.8
Orient West	Min	74	55	15	11	0.3	0.5
	Max	100	65	20	13	0.5	0.6
Orient Global	**Min**	**99**	**61**	**17**	**9**	**0.4**	**0.6**
	Max	**135**	**73**	**22**	**11**	**0.6**	**0.7**

Orient Global Exploration Target (80 g/t Ag Eq. Cut-Off Grade)

		Mt	Ag Eq g/t	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %
Orient East	Min	12	110	32	7	0.8	0.9
	Max	18	130	39	9	1	1.1
Orient West	Min	20	110	28	20	0.7	0.9
	Max	24	120	35	24	0.8	1.1
Orient Global	**Min**	**32**	**110**	**30**	**15**	**0.7**	**0.9**
	Max	**42**	**124**	**37**	**18**	**0.9**	**1.1**

Australia's largest silver-indium deposit

- **Global Exploration Target of 32-42 Mt @ 110 – 124 g/t Ag Eq.**
- **2025 drilling will seek to convert Target to a JORC Resource**
- **Iltani is seeking to increase tonnes and grade**

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code')

JORC Resource Infill Drilling Program

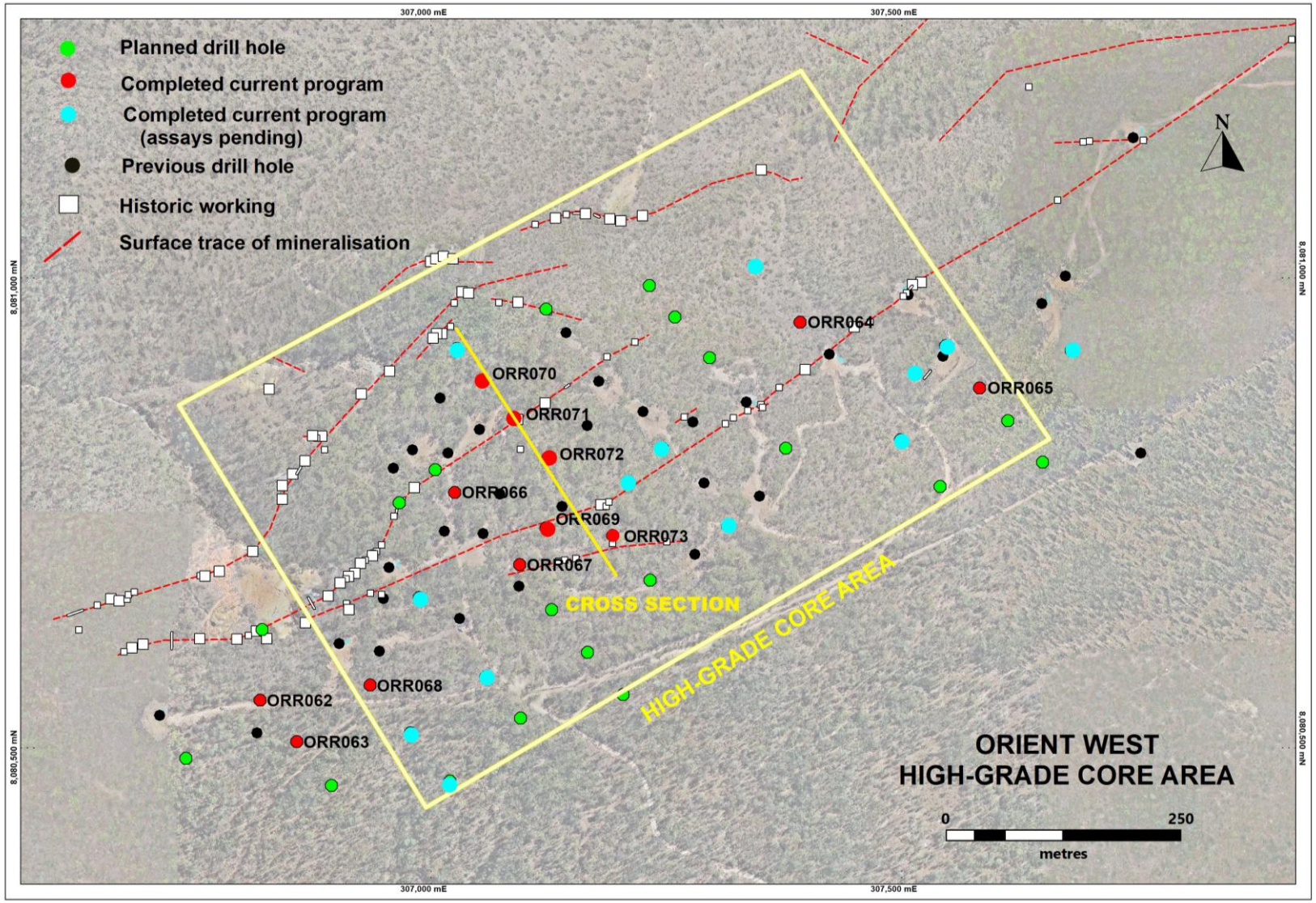
Orient West JORC Infill Program

- Drilling underway
- 22 RC holes completed (5,160m)
- 10 RC holes to be drilled
- 2 diamond holes completed (455m)

