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CAPITAL STRUCTURE

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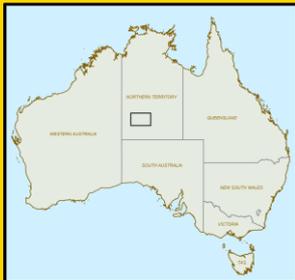
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17M @ 3.93 G/T AU IN DRILLING AND UP TO 20.3% CU IN ROCK CHIPS DEMONSTRATE COPPER AND GOLD POTENTIAL AT REYNOLDS RANGE, NT

HIGHLIGHTS

- A review of historical exploration results from the Reynolds Range Project currently being acquired by iTech Minerals Ltd (ASX: ITM) from Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) has highlighted the substantial copper and gold potential at a time of near record gold prices and booming copper demand.
- Sabre Prospect
 - 17m @ 3.93g/t Au from 13m
 - including 2m @ 18.15g/t Au from 20m
 - 24m @ 2.6g/t Au from 36.5m
 - 33m @ 2.3g/t Au from 18m
- Reward Prospect
 - 20.3% Cu, 191.0 g/t Ag 0.3g/t Au (Rock chip)
 - 17.8% Cu, 233.0 g/t Ag 0.9g/t Au (Rock chip)
 - 17.8% Cu, 271.0 g/t Ag, 0.6g.t Au (Rock chip)
 - 6m @ 2.10g/t Au from 15m
- Scimitar Prospect
 - 7.5g/t Au, 783 g/t Ag and 5.4% Cu (Rock chip)
 - 2.4g/t Au, 241g/t Ag and 19.3% Cu (Rock chip)
 - 96.8g/t Ag, 2.8% Pb (Rock chip)
- Falchion Prospect
 - 29 m @ 2.32g/t Au
 - 12m @ 3.76g/t Au
 - 16m @ 3.67g/t Au
 - 11m @ 4.0g/t Au, 4.45% Sb, 1530 ppm As and 382ppm Pb
 - 3m @ 2.2g/t Au, 2.57% Sb 5550 ppm As and 14100ppm Pb

“The acquisition of these highly promising tenements in the mining-friendly Northern Territory strengthens iTech’s exposure to copper and gold amid rising demand and prices for these metals.”

Although iTech remains focused on advancing the Lacroma Graphite Project, the exploration team is taking advantage of the downtime - while independent geologists work on the maiden resource update - to build on the excellent exploration conducted by Prodigy Gold and identify new compelling drill targets within the Reynolds Range Project.”

Managing Director - Mike Schwarz

Reynolds Range Project Background

The Reynolds Range project consists of three Exploration Licences of which Prodigy Gold holds 100% of two licences and 80% of another, the 20% of this licence is owned by Select Resources Pty Ltd (Select) (Figure 1). The project covers a total of 375 km² 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.

Prospectivity

The acquisition of these tenements comes at an opportune time for iTech Minerals as current on-ground exploration winds down at the Campoona Graphite Project on the Eyre Peninsula, SA, in preparation for the cropping season, ongoing metallurgical test work and estimation of the Lacroma Central maiden mineral resource by our independent resource consultants. Access to the Reynolds Range Project will allow iTech's on-ground exploration programs to continue in the Northern Territory, through what would otherwise be a quiet period in the pastoral regions of South Australia.

Significant gold and copper prospects have been discovered in the Reynolds Range Project and iTech has further assessed the copper, gold potential of the project area. The region is characterised by the **42km long** Stafford Gold Trend, from Troutbeck in the northwest to Reward in the south-east and contains shallow gold workings associated with the Lander Shear Zone (Figure 2). Much of this zone has coincident potential for copper mineralisation demonstrated by numerous high-grade copper rock chips along this trend. Initial assessment of the project has also demonstrated potential for the critical elements for Nolan's Bore style REE (Nd-Pr) mineralisation (~40 km to the southeast) and lithium mineralisation in abundant outcropping pegmatites with associated tin mines at the Mt Stafford Prospect.

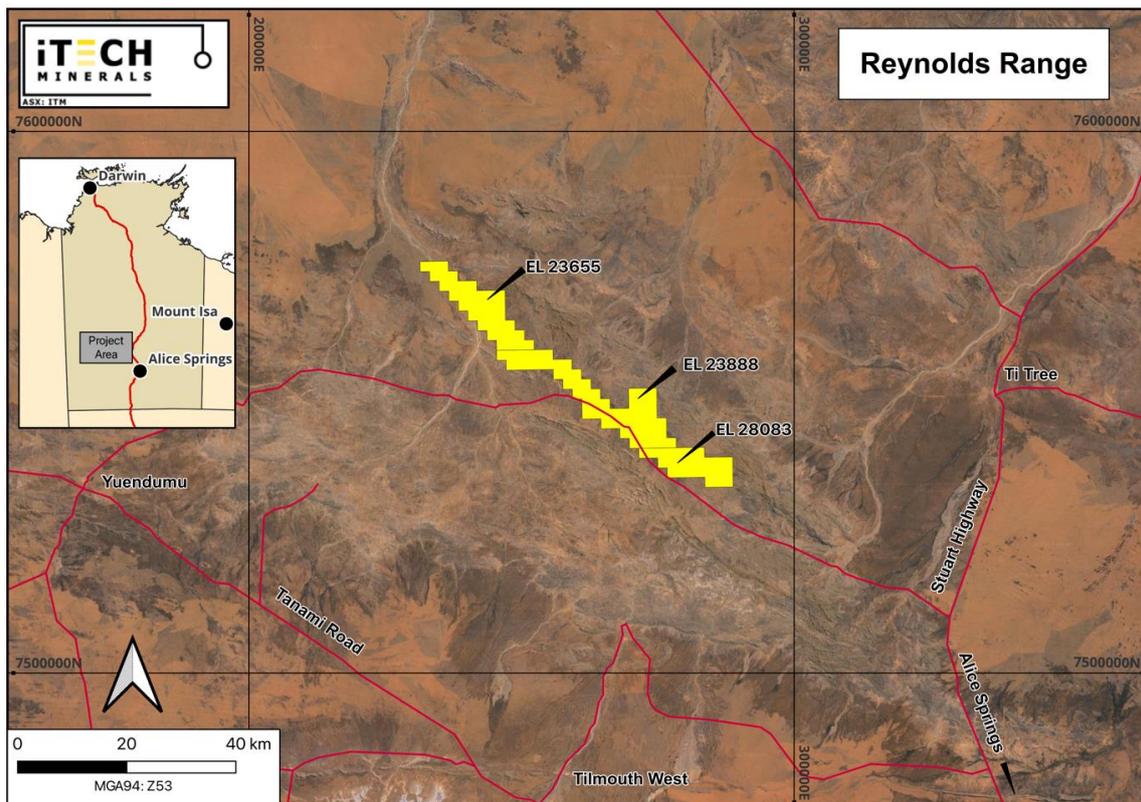


Figure 1. Location diagram of EL 23655, EL 23888 and EL 28083 which make up the Reynolds Range Project in the Northern Territory

A summary of significant copper and gold prospects identified during the review have been summarised as follows:

