iTECH MINERALS
ASX: ITM

ASX RELEASE
6 September 2024

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

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

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
Issued 170.7M

Options
Issued 5.8M

Performance rights
Issued 3.6M

CONTACT

Address:
Level 3, 170 Greenhill Rd
PARKSIDE SA 5063

Email:
info@itechminerals.com.au

Website:
www.itechminerals.com.au

Telephone:
+61 2 5850 0000

Location:
Reynolds Range,
Northern Territory

Contact:
Michael Schwarz
Managing Director
E: mschwarz@itechminerals.com.au
Ph: +61 2 5850 0000
W: www.itechminerals.com.au

REYNOLDS RANGE PROJECT: HIGH GRADE COPPER AND GOLD IN ROCKCHIPS

HIGHLIGHTS

- iTech geologists visited the Reynolds Range Project in late July to follow up high grade copper and gold results from the previous sampling trip and examine previously unvisited prospects
- Significant results include:
  - Stanley Copper-Gold Prospect
    - **RR24-078 – 29.1% Cu, 0.83g/t Au and 27.4g/t Ag**
    - **RR24-079 – 10.3% Cu and 0.2g/t Au**
    - **RR24-082 – 7.6% Cu and 0.22g/t Au**
    - **RR24-081 – 6.9% Cu and 0.16g/t Au**
    - **RR24-080 – 2.4% Cu**
  - Pine Hill Gold-Copper Prospect
    - **RR24-071 – 55g/t Au and 2.4% Cu**
    - **RR24-070 – 1.6g/t Au and 0.6% Cu**
  - Trout 2 Gold Prospect
    - **RR24-084 – 8.2g/t Au**
    - **RR24-085 – 2.8g/t Au**
  - Cutlass Gold Prospect
    - **RR24-091 – 15.4g/t Au**

*"Following on from high grade antimony results recently released from the Sabre **(22% Sb)** and Falchion **(12.6% Sb**) Prospects, iTech is pleased to announce the remaining results from the July rock chip sampling program. Reynolds Range continues to deliver impressive results of up to **29% copper** and **55 g/t gold** from our orientation rock chip sampling program. The multi-element geochemistry we are finding, is helping us to characterise each mineralisation style and determine essential pathfinder elements to assist with discovery. We can already see a strong association between, antimony, arsenic and gold mineralisation and between copper, gold and silver mineralisation."*

Managing Director - Mike Schwarz

Reynolds Range Project Background

The Reynolds Range project consists of three Exploration Licenses, EL23655, EL23888 and EL28083. The project covers a total of 375 km^2 of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton and is located 90-230km NNW of Alice Springs with access available from the Stuart Highway and then the un-sealed Mt Denison road. iTech Minerals has recently acquired 100% of all three licences. The project area is part of the >42km long Stafford Gold Trend with 50 kilometres of strike coincident with the Trans-Tanami regional structure.

Reconnaissance Sampling

In late July, iTech geologists again visited the Reynolds Range Project to further assess the potential for copper and gold mineralisation across the project area, following high grade copper and gold results from the first sampling trip undertaken in late May 2024. The aim of the trip was to:

- Map and sample additional copper-gold prospects identified by previous explorers, but not visited on the first trip due to time constraints
- Map and sample additional gold prospects that had not been effectively sampled on the previous trip, using new targeting parameters identified from the assays and insight gained from the first trip