Orient East JORC Infill Program

- 26 RC holes planned
- 2 diamond holes planned – drilling underway

Orient West JORC Resource Infill Drilling Program



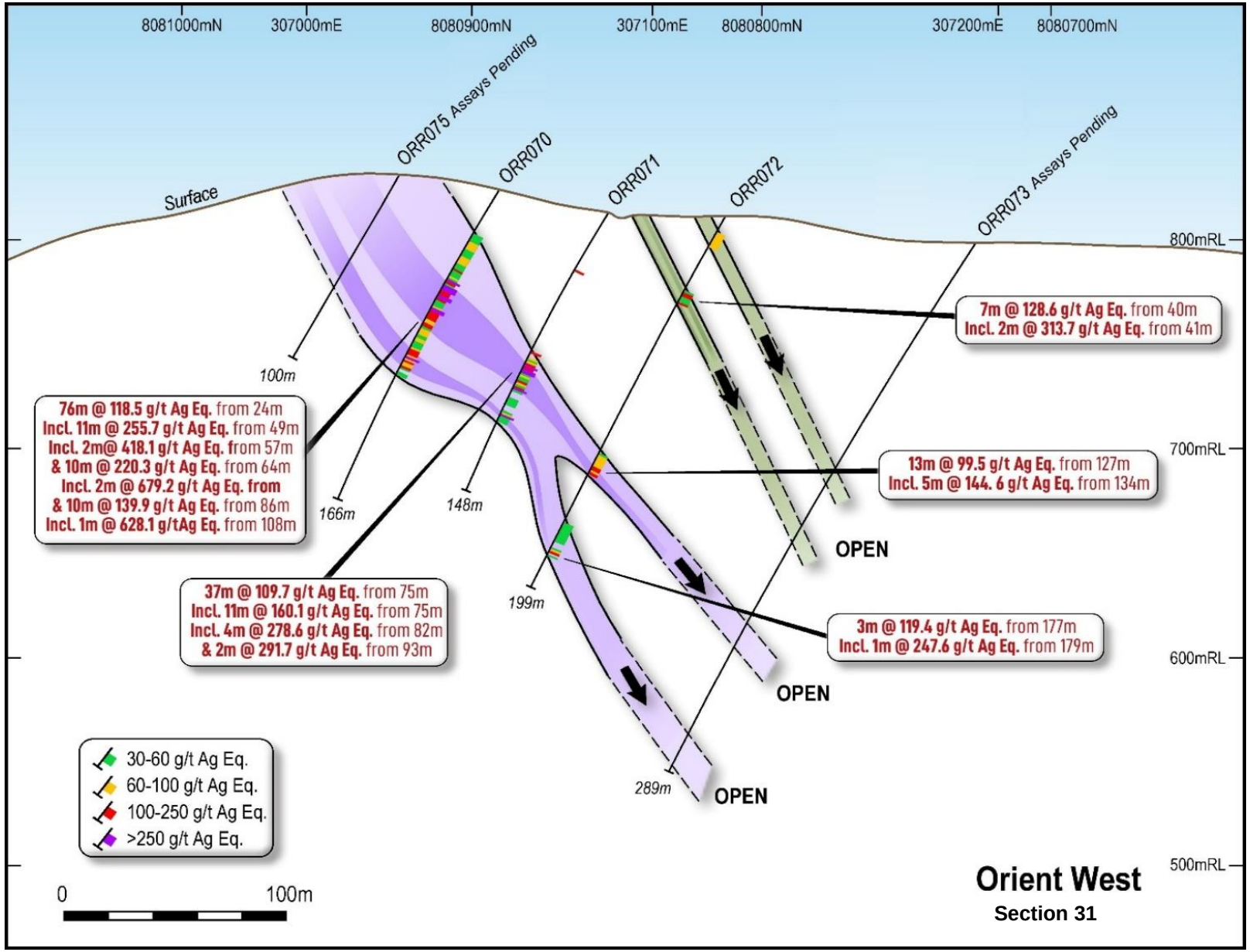
Orient West JORC Infill Program

- Assays received for ORR062 to ORR072
- Assays pending for ORR073 to ORR083
- Diamond drilling completed
- Core being logged & processed

Orient West JORC Resource Infill Drilling Program

Hole	Selected Highlights To Date
ORR062	**7m @ 203.6 g/t Ag Eq.** from 54m inc. **3m @ 403.7 g/t Ag Eq.** from 57m
ORR065	**4m @ 261.2 g/t Ag Eq.** from 38m inc. **2m @ 464.1 g/t Ag Eq.** from 40m
ORR066	**3m @ 403.6 g/t Ag Eq.** from 28m inc. **1m @ 1118.7 g/t Ag Eq.** from 29m **7m @ 313.7 g/t Ag Eq.** from 104m inc. **3m @ 660.9 g/t Ag Eq.** from 105m inc. **1m @ 1052.9 g/t Ag Eq.** from 106m