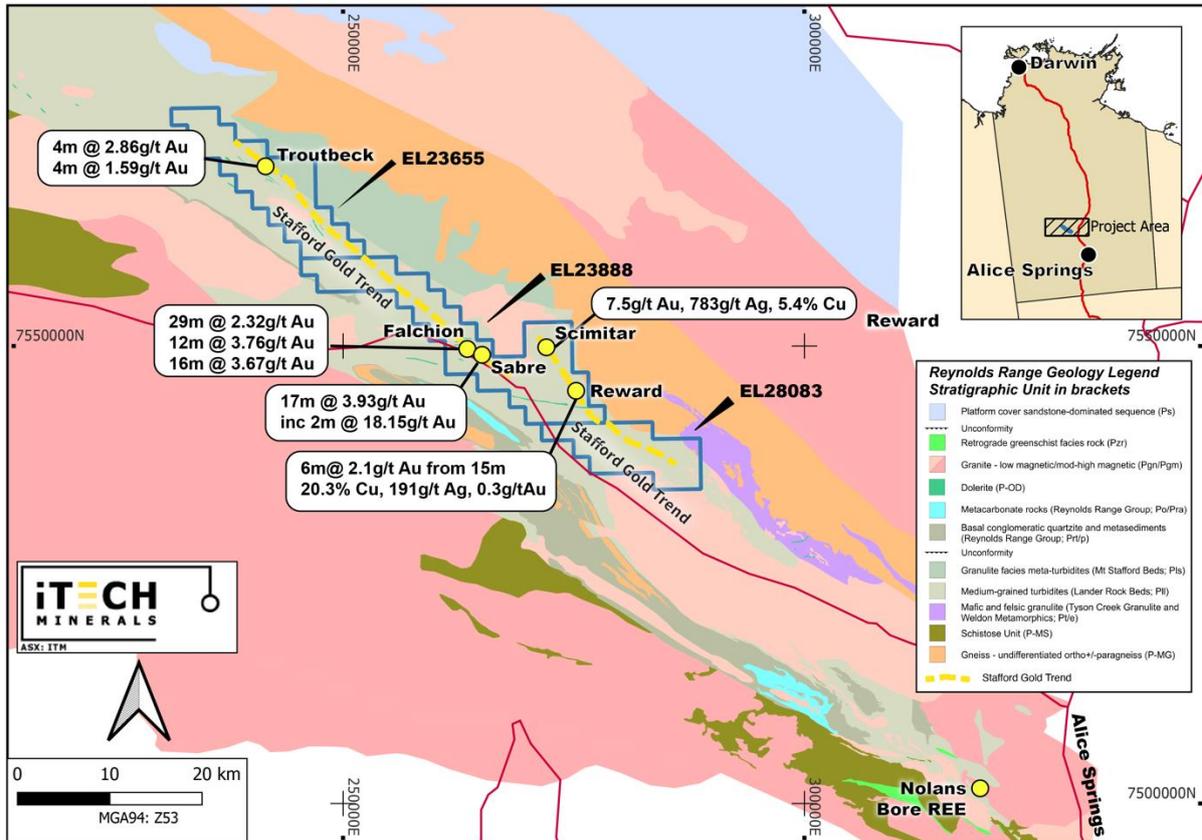


Figure 2. Location diagram of EL 23655, EL 23888 and EL 28083 with significant gold and copper prospects on regional geology.

Sabre Prospect

The Sabre prospect (Figure 2) is part of the 42km long Stafford Gold Trend (Figure 3) and contains shallow gold workings associated with the Lander Shear Zone. Gold mineralisation is associated with sub-vertical quartz veins and stringers with fine disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite +/- arsenopyrite) in zones of sericite alteration (PRX: ASX 14 July 2021). High-grade gold was intersected within the metasediments as well as at dolerite margins. Initial RAB drilling and surface sampling defined gold mineralisation over 500m of strike with strong evidence for associated antimony mineralisation. Strong associations between samples >1g/t Au and elevated antimony exist within the Sabre prospect. This also coincides with distinct arsenic zonation relating to elevated incidences of >1% lead.

Notable gold assay intercepts within this prospect include (PRX: ASX 14 July 2021, ABM: ASX 24 May 2010):

- **17m @ 3.93g/t Au (SBRC100002) from 13m**
 - including 2m @ 18.15g/t Au from 20m
- **24m @ 2.6g/t Au (RD2) from 36.5m**
- **33m @ 2.3g/t Au (RRB2043) from 18m**

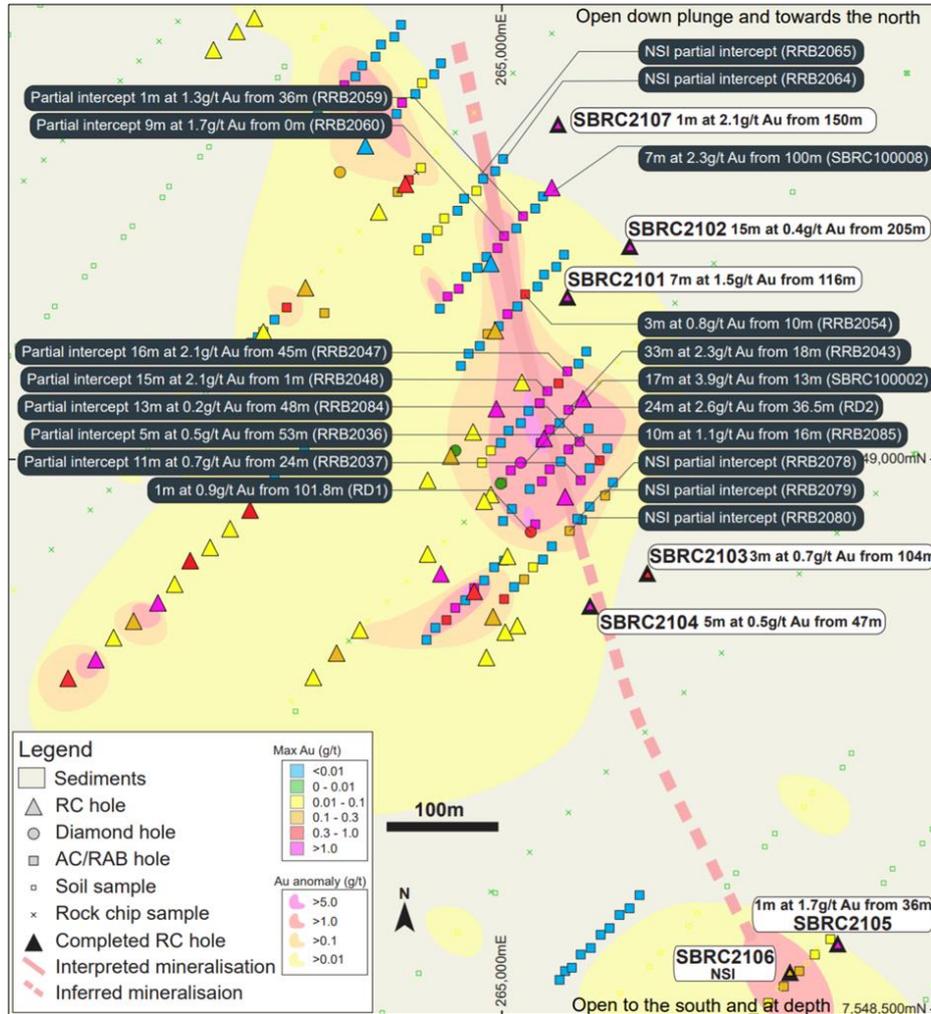


Figure 3. Map of the Sabre Prospect showing completed RC holes targeting the interpreted high-grade gold zone. (PRX:ASX:18 January 201 and 14 July 2021).