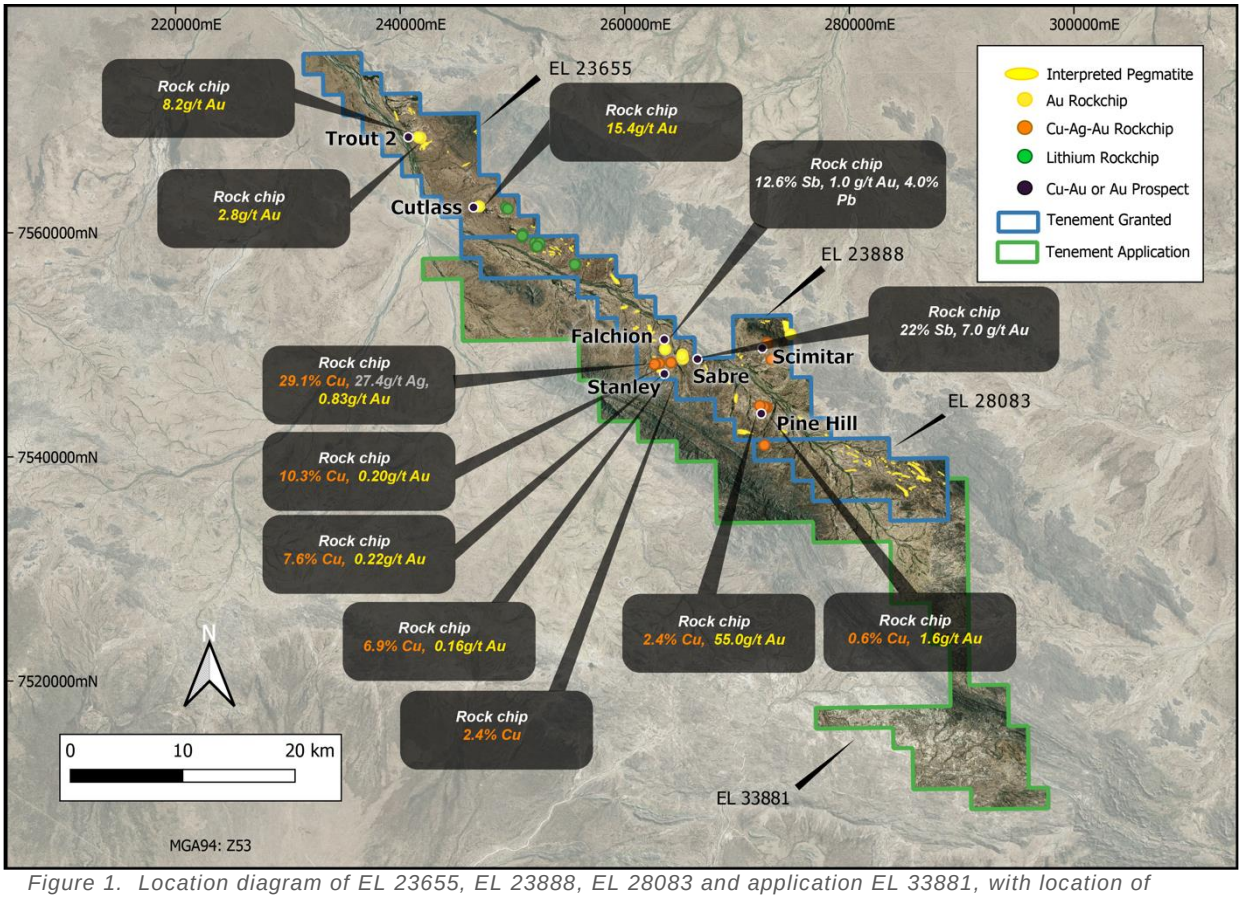

Figure 1. Location diagram of EL 23655, EL 23888, EL 28083 and application EL 33881, with location of rock chip samples taken.

During the sampling trip, the following copper-gold-silver and gold prospects were visited and sampled.

Stanley Copper Prospect

The Stanley prospect (Figure 1) is a narrow 500m long, laminated mineralised copper linear trend located 10km to the south-east of the Scimitar prospect. This lithologically controlled “Scimitar style” mineralisation consists of supergene enriched saccharoidal quartz veins hosting sulphide and malachite mineralisation at surface. The Stanley prospect coincides with late dolerite dyke features with dextral fault offsets hosted within altered medium grained meta-turbidite Lander Rock Beds. To date, the north- west strike extent remains untested. When iTech visited the site, it found several pods of extremely copper rich malachite mineralisation over 50m.

Five rock chip samples of malachite rich schist and quartz veining were taken across the prospect (Figure 2).

Significant results from the Stanley Copper-Gold Prospect include

- **RR24-078 – 29.1% Cu, 0.83g/t Au and 27.4g/t Ag**
- **RR24-079 – 10.3% Cu and 0.2g/t Au**
- **RR24-082 – 7.6% Cu and 0.22g/t Au**
- **RR24-081 – 6.9% Cu and 0.16g/t Au**
- **RR24-080 – 2.4% Cu**