ORR067	**5m @ 369.3 g/t Ag Eq.** from 185m inc. **2m @ 825.4 g/t Ag Eq.**
ORR068	**9m @ 391.9 g/t Ag Eq.** from 90m inc. **3m @ 916.3 g/t Ag Eq.** from 91m inc. **1m @ 1933.4 g/t Ag Eq.** from 93m
ORR069	**13m @ 115.2 g/t Ag Eq.** from 35m inc. **2m @ 277.6 g/t Ag Eq.** from 45m
ORR070	**76m @ 118.5 g/t Ag Eq.** from 24m inc. **11m @ 255.7 g/t Ag Eq.** from 49m inc. **2m @ 418.1 g/t Ag Eq.** from 57m & **10m @ 220.3 g/t Ag Eq.** from 64m inc. **2m @ 679.2 g/t Ag Eq.** from 64m & **10m @ 139.9 g/t Ag Eq.** from 86m inc. **6m @ 162.5 g/t Ag Eq.** from 87m
ORR071	**11m @ 160.1 g/t Ag Eq.** from 75m inc. **4m @ 278.6 g/t Ag Eq.** from 82m
ORR072	**7m @ 128.6 g/t Ag Eq.** from 40m inc. **2m @ 313.7 g/t Ag Eq.** from 41m inc. **1m @ 505.1 g/t Ag Eq.** from 41m downhole