Reward Prospect

The Reward Prospect (Figure 4) is considered prospective for copper, gold and silver mineralisation and is located approximately 63km west of the Stuart Highway. Reward hosts some shallow copper oxide workings from the 1950's era and abundant malachite, azurite and chalcocite occurs associated with a brecciated shear zone and sulphidic sediments. This style of polymetallic mineralisation has similarities to the nearby Jervois Deposit, 350km to the east, which has a current JORC Resource of 23.80 Million tonnes at 2.02% Copper, 0.25g/t Gold and 25.3g/t Silver ([Jervois Base Metal Project — KGL RESOURCES](#)).

In late July 2021 Prodigy Gold commenced drilling of 260m diamond hole at the Reward Cu-Au prospect with the purpose of intercepting a submerged EM conductor 50m below the surface (Figure 4). The hole intersected biotite and andalusite schists with narrow intervals of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite consistent with sulphide mineralisation observed 350m further north at the Reward Cu-Au mine workings.

Notable assay results within this prospect include:

- 20.3% Cu, 191.0g/t Ag 0.3g/t Au (RW200006) (ASX: ABM 20 May 2010)
- 17.8% Cu, 233.0g/t Ag 0.9g/t Au (RW20008)
- 17.8% Cu, 271.0g/t Ag, 0.6g.t Au (RW200005)
- 6m @ 2.10g/t Au (sample C) from 15m

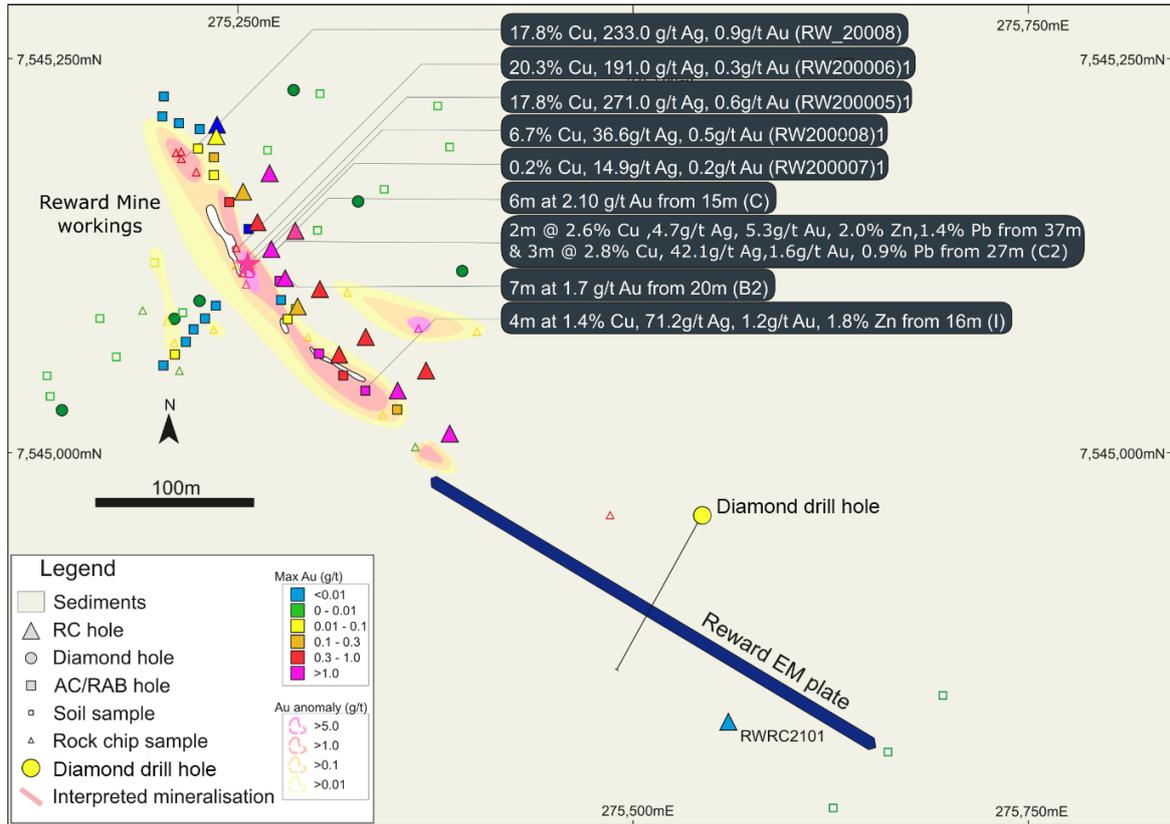


Figure 4: Map of Reward showing historic mine workings with best assay results and EM plate to the south with completed diamond hole by Prodigy Gold. (PRX:ASX: 13 May 2010 and 26 July 2021)



Figure 5. Malachite and azurite mineralisation from historic mine workings at Reward Copper-Gold Prospect

Scimitar Prospect

The Scimitar Au-Cu prospect (Figure 6) is a 1.5km long north-south trending high-grade Cu-Au soil and rock chip anomaly. Au-Cu anomalism is associated with sheeted quartz veining and alteration halos including As-Pb-Zn. The Scimitar prospect is associated with a package of folded turbiditic sediments (Lander Group), surrounded by granitic units to the west and east. Dolerite dykes can be observed intruding the prospect area to the north-west. Variably altered Lander meta-sediments and basaltic units have also been noted in the prospect area. Local alteration around the Scimitar prospect includes chlorite, kaolinite, silica, sericite and pervasive iron staining. Malachite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and vein-hosted chalcopyrite closely associated with Au-Cu anomalism are present within the area.

A series of E-W to NW-SE striking shear zones crosscut the prospect area with evidence for surrounding amphibolite country rock retrograding to greenschist facies. Surface sampling conducted in 2020, identified an extended 3km long geochemical anomaly with separate Cu-Au and Ag-Pb-Zn zonation observed (Figure 6). Other occurrences of Cu-Ag associated with distal Pb-Zn anomalism can be identified within replacement style sheared meta-sediments adjacent to intruding Lander Granites (Dutheil, D. & Keys, E., 2020). The Scimitar prospect is believed to be analogous to the 'Home of Bullion' sediment-hosted Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au deposit with proximal relationships with the Lander and Reward prospects with a theorised SEDEX style of mineralisation.