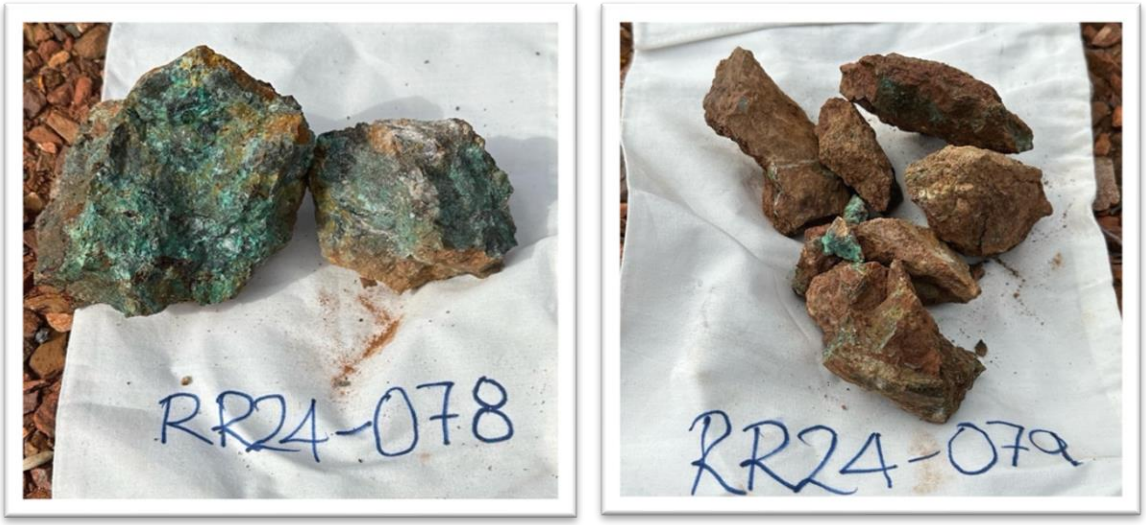

Figure 2. Rock chips taken for copper mineralisation at the Stanley Copper Prospect. RR24-078 assayed 29.1% Cu, 0.83g/t Au and 27.4g/t Ag and RR24-079 assayed 10.3% Cu and 0.2g/t A.

Pine Hill Gold-Copper Prospect

The Pine Hill prospect (Figure 1) is located approximately 4km to the south of the Reward Copper-Gold mine and 5.6 km south of the Scimitar Copper-Gold prospect. Mineralisation is contained within medium grained meta-turbidite sequences of the Lander Rock Beds crosscut by intrusive dolerite dykes to the south of the prospect. A gossanous malachite bearing quartz vein is exposed in an old mine shaft (Figure 3) and intrudes along a NW-SE structure that was mapped and sampled over 800m of strike.

Six rock chip samples of gossanous quartz vein, some with malachite mineralisation, were taken along the 800m strike of the subcropping vein system (see Figures 3 & 4).

Significant results from the Pine Hill Gold-Copper Prospect include

- **RR24-071 – 55g/t Au and 2.4% Cu**
- **RR24-070 – 1.6g/t Au and 0.6% Cu**

Figure 3. Historical mine shaft at the Pine Hill Gold-Copper Prospect.

Figure 4. Rock chips taken from the Pine Hill Gold-Copper Prospect. RR24-071 assayed 55g/t Au and 2.4% Cu and RR24-070 assayed 1.6g/t Au and 0.6% Cu.

Scimitar Copper-Gold Prospect

The Scimitar Copper-Gold prospect (Figure 1) 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 prospect is associated with a package of folded turbiditic sediments (Lander Group), surrounded by granitic units to the west and east. 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.

Prodigy Gold NL planned to drill test Scimitar based on several modelled EM anomalies including a 2400 siemens plate incorporating a 480m x 400m area conducive with Cu and base metal anomalism and 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), 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 2600S plate is yet to be tested due to rain constraints in the region at the time.

The tracks and drill pads were identified, and locations marked, with good access remaining available to main drill target.

Three rock chip samples were taken from directly over the main Scimitar soil and 2400 siemens electromagnetic anomaly (Figure 5) and show a strong spatial link between the EM conductor and highly anomalous copper and gold mineralisation.

Significant results from the Scimitar Copper-gold Prospect include

- **RR24-057 – 1.05g/t Au and 0.25% Cu**
- **RR24-058 – 0.3g/t Au and 0.18% Cu**

Figure 5. Rock chip samples of gossanous quartz veins from over the EM anomaly at the Scimitar Copper-Gold prospect. RR24-057 assayed 1.05g/t Au and 0.25% Cu and RR24-058 assayed 0.3g/t Au and 0.18% Cu.

Trout 2 Gold Prospect

Gold mineralisation at Troutbeck (Figure 1) 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.

Six rock chip samples were taken from the Trout 2 Prospect targeting gold mineralised quartz veins (Figure 6).

Significant results from the Trout 2 Gold Prospect include

- **RR24-084 – 8.2g/t Au**
- **RR24-085 – 2.8g/t Au**

Figure 6. Rock chips taken for gold mineralisation at the Trout 2 Gold Prospect. RR24-084 assayed 8.2g/t Au and RR24-085 assayed 2.8g/t Au.

Cutlass Gold Prospect

The Cutlass Gold Prospect is a newly established prospect approximately 9km southeast of the Trout 2 Gold Prospect. The gold mineralisation at Cutlass occurs within an east-west trending gossanous quartz vein cutting across the regional schistosity in the host micaceous schist of the Lander Beds which runs in a northwest-southeast direction. The structure can be mapped for over 150m on the ground.