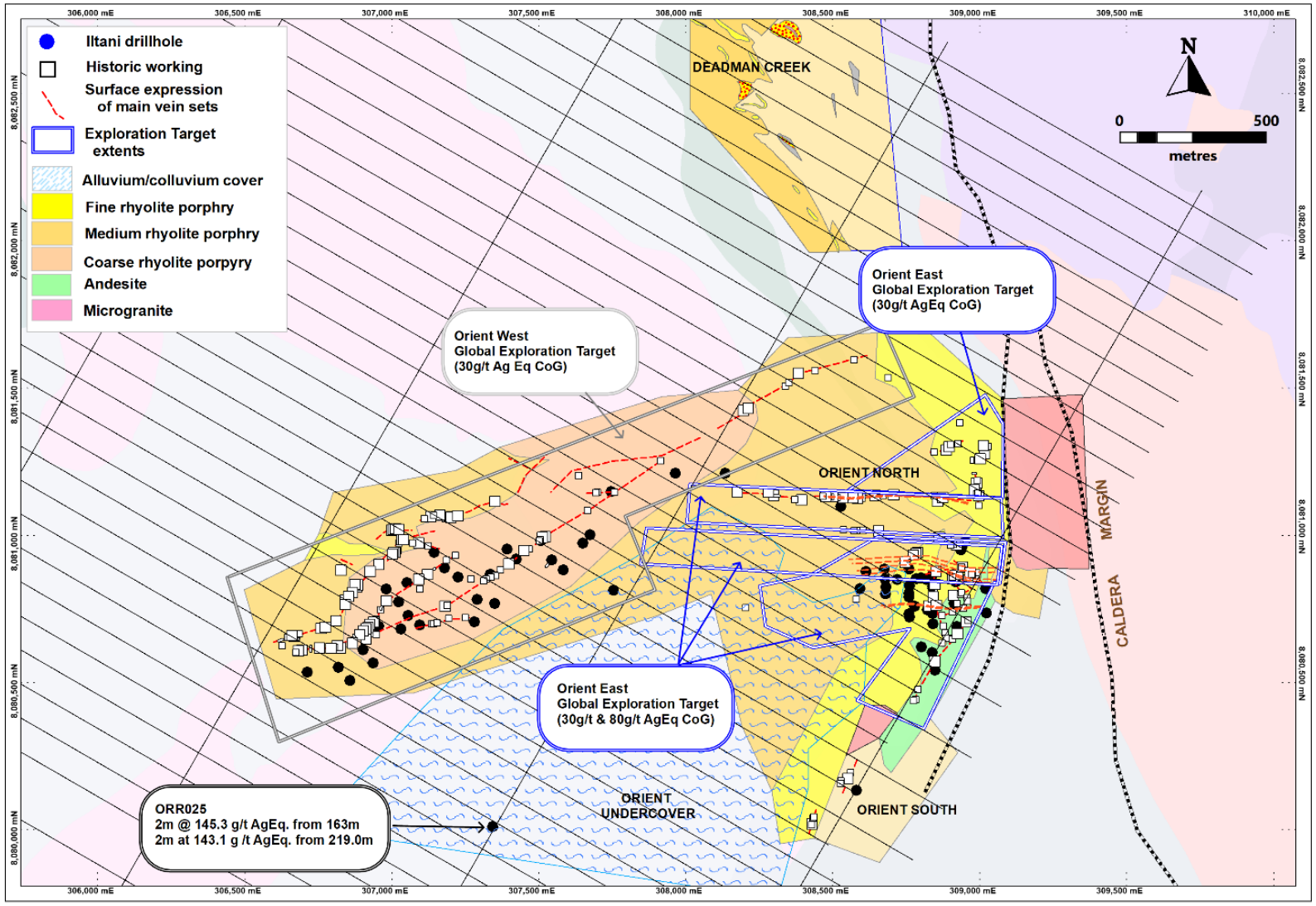
Orient West JORC Resource Infill Drilling Program



Orient West JORC Infill Program

- **Excellent grades and widths**
- **Amenable to open pit mining**
- **High-grade vein system remains open at depth**
- **Assays pending for up-dip and down-dip RC drill holes**