Notable assay results from this prospect include (ASX: PRX 24 November 2020):

- **7.5g/t Au, 783g/t Ag and 5.4% Cu (Rock Chip)**
- **2.4g/t Au, 241g/t Ag and 19.3% Cu (Rock Chip)**
- **1,950g/t Ag, 21.3% Pb (Rock Chip)**
- **96.8 g/t Ag, 2.8% Pb (Rock Chip)**

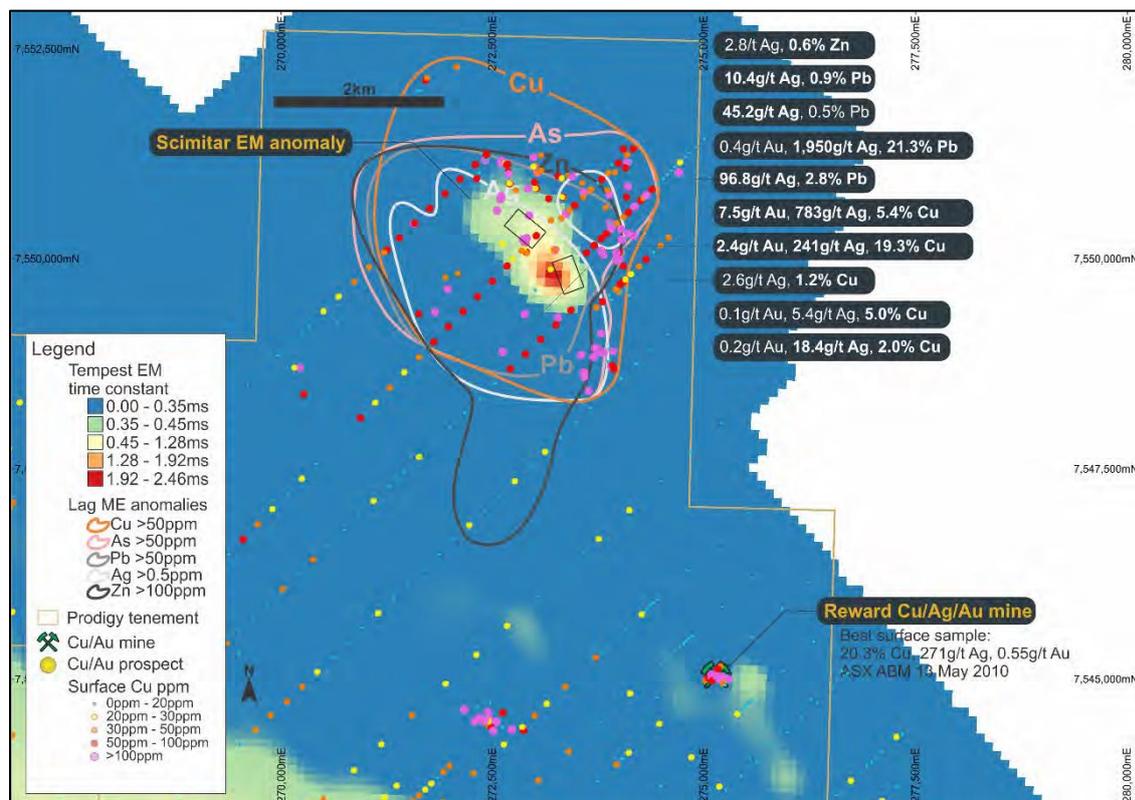


Figure 6. Lag and rock chip Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and As anomalism coincident with the Scimitar EM Conductor. Modelled EM plates targeted for diamond drilling are also shown in the centre of the anomalies. Best assay results labelled in black (PRX: ASX 24 November 2021)

Evidence of a prominent EM conductor at Scimitar was first identified from an airborne survey funded by ABM resources in June 2012. A Fluxgate moving loop ground EM (MLEM) survey was completed in October 2020 by Prodigy Gold which later confirmed the potential for a shallow EM copper-sulphide

rich conductor (Dutheil, D. & Keys, E., 2020). Sixteen modelled EM plates were identified using this data which correlated with shallow vac drilling and surface Cu, Zn, Ag, Pb and weaker Au anomalism. Using this data, two significant EM conductors were identified to correlate with the primary region of anomalism (Figure 7).

The stronger 2600 siemens plate incorporated a 480 x 400m area conducive with Cu and base metal anomalism with a weaker 500 siemens plate the south-east with Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb. Two initial drillholes were designed to test the source of these EM and geochemical anomalies with a follow-up DHEM survey to proceed afterwards. A 400m drill hole (SCDD2001), co-funded by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS), was completed at the smaller 500 Siemen plate. This identified a thin intersection of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena at ~286m as the likely source of the Ag-Pb-Zn anomalism, however failed to identify the conductive source (ASX:PRX 29 Jan 2021). **The stronger 2600 siemens plate is yet to be tested.** Drillhole testing of the stronger plate with follow-up DHEM is strongly recommended to help identify the primary source of anomalism.

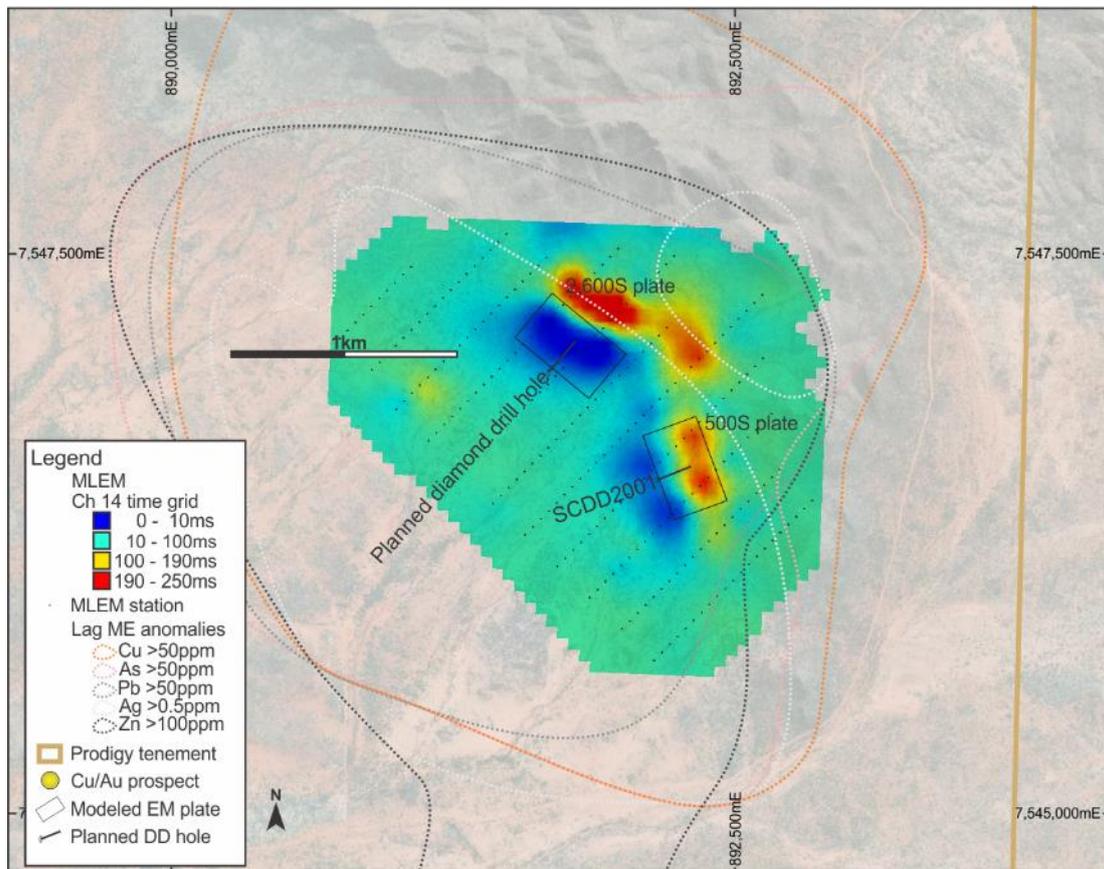


Figure 7. Late time MLEM grid showing the extent of the modelled MLEM anomaly, high conductance target zones and the location of SCDD2001 (ASX:PRX 29 Jan 2021).