Four rock chip samples were taken from the Cutlass Prospect targeting gold mineralised quartz veins (Figure 7).

Significant results from the Cutlass Gold Prospect include

- **RR24-091 – 15.4g/t Au**

Figure 7. Rock chips taken for gold mineralisation at the Trout 2 Gold Prospect. RR24-084 assayed 8.2g/t Au and RR24-085 assayed 2.8g/t Au.

Future Work

The second phase of mapping and sampling, both following up high grade copper and gold rock chips from the first field trip and exploring unvisited prospect at the Reynolds Range Project, has provided iTech Minerals with significant encouragement to advance exploration for copper and gold at the project. In particular, the Scimitar Copper-Gold Prospect presents a drill ready target with a substantial electromagnetic target, coincident multielement soil anomaly and overlying rock chips, which remains untested by drilling. Access to drill sites have been established by previous explorers and remains open with excellent logistics for a near term drill campaign.

iTech is continuing a program of field mapping and sampling as it continues to assess existing and new prospects across the Reynolds Range tenement package. The company has completed two more mapping and sampling programs aimed at defining new prospects and areas of gold and copper-gold mineralisation across the tenement package. Results will be released to market as they become available.

For further information please contact the authorising officer Michael Schwarz:

iTech Minerals
Michael Schwarz, FAusIMM, AIG
Managing Director
E: mschwarz@itechminerals.com.au
Ph: +61 2 5850 0000
W: www.itechminerals.com.au

ABOUT iTECH MINERALS LTD

iTech Minerals Ltd (**ASX:ITM**, **iTech** or **Company**) is an ASX listed mineral exploration company exploring for and developing battery materials and critical minerals within its 100% owned Australian projects. The Company is exploring for graphite, and developing the Lacroma and Campoona Graphite Deposits in South Australia and copper-gold-antimony and lithium in the Reynolds Range Project in the NT. The Company also has extensive exploration tenure prospective for Cu-Au porphyry mineralisation, IOCG mineralisation and gold mineralisation in South Australia and tin, tungsten, and polymetallic Cobar style mineralisation in New South Wales.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information which relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Michael Schwarz. Mr Schwarz has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Schwarz is a full-time employee of iTech Minerals Ltd and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Schwarz consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement.

ITM ASX Announcements

5 July 2024 "182 g/t Au in Rock Chips from Reynolds Range"

15 May 2024 "17m @ 3.93 g/t Au in Drilling and 20.3% Cu in Rock Chips"

3 September 2024 "Up to 22% Antimony at Reynolds Range Prospects"

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Sample Type	Prospect
RR24-056	272976	7548755	666.5	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar
RR24-057	272628	7550207	678	Cu-Ag-Au	Scimitar
RR24-058	272594	7550163	676	Cu-Ag-Au/REE	Scimitar
RR24-059	274682	7550986	676	Cu-Ag-Au	Ingellina Gap
RR24-060	249314	7562300	617	Lithium	Mt Stafford 1
RR24-061	255538	7557230	629	Lithium	JGH Pegmatite
RR24-062	255534	7557235	629	Lithium	JGH Pegmatite
RR24-063	255484	7557223	629	Lithium	JGH Pegmatite
RR24-064	255471	7557232	628	Lithium	JGH Pegmatite
RR24-065	252128	7558821	623	Lithium-beryllium	GMF 2 Pegmatite
RR24-066	251911	7559158	618	Lithium	GMF 2 Pegmatite
RR24-067	249331	7562319	617	Lithium	Mt Stafford 1
RR24-068	249517	7562175	615	Lithium/tin	Mt Stafford 1
RR24-069	272356	7541122	692	Cu-Pb-Zn	Unknown
RR24-070	272574	7544463	671	Cu-Ag-Au	Pine Hill
RR24-071	272536	7544477	670	Cu-Ag-Au	Pine Hill
RR24-072	272589	7544458	670.3	Cu-Ag-Au	Pine Hill
RR23-073	272412	7544506	670.4	Cu-Ag-Au	Pine Hill
RR24-074	272314	7544523	669.7	Cu-Ag-Au	Pine Hill
RR24-075	271948	7544628	670	Cu-Ag-Au	Pine Hill
RR24-076	264042	7548476	654	Cu-Ag-Au	Sabre south
RR24-077	262991	7548401	665	Cu-Ag-Au	North Stanley
RR24-078	262613	7548313	667.4	Cu-Ag-Au	Stanley
RR24-079	262620	7548312	667	Cu-Ag-Au	Stanley
RR24-080	262609	7548317	667	Cu-Ag-Au	Stanley
RR24-081	262583	7548329	664.5	Cu-Ag-Au	Stanley
RR24-082	262577	7548327	666	Cu-Ag-Au	Stanley