Room to Grow – Tonnes & Grade



Orient West

- Open along strike and down-dip

Orient East

- Open along strike and down-dip

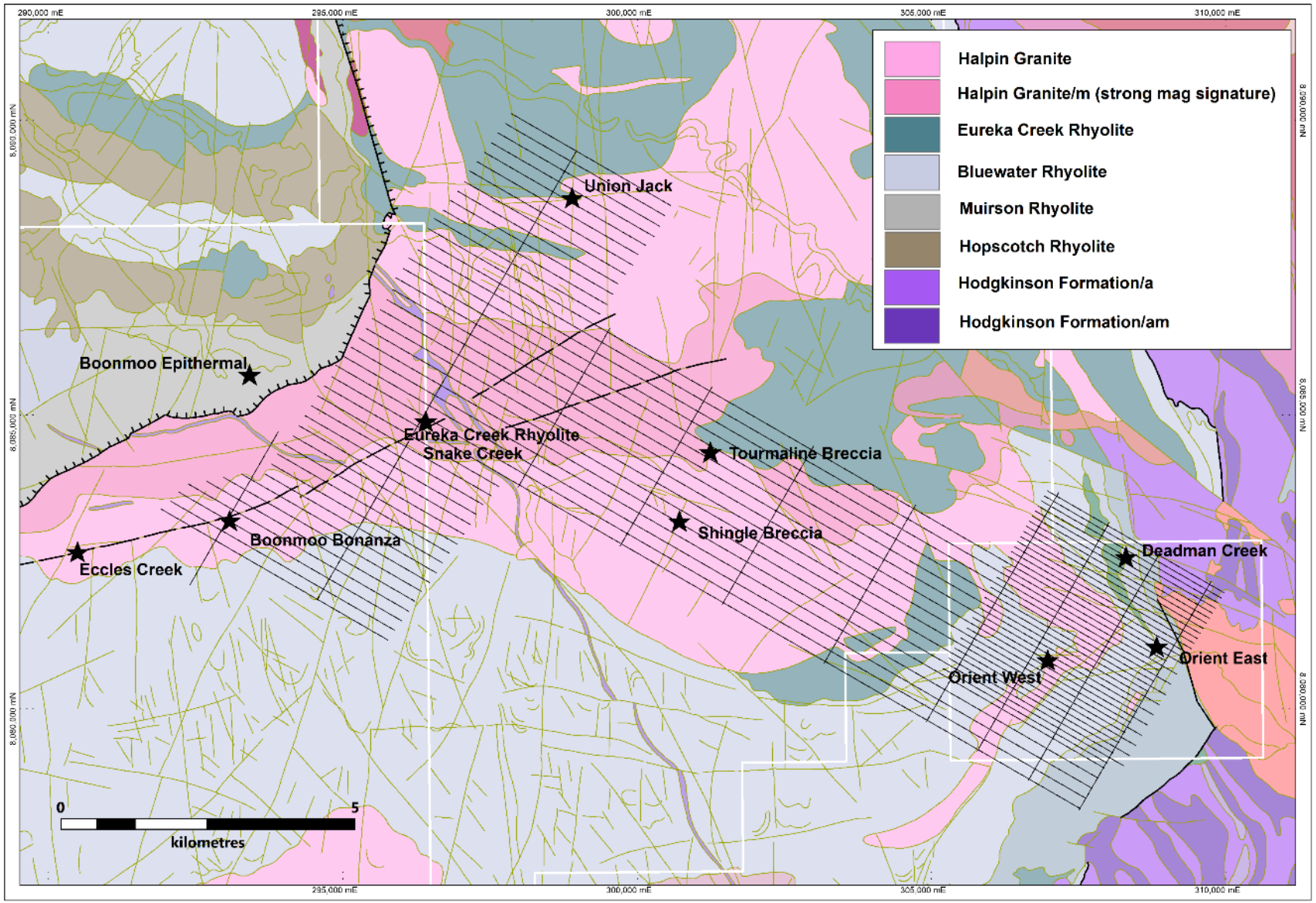
High-Priority Targets

- Orient North
- Orient South
- Orient Undercover
- Deadman Creek

Airborne VTEM Survey

- Grant funded by QLD Gov CEI R9
- 100m line spacing over Orient System
- Sulphide mineralisation is responsive to EM

Boonmoo Sag Caldera Complex



Airborne VTEM Survey

- Grant funded by QLD Gov CEI R9
- Commence May/June
- 200m line spacing over Caldera Complex

Multiple Targets

- Historic small scale Cu mines
- Multiple tourmaline breccia pipes
- Potential for large scale copper-rich mineralised system
- Repeats of Orient System

2025 Objectives

Orient Silver-Indium Project

- Orient West > JORC Resource
- Orient East > JORC Resource
- Grow Orient > explore and test priority targets
- Define high-grade resource at Orient
- Airborne VTEM Survey to commence in May

Additional Projects

- Target our gold projects (Boonmoo Epithermal Au)
- Continue to build our presence in Tasmania

Compelling investment case underpinned by Orient Silver-Indium Project discovery

- **Solid track record of delivery since IPO – we do what we say**
- **Discovery within 12 months and a resource anticipated ~2yrs from IPO**
- **Strong news flow from upcoming Orient drilling program**
- **Conversion of Exploration Targets to JORC Resources**
- **Discovery Upside – continuing to grow Orient**
- **Commodity exposure – great time for silver and indium**

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Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Target

The Exploration Target estimate has been prepared by Mr Stuart Hutchin, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hutchin is a fulltime employee of Mining One Consultants. Mr Hutchin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr Hutchin consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 a consultant engaged by 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

Metallurgical Equivalent Calculation

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

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$350/kg	85%

Please refer to the release dated 14 November 2023 (Test Work Confirms Silver-Indium Production Potential) detailing the historical test work which Iltani is using to support the metal equivalent calculation.