Falchion Prospect

At Falchion, (Figure 8) mineralisation appears in outcrop as ~2 m 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 sporadic anomalism over 350 m of strike. Local northing 51350 N contains the best gold intercepts defining a subvertical zone of mineralisation 5-10 m thick and with grade exceeding 2 g/t Au (Rohde, 2010). Strong associations between samples >1g/t Au and elevated antimony exist within the Falchion prospect. This also coincides with distinct arsenic zonation relating to elevated incidences of >1% lead. Rock chip samples have noted samples exceeding 2% antimony with a highest reading of 6.93% Sb. Pb concentrations within rock chips have encountered multiple samples exceeding 3%.

Notable Au assay intercepts within this prospect include: (Rohde, 2010, Cowden, 2001)

- **29 m @ 2.32 g/t Au (FLDD100005)**
- **12m @ 3.76g/t Au (FLRCD100004)**
- **16m @ 3.67g/t Au (RRA0009)**

Notable Au-Sb-As-Pb intercepts within this prospect including:

- **11m @ 4.0 g/t Au, 4.45 % Sb, 1530 ppm As and 382ppm Pb**
- **3m @ 2.2 g/t Au, 2.57% Sb 5550 ppm As and 1.4% Pb**

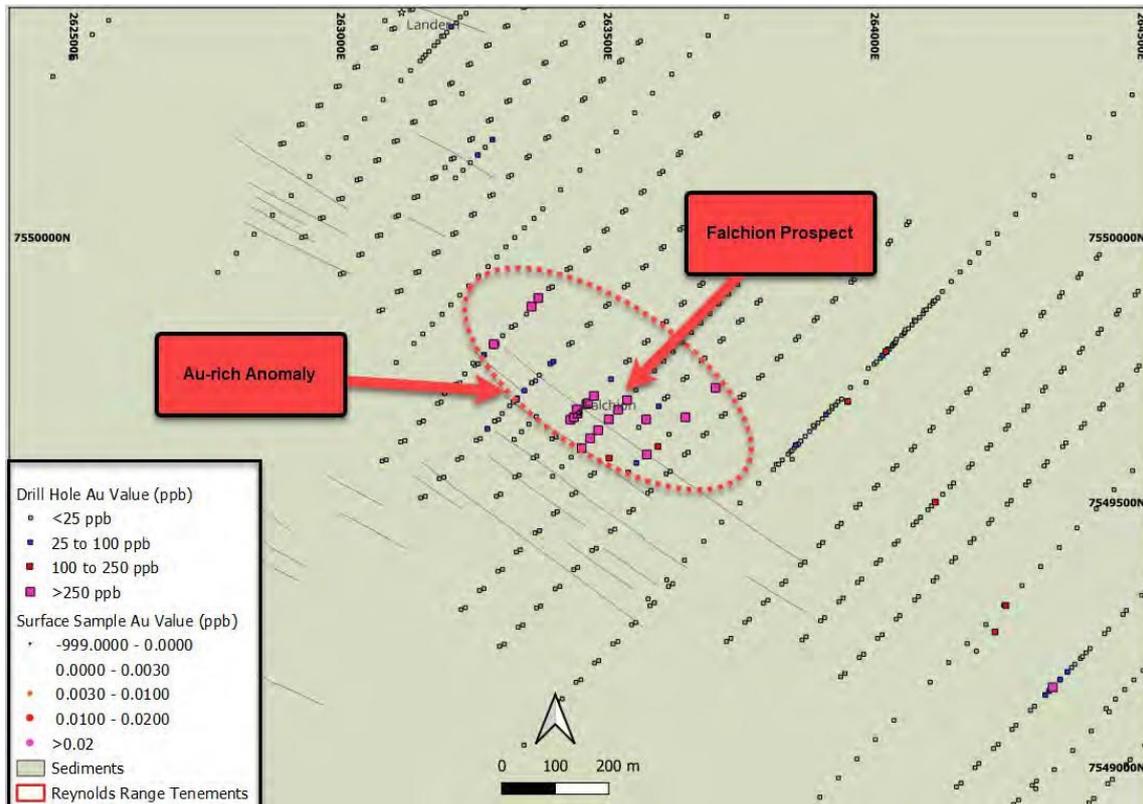


Figure 8. Map of Falchion Prospect with drillhole and surface Au values overlying local geology.

Troutbeck Prospect

Gold mineralisation at Troutbeck (Figure 9) is reported to be associated with quartz veining, which is proximal to dolerite contacts at Trout 1, however the control on the mineralisation is unknown at Trout 2.

Previous exploration by Normandy and Tanami Gold NL included 10 holes with +1 g/t intercepts. Two of these holes have +5 g/t assays (8.0 and 6.3 g/t). The prospect area has been extensively drilled by vacuum drilling to an average depth of 3-4 m, and deeper drilling including RAB, and limited RC to a maximum depth of 150 m has followed up on most of the higher-grade VAC intercepts. Discounting the VAC drilling, anomalous zones detected from the deeper RAB/RC drilling program remain open along strike (Rohde, 2007). Later Aircore and Slimline RC drilling at the Troutbeck prospect identified widespread anomalism at Trout 1 & 2 with weak anomalism at Trout 3. Best results were at Troutbeck 2 with 4m @ 2.86g/t Au (Rohde, 2007) in a massive psammite (RRN054; 24-28m) and 4m @ 1.59g/t Au in psammite and psammopelite (RRN053; 12-16 m).

Notable assay results within this prospect include (Rohde, 2007):

- **4m @ 2.86g/t Au (RRN054) from 24m**
- **4m @ 1.59g/t Au (RRN053) from 12m**
- **8.0 g/t Au (Spot assay from diamond core)**
- **6.3g/t Au (Spot assay from diamond core)**



Figure 9. Map of Troutbeck (Trout 1&2) Prospect with drillhole and surface Au values overlying local geology.

Future Work

The initial assessment focussed on the copper and gold prospectivity of the Reynolds Range Prospect and highlighted excellent potential for significant copper and gold mineralisation within the project area. Ongoing work will assess the REE and lithium potential of the projects prior to undertaking a field trip to assess the high priority targets identified from the desk top study.

It should be noted that in addition to copper and gold the project area has the critical elements for Nolan’s Bore style REE mineralisation which is approximately 40km to the southeast. Numerous pegmatites with known tin and tantalum mineralisation are also present in the area and have good potential for associated lithium mineralisation.

The upcoming field trip to sample high priority targets is planned to be undertaken in late May/early June.

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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, kaolinite-halloysite, clay hosted rare earth element (REE) mineralisation and developing the Campoona Graphite Deposit in South Australia. The Company also has extensive exploration tenure prospective for Cu-Au porphyry mineralisation, IOCG mineralisation and gold mineralisation in South Australia and the Northern Territory 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.