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Sample Type	Prospect
RR24-083	241680	7568543	578	Au	Troutbeck 2
RR24-084	241736	7568525	599	Au	Troutbeck 2
RR24-085	241755	7568516	599	Au	Troutbeck 2
RR24-086	241697	7568531	598	Au	Troutbeck 2
RR24-087	241672	7568529	599	Au	Troutbeck 2
RR24-088	241558	7568583	598	Au	Troutbeck 2
RR24-089	246954	7562401	608	Au	Unknown
RR24-090	246962	7562402	608	Au	Unknown
RR24-091	246969	7562401	608	Au	Unknown
RR24-092	246916	7562403	609	Au	Unknown
RR24-093	250778	7559753	616	Lithium	GMF Pegmatite
RR24-094	250796	7559787	619	Lithium	GMF Pegmatite
RR24-095	252129	7558841	622	Lithium	GMF Pegmatite 2
RR24-096	252343	7559141	626	Lithium	GMF Pegmatite 3
RR24-097	252138	7558835	623	Lithium	GMF Pegmatite 3
RR24-098	252141	7558842	623	Lithium	GMF Pegmatite 3
RR24-099	265060	7548980	653.6	Au	Sabre
RR24-100	265053	7548961	652.6	Au	Sabre
RR24-101	265063	7548993	653	Au	Sabre
RR24-102	265063	7548911	653	Au	Sabre
RR24-103	265038	7548903	653	Au	Sabre
RR24-104	265108	7548814	655	Au	Sabre
RR24-105	265061	7549058	652	Au	Sabre
RR24-106	265046	7549191	652	Au	Sabre
RR24-107	265018	7549072	651.5	Au	Sabre
RR24-108	263534	7549661	649	Au	Falchion
RR24-109	263525	7549658	650	Au	Falchion
RR24-110	263506	7549667	650	Au	Falchion

Table 1. Rock chip sample locations from the Reynolds Range Project (all coordinates are in MGA94 Z53)

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Al %	As ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	LiO_2 %	Na %	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
RR24-056	0.01	0.8	0.27	1700	2	11.5	0.1	2470	0.2	17.7	0.06	<10		0.04	450	32	3.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	38
RR24-057	1.05	0.6	0.53	3380	<0.5	208	0.2	720	0.1	36.1	0.06	<10		0.05	500	71	2.8	2.7	3.7	106	74
RR24-058	0.28	0.4	0.51	2850	<0.5	164	0.2	1830	0.2	39.7	0.07	<10		0.05	550	76	3	2.4	1.8	86	32
RR24-059	0.01	<0.2	8.41	29	2.5	13.1	0.7	22	0.0	1.79	0.03	<10		1.17	1400	5	2.2	0.3	39.1	12.5	22
RR24-060	N.A.	<0.2	8.44	57	278	2.2	27.4	16	0.0	0.87	0.39	40		6.25	4450	12	130	0.5	130	4	38
RR24-061	N.A.	<0.2	7.82	45	4	2.8	5.6	28	0.0	1.6	3.56	40		0.71	150	17	238	0.2	19.5	12.5	18
RR24-062	N.A.	<0.2	7.59	4	2.5	0.7	4.1	2	0.0	0.73	5.49	<10		1.87	500	81	232	1.7	5.7	3	18
RR24-063	N.A.	<0.2	7.92	3	2.5	0.5	7.3	20	0.0	0.79	6.64	<10		1.88	600	109	268	0.2	4.4	1.5	12
RR24-064	N.A.	<0.2	7.42	2	1.5	1.1	10.3	12	0.0	0.63	7.23	<10		1.63	500	108	321	0.2	3.5	1	6
RR24-065	N.A.	<0.2	0.8	4	2710	0.3	72	14	0.0	1.13	0.05	200		0.28	<50	2	18.6	2	1.3	<0.5	8
RR24-066	N.A.	<0.2	7.1	6	113	0.4	23.7	16	0.0	0.97	3.51	40		3.07	1050	22	473	0.6	12	1.5	32
RR24-067	N.A.	<0.2	7.49	102	10	0.9	105	56	0.0	0.85	1.02	70		4.37	800	8	592	1.1	2610	1.5	58
RR24-068	N.A.	<0.2	7.12	57	173	0.5	50.5	128	0.0	0.57	0.83	160		4.53	3200	9	281	2.5	42.9	2	66
RR24-069	<0.01	<0.2	0.26	77	3	0.3	1	38	0.0	5.51	0.05	<10		0.05	750	35	4.8	11	0.5	<0.5	102
RR24-070	1.62	1.4	0.57	10	0.5	49.7	0.4	6230	0.6	2.41	0.12	<10		0.05	100	61	7.8	15.3	3.4	2.5	32
RR24-071	55	1.4	1.51	10	1.5	4330	0.4	23500	2.4	1.93	0.09	<10		0.75	150	504	6	390	3.7	<0.5	18
RR24-072	0.09	<0.2	2.84	11	1	16.1	1.2	160	0.0	3.6	0.95	<10		0.05	200	6	65	3.3	1.4	1	38
RR23-073	0.08	<0.2	0.43	6	<0.5	22	0.2	1900	0.2	1.91	0.1	<10		0.03	<50	25	5.6	22.2	0.8	<0.5	10
RR24-074	0.24	0.4	0.32	2	<0.5	102	0.2	308	0.0	1.02	0.08	<10		0.05	100	70	4.8	5.5	0.7	1	6
RR24-075	0.13	<0.2	0.43	13	<0.5	2.8	0.2	138	0.0	2.21	0.11	<10		0.04	150	10	8.8	6.7	0.4	1	18
RR24-076	0.32	0.4	1.24	480	3	143	1.1	650	0.1	13.6	0.3	30		0.04	400	36	29.8	12.6	6.5	<0.5	92
RR24-077	0.01	<0.2	2.76	12	1.5	1.5	0.2	26	0.0	15.2	0.29	<10		0.04	250	9	15.6	0.8	0.8	<0.5	122
RR24-078	0.82	27.4	3.17	10	3	1380	1	291000	29.1	9.2	0.12	<10		0.03	600	17	20	18.3	52.5	<0.5	94
RR24-079	0.19	1	2.69	15	3	249	3	103000	10.3	7.79	0.36	<10		0.04	750	11	60	6.3	38	1	40
RR24-080	0.03	0.6	1.23	4	0.5	18	0.5	23700	2.4	4.16	0.08	<10		0.03	300	3	10	1.2	10.4	1	26