The metal equivalent calculation (Ag Eq.) assumes lead and silver will be recovered to a lead concentrate and zinc, silver and indium will be recovered to a zinc concentrate. It is Iltani's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

It should be noted that there are other metals present, notably antimony and tin, that have the potential to be included in the metallurgical equivalent calculation, but at this stage, Iltani has chosen not to do so. These metals will likely also be recovered to the concentrates, notably the lead concentrate, however Iltani is currently assuming that these metals will not be payable, so are excluded from the metallurgical equivalent calculation.

Should this situation change, and the antimony and tin become payable in the lead concentrate and/or metallurgical test work indicates that the antimony or tin can be recovered to a separate concentrate where they are payable, then the metallurgical equivalent calculation could be expanded to include these metals.

Orient West Exploration Target Additional Disclosure

Summary of Relevant Exploration Data

The Exploration Target is based on the interpretation of the following geology and mineralisation data that has been collated as of the date of this announcement, which includes previously reported exploration results, and information in this report that relates to previously reported exploration results has been cross-referenced in this report to the date it was reported to the ASX. Exploration data is comprised of:

- 22 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed for 4,406 metres drilled
- 2,773 assay results from RC drill hole samples
- Detailed surface geological mapping
- Wireframing and 3D block modelling of the Orient West mineralised vein systems.

Historical exploration completed at Orient includes:

- 255 rock chip assay results from Orient East and Orient West
- Geophysical data sets (14km^2 drone mag survey over the Orient area plus 7.18 line km of a dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation survey)
- Great Northern Mining Corporation (GNMC) completed 16 diamond drill holes at Orient West in the 1970s. Drilling did not delineate the margins of mineralisation, leaving it open to extension in all directions. GNMC undertook limited assay of the drill samples (core and percussion) with a focus on the high grade vein system. Extensive low grade mineralisation was logged, usually forming halos around the higher grade veins but this was not assayed. The assay data was not used in the Exploration Target estimation process (due to lack of certainty of the data), and the geological data was used in the wireframing process.

Orient West Exploration Target Additional Disclosure

Methodology to Determine the Grade and Tonnage Range for the Exploration Target

Iltani engaged Mining One Consultants to build a 3D model of the Orient System (Orient West and East) to better understand the size and scale of the mineralised vein systems, allowing Iltani to optimise drill hole design. This model has been continually updated as drilling has been completed and was used as the basis for estimating the Exploration Target.

Mineralised intercepts in downhole drilling align from section to section along structures that can be assumed to be continuous between drillholes. Mineralised zones broadly pinch and swell but can be linked together across drilled sections. Some areas of interpretation, especially regarding thin and lower grade lenses, should be considered initial and linkages between drillholes may change with further information, however the current interpretation holds true with concurrent surface geological observations and areas of denser drilling.

Apart from drilling, strike extents of the exploration model are also based on soil anomalism above the mineralised veins and the extent of historic workings which have been rock chip sampled. Mineralisation extends 2.6km from SW to NE and dips approximately 55° → 150°. The stacked system ranges from 270 – 330m in thickness from the footwall of the northern-most structure to the hanging wall in the south. The 13 modelled mineral domains (sulphide veins) range from 2 – 55 m in thickness.

Assays were composited in each domain to 1m which is the nominal assay interval. Domains were snapped to assay intervals and Ag, Pb, Zn & In were estimated from the composites constrained by each domain using hard boundaries and using inverse distance squared (ID^2) estimation in four passes.

Search ellipsoids were oriented according to the mineralised trend 55° → 150° or 153°. The Block Model has parent blocks 20m x 20m x 10m. It is sub-blocked using an octree method 8 x 8 x 16 resulting in sub-blocks as small as 2.5 m x 2.5m x 0.625m to honour the vein geometry even as they pinch out or splay against each other.

Drilling intersects the mineralised structures at 60m intervals in the area of closest drilling. Grades were not capped. The highest grades are in the core of the deposit where the estimate uses up to 50 samples to estimate grade. High grades including outliers will impact local grades in the core of the deposit but will have very little influence on blocks away from drilling.

Global approximated exploration target figures were generated using a 30 g/t Ag equivalent cut off and the high-grade core target figures were approximated using an 80 g/t Ag equivalent cut off.