References

ASX Announcement: 18 January 2010. Exploration update for Reynolds Range project area. Stafford gold zone – 20 kilometres long.

ASX Announcement: 13 May 2010: Samples return assays up to 20.3% copper and 271g/t silver.

ASX Announcement: 24 May 2010. ABM Resources report first drill results from the Stafford Gold Zone; Sabre Prospect extended with high grade results: 17 metres @ 3.93g/t gold including 2 metres @ 18.5g/t gold.

ASX Announcement: 24 November 2020: Sampling Confirms High Grade Au, Cu, Ag, Pb Anomalism at Scimitar Target-Diamond Drilling.

ASX Announcement: 19 April 2021: Drilling Commences at Reynolds Range Gold-Copper Project.

ASX Announcement: 20 May 2021: RC Drilling Completed at Reynolds Range Gold-Copper Project.

ASX Announcement: 14 July 2021: Drilling at Reynolds Range Au-Cu Project Extends Gold Mineralisation Trend at Sabre Target.

ASX Announcement: 31 January 2022: Quarterly report: For the 3 months ended 31 December 2021.

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Scrimgeour IR, 2013. Chapter 12: Aileron Province: in Ahmad M and Munson TJ (compilers). 'Geology and mineral resources of the Northern Territory'. Northern Territory Geological Survey, Special Publication 5.

Sample No	Prospect	Sample Type	MGA94 East	MGA94 West	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
RW200005 ¹	Reward	Rockchip	275253	7545114	0.55	271	17.8	0.13	0.32
RW200006 ¹	Reward	Rockchip	275268	7545129	0.33	191	20.3	0.03	0.03
RW200007 ¹	Reward	Rockchip	275238	7545099	0.2	14.9	0.15	0.23	-
RW200008 ¹	Reward	Rockchip	275251	7545114	0.47	36.6	6.68	0.80	0.13
PH200004 ¹	Pine Hill	Rockchip	272542	7544462	1.79	0.3	0.37	0.07	-
RR200033 ²	Scimitar	Rockchip	273918	7550026	2.36	241	19	-	-
RR200041 ²	Scimitar	Rockchip	273850	7550061	7.46	783	5.40	-	-
RR200049 ²	Scimitar	Rockchip	272581	7548856	-	96.8	-	2.80	-
RR200066 ²	Scimitar	Rockchip	273790	7550437	0.44	1,950	-	21.30	-

Table 1. Significant rock chip samples from the Reynolds Range Prospect

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	NAT Grid ID	Easting (m) MGA94	Northing (m) MGA94	RL (m)	Azi	Dip	Lease	Prospect	Date Completed
SBRCD100002 ³	RCD	207.6	MGA94_53	265067	7549044	652	220	-60	EL23888	SABRE	1/5/2010
RD2 ⁴	DD	110.9	MGA94_53	265017	7548997	652	040	-60	EL23888	SABRE	31/3/1995
RRB2043 ⁴	RAB	61	MGA94_53	265060	7549045	652	270	-60	EL23888	SABRE	10/2/1998
Sample C ⁴	AC	27	MGA94_53	275267	7545125	671	235	-60	EL23888	REWARD	17/8/1988
SCDD2001 ³	DD	400.7	MGA94_53	273217	7549747	677	207	-70	EL23888	SCIMITAR	3/12/2020
FLDD100005 ⁴	DD	331	MGA94_53	263489	7549717	649	220	-60	EL23888	FALCHION	19/5/2010
FLRC100004 ⁴	RCD	274.7	MGA94_53	263717	7549732	648	220	-60	EL23888	FALCHION	12/5/2010
RRA0009 ⁴	AC	55	MGA94_53	263457	7549692	650	218	-60	EL23888	FALCHION	5/11/2005
RRN0054 ⁴	RC	55	MGA94_53	242415	7569288	606	194	-60	EL23655	TROUTBECK 2	20/11/2005
RRN0055 ⁴	RC	49	MGA94_53	242379	7569189	606	197	-60	EL23655	TROUTBECK 2	21/11/2005

Table 2. Significant drill hole collar table from the Reynolds Range Prospect

¹ ASX: ABM 13 May 2010

² ASX: PRX 24 November 2020

³ ASX: ABM 24 May 2010

⁴ ASX: ABM 18 January 2010

APPENDIX 1: Summary of terms of the acquisition agreements

iTech Minerals is currently in the process of acquiring the Reynolds Range Project from Prodigy Gold. The following provides a summary of the key terms of the agreement.

Tenements

The first SPA covers EL23888 & EL28083 (SPA 1), and the second SPA covers EL23655 (SPA 2).

Tenement	Prodigy Gold Ownership	Status	Notes	SPA
EL23888	100%	Granted		1
EL28083	100%	Granted		1
EL23655	80%	Granted	Joint Venture with Select Resources Pty Ltd / Prodigy Gold holds an 80% beneficial interest with 60% interest currently registered on title	2

Key Terms of the Agreement

Key term	SPA 1	SPA 2
Deposit (refundable if not completed, net of tenement holding cost from 1.2.2024 for SPA1 and SPA2)	\$20,000	NIL
Completion Payment	\$40,000	\$40,000
Reimbursement of agreed holding costs for the period 1.2.2024 to Completion (capped at \$50,000)	Full holding cost subject to Completion	Full holding cost subject to Completion
Royalty on any mineral or metallic product recovered from the Mining area (other than graphite)	1%	1%
Conditions Precedent (CP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Land Council approvals Consent of Franco Nevada transfer of EL23888 Waiver by Select Resources of first right of Refusal in respect of EL 23655 Completion occurring under SPA 1 	Yes Yes No	Yes No Yes (but can be waived by iTech) Yes (but can be waived by iTech)

Completion of the sale for both SPA's is expected to occur 10 business days after all CP's are satisfied or waived with a cut-off date for the satisfaction of the CP's of 31 August 2024.

The SPA's contain warranties and other provisions that are typical for an agreement of this nature.