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Al %	As ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	LiO_2 %	Na %	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
RR24-081	0.16	0.8	1.43	11	1.5	245	<0.1	69400	6.9	9.67	0.03	<10		0.03	1050	17	1.6	5.9	25	<0.5	14
RR24-082	0.22	1.4	1.07	6	<0.5	170	<0.1	76200	7.6	2.84	0.02	<10		0.03	650	5	1.4	2.5	14.3	<0.5	12
RR24-083	0.01	<0.2	0.09	33	<0.5	1.6	0.1	382	0.0	3.03	0	<10		0.03	<50	<1	0.8	1.3	0.4	2.5	6
RR24-084	8.2	0.6	0.1	144	<0.5	182	0.3	1520	0.2	9.09	0	<10		0.04	150	3	1.2	9	0.4	11.5	12
RR24-085	2.76	<0.2	0.13	15	<0.5	77.2	0.4	1680	0.2	2.17	0.02	20		0.04	<50	<1	2.4	3.1	0.8	1.5	6
RR24-086	0.07	<0.2	0.05	14	<0.5	2.3	0.2	184	0.0	2.85	0	40		0.04	<50	2	0.8	0.8	0.4	<0.5	4
RR24-087	0.02	<0.2	0.04	10	<0.5	0.8	0.1	72	0.0	2.09	0	20		0.05	<50	<1	0.4	3.9	0.4	<0.5	6
RR24-088	<0.01	<0.2	0.09	12	<0.5	0.4	0.1	74	0.0	4.04	0	<10		0.03	<50	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	4
RR24-089	0.02	<0.2	8.57	93	1.5	1.6	5.7	22	0.0	1.25	10.4	90		0.48	350	8	754	1.1	4	1.5	10
RR24-090	0.07	<0.2	8.26	72	1	5.5	8.8	18	0.0	2.06	10.1	20		0.5	400	7	795	0.8	3.4	1.5	20
RR24-091	15.4	6.4	3.24	1600	1	724	1	772	0.1	34.2	4.09	20		0.12	700	507	226	8.5	1.5	3.5	50
RR24-092	0.04	<0.2	7.45	28	0.5	2.5	6.7	78	0.0	1.85	9.19	20		0.38	350	9	545	0.6	2.5	1	14
RR24-093	N.A.	<0.2	11.7	3	1	0.8	64.4	122	0.0	0.78	0.16	14100	**3.04**	0.13	150	<1	82	2.5	140	<0.5	12
RR24-094	N.A.	<0.2	12	2	1	0.3	12.5	14	0.0	0.85	0.07	26400	**5.68**	0.19	200	<1	29.6	5.5	80	<0.5	12
RR24-095	N.A.	<0.2	5.74	5	5	1.9	7.2	4	0.0	0.82	0.18	280		3.99	700	12	28	1.3	6.9	<0.5	20
RR24-096	N.A.	<0.2	7.51	3	10	2.2	7.7	2	0.0	0.77	2.23	40		3.68	500	13	319	0.3	22.6	2.5	18
RR24-097	N.A.	<0.2	8.5	<1	8	<0.1	6.9	<2	0.0	0.52	0.32	60		6.29	1150	9	55.6	0.9	8.6	<0.5	28
RR24-098	N.A.	<0.2	10.6	2	4	0.4	64.9	16	0.0	2.37	0.44	530		5.21	1450	12	172	1.3	23.5	1	318
RR24-099	3.31	<0.2	0.91	2220	1.5	0.6	0.4	14	0.0	5.87	0.34	<10		0.05	350	67	19.2	103	0.4	<0.5	12
RR24-100	0.24	<0.2	0.17	2070	0.5	<0.1	0.2	10	0.0	3.42	0.03	<10		0.04	150	11	2.6	131	0.3	1	16
RR24-101	0.32	<0.2	3.75	4200	3	2.1	1.4	92	0.0	23	1.54	<10		0.09	1150	3120	83.8	2310	1.4	1	52
RR24-102	0.02	<0.2	1.71	53	0.5	2.6	1.1	144	0.0	2.25	0.6	<10		0.04	150	63	43.2	11.3	0.7	<0.5	16
RR24-103	0.08	<0.2	0.11	206	<0.5	7.8	0.1	38	0.0	2.77	0	<10		0.03	100	627	1.2	190	0.3	<0.5	6
RR24-104	0.01	<0.2	3.74	99	4.5	1.2	2.3	364	0.0	29.4	1.09	<10		0.05	3050	524	74.6	19.5	2	1.5	416
RR24-105	0.63	<0.2	3.16	1280	3.5	8.9	7.3	86	0.0	9.37	1.39	<10		0.07	500	419	136	2220	1.2	1.5	140
RR24-106	0.01	<0.2	0.79	23	3	0.2	0.3	76	0.0	18.4	0.07	<10		0.03	1600	43	5.6	9.2	0.3	1	268