An assumed density of 2.7 g/cc was applied to determine the tonnes. Density vs sulphide content was inspected at other multi-commodity deposits to understand the effect of similar grades to density. At similar average grades to Orient, the result is negligeable. Some high sulphide zones likely have a higher density however, the volume of this material is very low and deemed negligeable for consideration in the current study.

The Exploration Target Estimation for Orient West has utilised the more rigorous methodology that is generally utilised for Mineral Resource Estimation without a more constrained statistical approach required for the latter. This is to ensure the Exploration Target Estimation result is meaningful and, with further drilling, will be used as a basis for a Mineral Resource Estimate.

Progress Towards a Mineral Resource Estimate

Proposed exploration activities designed to progress the Orient West Exploration Target to a Mineral Resource Estimate will consist of the following and is planned to take place over the next 6 to 12 months.

Orient East Exploration Target Additional Disclosure

Summary of Relevant Exploration Data

The Orient East Exploration Target is based on the interpretation of the following geology and mineralisation data that has been collated as of the date of this announcement and information in this report that relates to previously reported exploration results has been cross-referenced in this report to the date it was reported to the ASX. Exploration data is comprised of:

- 35 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed for 5,154 metres drilled
- 2,522 assay results from RC drill hole samples
- Detailed surface geological mapping
- Wireframing and 3D block modelling of the Orient East mineralised vein systems.

(NB: drill samples comprise 1m cone split samples, 4m composite spear samples, with some samples not submitted for assay as they were first tested with a portable XRF device).

Historical exploration completed at Orient includes:

- 255 rock chip assay results from Orient East and Orient West
- Geophysical data sets (14km^2 drone mag survey over the Orient area plus 7.18 line km of a dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation survey)
- Great Northern Mining Corporation (GNMC) completed 16 diamond drill holes at Orient West and five diamond drill holes at Orient East in the 1970s. Drilling did not delineate the margins of mineralisation, leaving it open to extension in all directions. GNMC undertook limited assay of the drill core samples with a focus on the massive sulphide high grade veins only. Extensive low grade mineralisation was logged, usually forming halos around the higher grade veins but this was not assayed. The historic drill data was not used in the Exploration Target estimation process due to lack of certainty of the data.

Orient East Exploration Target Additional Disclosure

Methodology to Determine the Grade and Tonnage Range for the Exploration Target

Iltani engaged Mining One Consultants to build a 3D model of the Orient System (Orient West and East) to better understand the size and scale of the mineralised vein systems, allowing Iltani to optimise drill hole design. This model has been continually updated as drilling has been completed and was used as the basis for estimating the Exploration Target.

Mineralised intercepts in downhole drilling align from section to section along structures that can be assumed to be continuous between drillholes. Mineralised zones broadly pinch and swell but can be linked together across drilled sections. Some areas of interpretation, especially regarding thin and lower grade lenses, should be considered initial and linkages between drillholes may change with further information, however the current interpretation holds true with concurrent surface geological observations and areas of denser drilling.

Apart from drilling, strike extents of the exploration model are also based on soil anomalism above the mineralised veins and the extent of historic workings which have been rock chip sampled.

The Exploration Target covers an area of 1200m north-south by 1300m east-west. The defined mineralised lenses were divided into two primary domains, the shallow to moderate south dipping Orient East Main Domain and the east-west steeply dipping Orient East Steep Domain.

Assays were composited in each domain to 1m which is the nominal assay interval. Domains were snapped to assay intervals and Ag, Pb, Zn & In were estimated from the composites constrained by each domain using hard boundaries and using inverse distance squared (ID^2) estimation in four passes.

The Block Model has parent blocks 20m x 20m x 10m. It is sub-blocked using an octree method 8 x 8 x 16 resulting in sub-blocks as small as 2.5 m x 2.5m x 0.625m to honour the vein geometry even as they pinch out or splay against each other. Grade was estimated using a minimum of five samples and a maximum of ten samples for each block.

Drilling intersects the mineralised structures at 60m intervals in the area of closest spaced drilling. Grades were not capped. The highest grades are in the core of the deposit where the estimate uses up to 50 samples to estimate grade. High grades including outliers will impact local grades in the core of the deposit but will have very little influence on blocks away from drilling.