APPENDIX 2: Additional Diagrams

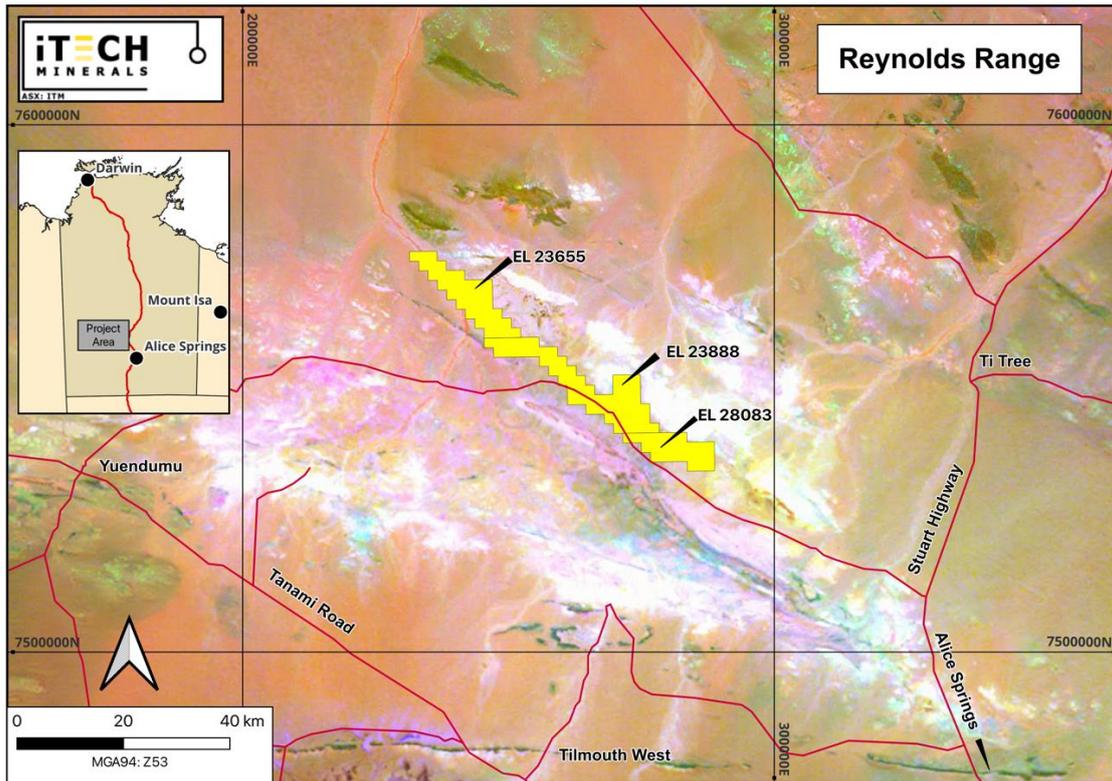


Figure 10. EL 23655, EL 23888 and EL 28083 which make up the Reynolds Range Project with ternary radiometric image (Source: http://geoscience.nt.gov.au/erdas-iws/ogc/wms/GIWS_NT).

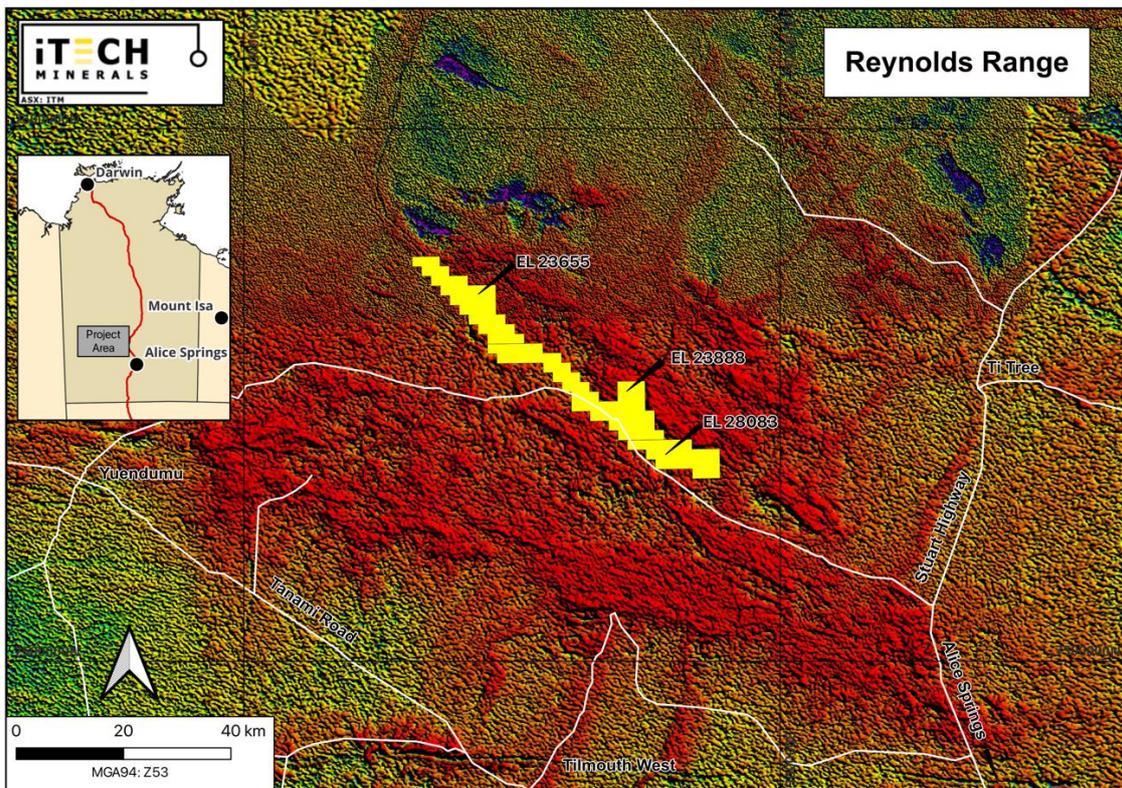


Figure 11. EL 23655, EL 23888 and EL 28083 which make up the Reynolds Range Project with uranium channel radiometric image (Source: http://geoscience.nt.gov.au/erdas-iws/ogc/wms/GIWS_NT).