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Al %	As ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	LiO_2 %	Na %	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
RR24-107	0.03	<0.2	1.81	77	1.5	0.6	0.4	390	0.0	18.3	0.14	<10		0.03	100	40	10.2	5	0.4	1	120
RR24-108	1.31	6.2	3.71	1940	1	0.9	4.7	44	0.0	4.82	2.03	<10		0.2	500	1340	133	770	2.8	<0.5	50
RR24-109	0.22	0.6	2.11	1200	0.5	2.4	2.7	48	0.0	7.47	0.61	<10		0.05	750	5100	70.4	4220	2.3	<0.5	112
RR24-110	1.09	90.2	4.58	11100	1	2.9	1.1	132	0.0	2.9	2.06	<10		0.17	150	39700	75	12600	1.7	<0.5	14

Table 2. Rock chip results from the Reynolds Range Project.

APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1 REYNOLDS RANGE

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock chips for copper and gold were taken from outcrop when evidence for mineralisation was observed. Samples with observable malachite or iron rich gossanous textures were selectively sampled. Rock chips for lithium mineralisation were selected based on the visual interpretation
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Samples taken were visually identified to be representative of the target mineralisation style.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The nature of gold and base metal mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite and quartz sulphide veining. Whole rock and rock chips samples were collected and submitted according to standard practices. A minimum of 50g of sample is collected in a calico bag, described, location reported and submitted for analysis. Typical sample weights are 0.5kg-1kg. Larger samples will tend to be more representative however the geologist applies a bias in selecting samples to predominantly collect material that will inform on the local presence of elements of interest. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising. For multielement and lithium samples, an aliquot of sample is dissolved using a mixed acid digest, MA100 then assayed by ICP-AES (MA101) and ICP-MS (102). Gold analyses are undertaken using a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	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.	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Samples were geologically logged to broadly identify characteristics of the mineralisation style being sought but not at an appropriate level to support a Mineral Resource estimation considering it is early-stage exploration.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of rock chip samples is qualitative in nature and identified the characteristics of the mineralisation style being sought. All samples were photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising according to industry standard practices for rock chip samples.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No additional quality control procedures were applied.
	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.	Samples taken were visually identified to be representative of the target mineralisation style.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and preference to keep the sample weight below 4 kg to ensure the requisite grind size in a LM5 sample mill.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	ITM used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000 ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducted internal lab checks using standards and blanks.
	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.	No geophysical data is being reported as part of this release.
	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.	iTech is relying on laboratory standards and blanks for quality control given the small batch size of the sample submission.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet and the data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data is being reported as part of this release.
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.*	Rock chip sample locations were recorded with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 5m. This degree of variation is deemed acceptable for exploration sampling...
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock chip samples were taken when surface mineralisation was visually identified. The nature of outcropping mineralisation determined the sampling density and spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The historically reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was 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.*	The orientation of sampling in relation to structures and mineralisation is unknown.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from site to a secured locked storage facility at the Aileron Roadhouse and then Alice Springs by iTech Minerals personnel, where they were loaded onto a contracted delivery service to Bureau Veritas Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. iTech Minerals personnel have no contact with the samples once they have been picked up for transport. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Scimitar, Sabre and Reward form part of the Reynolds Range Project and are contained within EL23888. Troutbeck is located within EL23655. Samples were also taken from EL 28083. All tenements are in the Northern Territory. EL23888 and EL23888 are wholly owned by Prodigy Gold, EL23655 is held 80% by Prodigy Gold NL and 20% by Select Resources Pty Ltd. All tenements 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).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Reynolds Range Project has had a considerable amount of shallow RAB and vacuum drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined large, low-level gold anomalies (+5ppb Au). Around 3300 holes have been drilled and the average hole depth is 9.8m. The fresh rock beneath the depleted surface cover is largely untested, with just 5 diamond holes completed to a maximum depth of 156m in the entire project area. Prodigy Gold's assessment of the previous work highlighted the Stafford Gold Zone with a strike length of over 20km and 10 individual prospects with target area in excess of 80km^2. Sabre and Falchion were targeted by Prodigy Gold for follow-up and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling by Prodigy Gold at Sabre intersected 35m @ 2.02g/t Au including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au[3]. Further reconnaissance work at Stafford Gold Zone also revealed high grade copper and silver rock chip samples from the Reward Deposit (~9km SE of Sabre) with 20.3% Cu and 271g/t Ag near a down-dip EM conductor identified by an airborne electromagnetic survey in 2012. A rock sample grading 1.79g/t Au was also returned from the Pine Hill Prospect (~3.5km SE of Reward). At the Scimitar Target 305 post and vacuum holes have been drilled previously on a 500x50m grid. The maximum depth drilled is 15m and average depth is 5m. 1991-1992 Poseidon Gold obtained 2 rock chip samples from the Lander Cu prospect. These were from a pelitic unit and a quartz/chlorite breccia with malachite (Price, 1992). 1992-1993 regional lag sampling at 250m intervals by Poseidon Gold defined an area 3km x 2km with anomalous base metals (>80ppm As, >100ppm Pb) and a number of isolated elevated gold values over the Scimitar prospect. 2 rock chip samples and 44 LAG samples were obtained over Scimitar from a 21 rock chip and 1,211 LAG sample program. Maximum values were over Scimitar were 830ppm Zn, 350ppm Pb, and 75ppm Cu. (Price & Price, 1993). 1993-1994 Normandy Exploration and Normandy Poseidon group completed 61 3.6m vertical RAB holes over Scimitar targeting Sb and Au anomalies from a larger 195 hole program totalling 705m. Hole ID's were RRAB110-RRAB304. Maximum assays returned were 420ppm Cu, 250ppm Zn and 90ppm Pb. Rocks identified included mudstone and siltstone (some carbonaceous) and immature sandstones and greywackes, basalt-dolerite, and common chlorite alteration and moderate quartz veining. (Price, 1994). 1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397-hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995). 1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). 1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997). 1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and 102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb. 2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed in Q4 2020. A DHEM survey has been recently completed.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		On a regional scale the area comprises polydeformed Paleoproterozoic Lander Group metasediments intruded by numerous felsic and mafic intrusive phases and overlain by slightly younger siliciclastic metasediments, including the Reynolds Range Group. The area is covered by complex regolith, with scree shedding from substantial hills cut by large drainage systems. The Company is exploring for sulphide related gold and associated base metal mineralisation. This could be shear related gold, VMS or IOCG deposits. These styles of deposits are known in the province.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	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 previously reported ASX releases. Summaries of all material drill holes from previous ABM/Prodigy Gold drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery test work has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling was undertaken as part of this release.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. A sample location plan is provided.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All material assays received from ITM sampling are reported where sample is above 0.5g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb, or 0.1% Zn or were considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Information relevant to the results have been provided.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work is required to generate drill targets. This may include further rock chip and/or soil sampling and mapping, geophysical surveys and heritage clearances.