Global approximated exploration target figures were generated using a 30 g/t Ag equivalent cut off and the high-grade core target figures were approximated using an 80 g/t Ag equivalent cut off.

An assumed density of 2.9 g/cc was applied to determine the tonnes. Density vs sulphide content was inspected at other multi-commodity deposits to understand the effect of similar grades to density. At similar average grades to Orient, the result is negligeable. Some high sulphide zones likely have a higher density however, the volume of this material is very low and deemed negligeable for consideration in the current study.

The high-grade estimates (200 g/t Ag Eq. cut-off and 300 g/t Ag Eq. cut-off), which is domained in much narrower units, was limited to a minimum of 2 samples and maximum of five within 50m to reduce dilution from more distant assays. Blocks farther away than 50m from drilling revert to using minimum five and maximum ten to have a more smoothed out distribution.

The Exploration Target Estimation for Orient East has utilised a more rigorous methodology that is generally utilised for Mineral Resource Estimation without a more constrained statistical approach required for the latter. This is to ensure the Exploration Target Estimation result is meaningful and, with further drilling, will be used as a basis for a Mineral Resource Estimate.

Progress Towards an Orient East Mineral Resource Estimate

Proposed exploration activities designed to progress the Orient East Exploration Target to a Mineral Resource Estimate will consist of extensive drilling and is planned to take place over the next six to twelve months.

Disclaimer

This presentation contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code). Further details (including 2012 JORC Code reporting tables where applicable) of exploration results referred to in this ASX announcement can be found in the following announcements lodged on the ASX:
These announcements are available for viewing on the Company's website www.iltaniresources.com.au. Iltani Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX announcement.

Date	Announcement
19 February 2024	Drilling points to major silver-indium discovery at Orient, QLD
11 March 2024	Iltani achieves highest reported indium grades in drilling at Orient, QLD
26 March 2024	Iltani awarded CEI grant to fund Orient Deep Diamond Hole
8 April 2024	Iltani to restart drilling at Orient Silver-Indium Project, QLD
6 May 2024	Iltani commences drilling at Orient Silver-Indium Project, QLD
5 June 2024	IP drillhole results confirm Orient extension
12 June 2024	Orient deep diamond hole commences
17 June 2024	Drilling delivers a 550m strike extension to Orient Project
4 July 2024	Iltani delivers silver-indium mineralisation up to 1,552 g/t Ag Eq. at Orient Project, QLD
11 July 2024	Drilling defines 900m long high-grade silver-indium zone at Orient West
18 July 2024	Iltani defines Orient West Exploration Target
6 August 2024	Iltani expands Deadman Creek sampling after encouraging silver-indium results
15 August 2024	Orient West deep drillhole returns up to 420 g/t Ag Eq. highlighting UG resource potential
26 August 2024	Iltani targeting high-grade antimony at Antimony Reward
29 August 2024	Iltani readies for Herberton silver-indium and antimony drilling
24 October 2024	Iltani targets high-grade silver in drilling at Orient East
6 November 2024	Iltani intersects high-grade antimony mineralisation

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Date	Announcement
5 December 2024	Iltani completes 33 drill holes at Orient Silver-Indium Project
11 December 2024	Iltani's drilling returns up to 1,064 g/t Ag Equivalent
16 December 2024	Orient East highest grades to date – up to 1,707 g/t Ag Equivalent
20 December 2024	Orient East returns 2,066 g/t Ag Equivalent
14 January 2025	Orient East drilling continues to return wide high-grade intersections of up to 62m @ 110.3 g/t Ag Eq.
5 December 2024	Iltani completes 33 drill holes at Orient Silver-Indium Project
11 December 2024	Iltani's drilling returns up to 1,064 g/t Ag Equivalent
14 January 2025	Drilling continues to return wide intersections
23 January 2025	Orient West infill holes deliver up to 1,933 g/t Ag Eq.
24 February 2025	Iltani defines Orient East Exploration Target
14 March 2025	Exploration restarts at Orient Silver-Indium Project, QLD
19 March 2025	Iltani restart drilling at Orient-Silver Indium Project, QLD
31 March 2025	Iltani completes first five holes in Orient infill drilling
11 April 2025	Iltani CEI grant to fund Herberton airborne geophysical survey
23 April 2025	Diamond drilling commences at Orient Silver-Indium Deposit
24 April 2025	High-grade results from Orient West Resource Infill Drilling