APPENDIX 3: JORC TABLE 1 REYNOLDS RANGE

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>RC drilling undertaken by Prodigy Gold used a Durock multi-purpose drill rig. Drilling started as 5 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation (RC), riffle split, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. RC drilling techniques were used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. RC samples are logged geologically, and all samples submitted for assay.</p> <p>Prodigy Gold used a Silver City Drilling diamond drill rig. For SCDD2001, diamond core was collected from surface to end of hole. This is HQ hole diameter from surface to end of hole. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was cut lengthways, producing a nominal 2kg sample (minimum 0.3 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre).</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	<p>RC sampling was collected in one metre intervals and split to 3-4kg samples. Sample weights were inspected, and estimates are recorded on sample log sheets. The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture are recorded based on visual estimates. Drilling was terminated if samples were wet. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.</p> <p>Diamond hole holes were selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	<p>The nature of gold and base metal mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. The entire holes drilled by Prodigy Gold were sampled in 1m intervals through riffle splitting into calico bags. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite and quartz sulphide veining. Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.</p> <p>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. Actual weights received by the laboratory are for each sample are reported in the results table. Larger samples will tend to be more representative however the geologist applies a bias in selecting samples to predominantly collect material that will inform on the local presence of elements of interest.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	<p>Prodigy Gold used a Durock multi-purpose truck mounted UDR1200 drill rig for RC drilling. The drill rig used an auxiliary compressor and booster with capacity to drill 400m. Drilling started as 5 ¾ inch diameter RC with face sampling bit, riffle split, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was undertaken by Silver City Drilling generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core was oriented using the ACT Mk2 HQ/NQ core orientation tool.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	<p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>sample material remaining on site. All samples were weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture were recorded based on visual estimates. Drilling was terminated if samples are wet. No water compromised samples were reported.</p> <p>Core recoveries were good, with only minor intervals missing due to core loss in broken ground. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	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.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	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	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes reported by Prodigy Gold were logged in full by the Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>ABM Resources - All cores were cut in half and sampled in 2m intervals or 1m intervals respectively were it of geological significance. All samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and analysed in ALS Chemex's Perth laboratory for gold and multi element analysis.</p> <p>Prodigy diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half submitted to the NTGS core library as a condition of co-funding.</p> <p>Blank material was sourced from Bureau Veritas. Two certified standard acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold grade and lithology, were also used.</p> <p>Upon receipt by the laboratory samples were logged, weighed, and dried if wet. Samples were then crushed to 2mm (70% pass), then split using a riffle splitter, with 250g crushed to 75 µm (85% pass). 40g charges were then fire assayed.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>Prodigy Gold - 1 meter RC samples were split with a two-tier riffle splitter mounted under a metal cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry.</p> <p>ABM Resources - All hole intervals drilled with Reverse Circulation were sampled with 1m composite samples.</p>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge.</p>
	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p>Field duplicates were taken over intervals logged as mineralised with sulphides previously identified as having a relationship with gold in the area. Field duplicates were taken at a percentage of ~1.8% for the entirety of the program in addition to certified reference material and blanks inserted on average at 1 in 20 samples. Field duplicates were collected in visibly mineralised zones. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and laboratory check samples are assayed.</p> <p>ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to monitor laboratory performance.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>Prodigy Gold used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit).</p> <p>In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards and blanks.</p> <p>For Prodigy Gold rock chip sampling a single multi-element (ME) sample is collected per location/data point. The ME 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).</p> <p>ABM Resources rock chip and RC drilling sampling samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Ltd. in Alice Spring for preparation and were then sent to ALS Chemex Perth for multi-element analyses. Fire assaying and the ICP-AES method was used to analyse the samples for gold. Silver and base metals the samples were assayed using a 4-acid ICP-MS / ICP-AES method. Gold assay samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The details of the EM surveys referenced in historical documents are:</p> <p>TEMPEST System Specifications Specifications of the TEMPEST Airborne EM System are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base frequency - 25 Hz • Transmitter turns - 1 • Waveform - Square • Peak current - 280 A • Sample rate - 75 kHz on X and Z • System bandwidth - 25 Hz to 37.5 kHz • Flying height - 100 m (subject to safety considerations)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EM sensor - Towed bird with 3 component dB/dt coils <p>MLEM System Specifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmitter System: EMTX-200 with DC10LV-2 Generator Current: >100A Loop size: 200m x 200m Receiver System: EMIT SmartEM24 with EMIT Smart 3-component Fluxgate.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>ABM Resources - All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS Chemex in Alice Springs and Perth with Fire Assay using a 30g charge. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream to monitor laboratory performance.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the project geologist and database administrator on receiving of the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. As such, none of the holes have been twinned in the current program. Where results warrant, follow-up drilling will be completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data was imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012). This interface integrates with QAQC Reporter 2.2, as the primary choice of assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems. Security was set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Prodigy Gold used an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff was controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS and this interface provides full audit trails to meet industry best practice.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assays were not adjusted. No transformations or alterations were made to assay data stored in the database. The laboratories primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	At Reynolds Range 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. The hole at Reward was on its own.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The historically reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing was applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the angled drill hole at the Reward Target was designed to intersect the EM conductor plate as orthogonally as possible. The drill azimuth was 25 degrees at surface, which is approximately perpendicular to the targeted plate/structure. The azi drifted to 34 degrees by the end of hole at 220m. Drill hole dip angles deviated significantly from 60 degrees to 44 degrees by the end of hole at Reward. At Sabre, the drill azimuths were planned between 130 and 140 degrees to target the historically mineralised trend at orthogonal angles. The azimuth did not change significantly at Sabre throughout the drilling. The sub vertical dipping mineralised trend (at Sabre) meant that drilling was chosen to be as shallow as possible with dips planned at 55 degrees. The holes deviated significantly from the top of the hole, with surveys at the end of hole raising to 33 degrees by the end of hole SCRC2102 at 222m. Holes at Scimitar were directed to intersect mapped structures as orthogonally as possible. No significant deviations in azimuth or dip were observed at Scimitar.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured locked storage facility at the Aileron Roadhouse by Prodigy Gold personnel, where they were loaded onto a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Prodigy Gold personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Prodigy Gold conducted a Lab Visit to Bureau Veritas laboratory facilities in Adelaide in May 2021 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that Prodigy Gold sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	Scimitar, Sabre and Reward form part of the Reynolds Range Project and are contained within EL23888. Troutbeck is located within EL23655. All tenements are located in the Northern Territory. The tenements are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold and are currently being acquired by iTech Minerals Ltd under two SPAs as detailed in the text at the end of this release. The tenements are subject to the 'Reynolds Range Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)' between Prodigy Gold and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). A heritage clearance has been completed prior to drilling to ensure the protection of cultural sites of significance. The EL23888 is subject to a royalty payment to Franco Nevada on gold sold from the licence.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>The Reynolds Range Project has had a considerable amount of shallow RAB and vacuum drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined large, low-level gold anomalies (+5ppb Au). Around 3300 holes have been drilled and the average hole depth is 9.8m. The fresh-rock beneath the depleted surface cover is largely untested, with just 5 diamond holes completed to a maximum depth of 156m in the entire project area. Prodigy Gold's assessment of the previous work highlighted the Stafford Gold Zone with a strike length of over 20km and 10 individual prospects with target area in excess of 80km². Sabre and Falchion were targeted by Prodigy Gold for follow-up and drilling by Prodigy Gold at Sabre intersected 35m @ 2.02g/t Au including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au³. Further reconnaissance work at Stafford Gold Zone also revealed high grade copper and silver rock chip samples from the Reward Deposit (~9km SE of Sabre) with 20.3% Cu and 271g/t Ag near a down-dip EM conductor identified by an airborne electromagnetic survey in 2012. A rock sample grading 1.79g/t Au was also returned from the Pine Hill Prospect (~3.5km SE of Reward). Shortly after this work was completed in the June 2010 quarter, the drill rig was shifted to Prodigy Gold's Twin Bonanza Project, which incorporates the Old Pirate and Buccaneer Deposits where Prodigy Gold's focus remained until the restructure to Prodigy Gold under the current management. Refer to ASX 29 November 2013 and 3 February 2014 for details of these results. At the Scimitar Target 305 post and vacuum holes have been drilled previously on a 500x500m 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). 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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i> 	All relevant historical drill hole information has been previously reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. This data is provided for context to illustrate where anomalous grades have previously been intersected to guide exploration targeting. This data, with further review, may be found to be unsuitable for use in resource reporting. All new drill holes completed and assayed by Prodigy Gold with material results (0.2g/t Au) are referenced in reported the referenced ASX releases. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous ABM/Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	All significant results are shown on maps. Highlight holes are reported individually. It should not be assumed all results are represented on diagrams. This is typically using a 0.1g/t gold cut-off, minimum intercept of 1 metre and maximum 2 metres total of internal waste unless strong geological continuity is demonstrated.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery test work has been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	From surface mapping and previous drilling in the district, host lithologies and mineralisation are most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to structures as possible. Mineralisation is reported with down hole length, true width is not known.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A collar plan and cross sections are provided for the completed key drill holes where significant intercepts are being reported.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All material assays received from Prodigy Gold's drilling are reported where sample is above 0.5g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn or where considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Information relevant to the results have been provided. Down hole EM has been completed on the Reward Prospect. This survey is being used for future drillhole planning, and the conductor has not yet been drilled to confirm the presence of metals of interest.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	iTech Minerals is planning further mapping and surface sampling field work in late May/early April 2024.