NEW GEOPHYSICS TARGETS AT REYNOLDS RANGE ANTIMONY-GOLD PROJECT, NT

HIGHLIGHTS

- A recently completed dipole-dipole induced polarisation survey (DDIP) at Reynolds Range has identified a significant chargeability anomaly near the Sabre and Falchion Antimony Prospects
- Mapping and rock chip sampling along the same geophysical traverse has identified new high-grade gold and copper mineralisation in the south of the project area (Bayonet Prospect) as well as the recently released high grade antimony and gold mineralisation at the Sabre and Falchion Prospects (ASX: 19 August 2025)
- Significant new rock chips at Bayonet include (this release)
  - **15.4 g/t Au and 3.3% Cu**
  - **10.3 g/t Au and 10.1% Cu**
  - **1.0 g/t Au**
  - **1.2 g/t Au**
- Significant rock chips at Sabre include (ASX: 19 August 2025)
  - **30.6% Sb and 2.5 g/t Au**
  - **29.7% Sb and 4.8 g/t Au**
  - **24.6% Sb and 21 g/t Au**
  - **11.2% Sb and 24.0 g/t Au**
- Significant rock chips at Falchion include (ASX: 19 August 2025)
  - **15.9% Sb and 5.0 g/t Au**
  - **5.5% Sb and 2.2 g/t Au**
  - **4.7% Sb and 0.7 g/t Au**
- Antimony rich mineralisation at Sabre appears to be associated with a structure on the northern margin of a high chargeability zone, trending in a NW-SW direction
- A significant chargeability anomaly occurs 600m to the SE of Sabre, on the southern side of the same feature, in a similar geological context to Sabre and along strike from Falchion, providing a compelling new antimony-gold target.
- New rock chips at the Bayonet Prospect have identified a new gold and copper mineralised structure, extending for over 200m, just 1km to the SW of Sabre

"Over the past few months, iTech geologists have been mapping and collecting rock chips alongside geophysical survey crews, at our high priority antimony, gold and copper targets at Reynolds Range. This multidisciplinary patient approach to exploration is paying off with the identification of new mineralised structures being able to be mapped by geophysics and showing the large scale and potential of these systems."

- Managing Director Mike Schwarz –

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Reynolds Range Project Background

The Reynolds Range project consists of four granted Exploration Licences (EL23655, EL23888, EL28083 and EL33881), 100% owned by iTech Energy Pty, Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of iTech Minerals Ltd (Figure 1). The project covers a total of 791km^2 of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton. The Project is located 90-230km NNW of Alice Springs with access available from the Stuart Highway and then the un-sealed Mt Denison road. The project area is part of the >42km long Stafford Gold Trend with 50 kilometres of strike coincident with the Trans-Tanami regional structure.

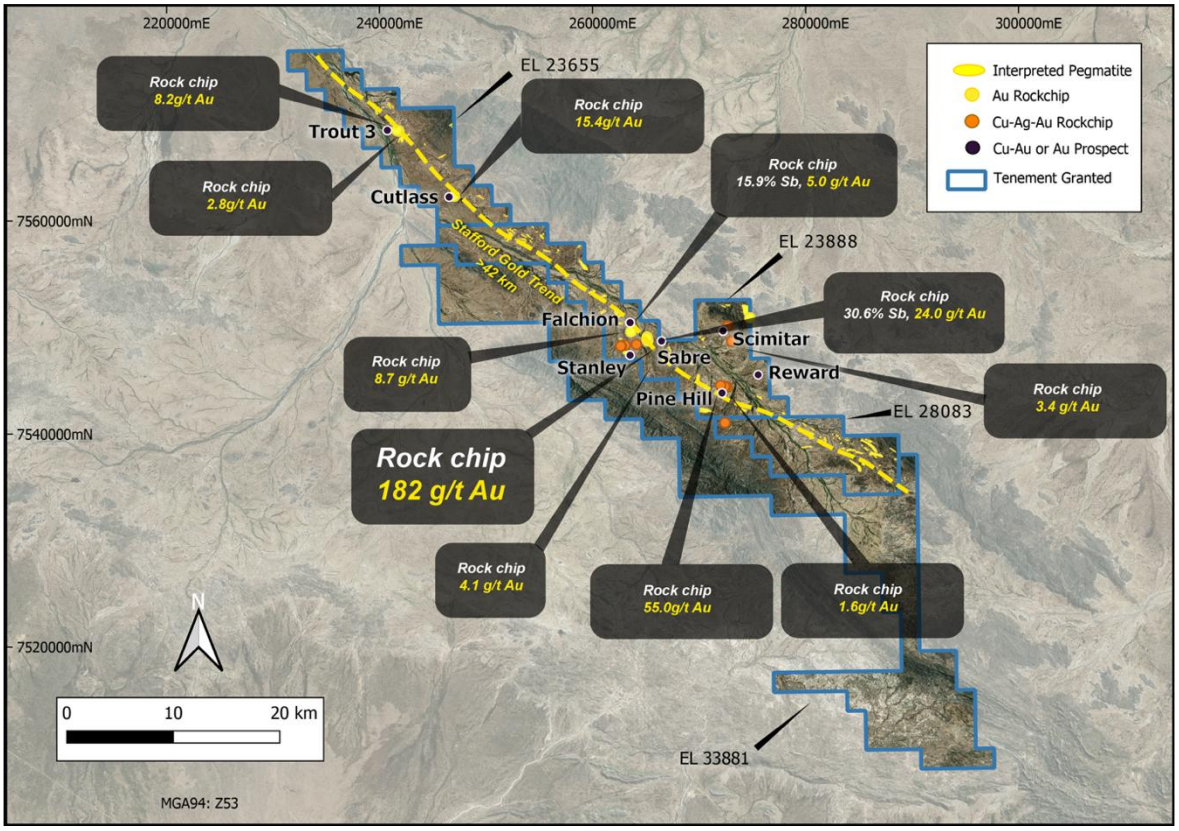

Figure 1. Reynolds Range gold and antimony prospects (Rock chip data from this release, ASX:ITM 19 August 2025, ASX: ITM 5 July 2024 and 3 September 2024).

Induced Polarisation Survey Identifies High Chargeability Anomaly

Over the past few months, iTech has been undertaking induced polarisation and moving loop electromagnetic surveys over high priority gold and antimony targets at Reynolds Range in the Northern Territory. iTech geologists have also been mapping and undertaking rock chip sampling within the survey boundaries to identify surface expressions of the targeted mineral systems.

A 2.8km dipole-dipole induced polarisation (DDIP) survey was undertaken across the Sabre-Falchion-Bayonet Prospects to attempt to map the depth extent of a zone of high chargeability identified in a historical gradient array induced polarisation survey (GAIP) (Figure 2). DDIP was used as a geophysical surveying method because both antimony and gold mineralisation at Sabre and Falchion are associated with disseminated sulphides in host metapsammites and metapelites, suggesting that mineralisation and associated alteration should present as a chargeability anomaly within a DDIP survey.

High grade antimony and gold mineralisation at Sabre appears to be coincident with a NW-SE structure defining the NE margin of a 650m wide zone of high chargeability as defined by the historical GAIP survey. The recently completed DDIP survey shows a good correlation with the historical GAIP survey and suggests the structures defining the margins are steeply dipping (Figure 2).

Importantly, a significant chargeability anomaly occurs 600m to the SE of Sabre, and along strike from Falchion, in a similar geological context, providing a compelling antimony-gold target (Figure 2).

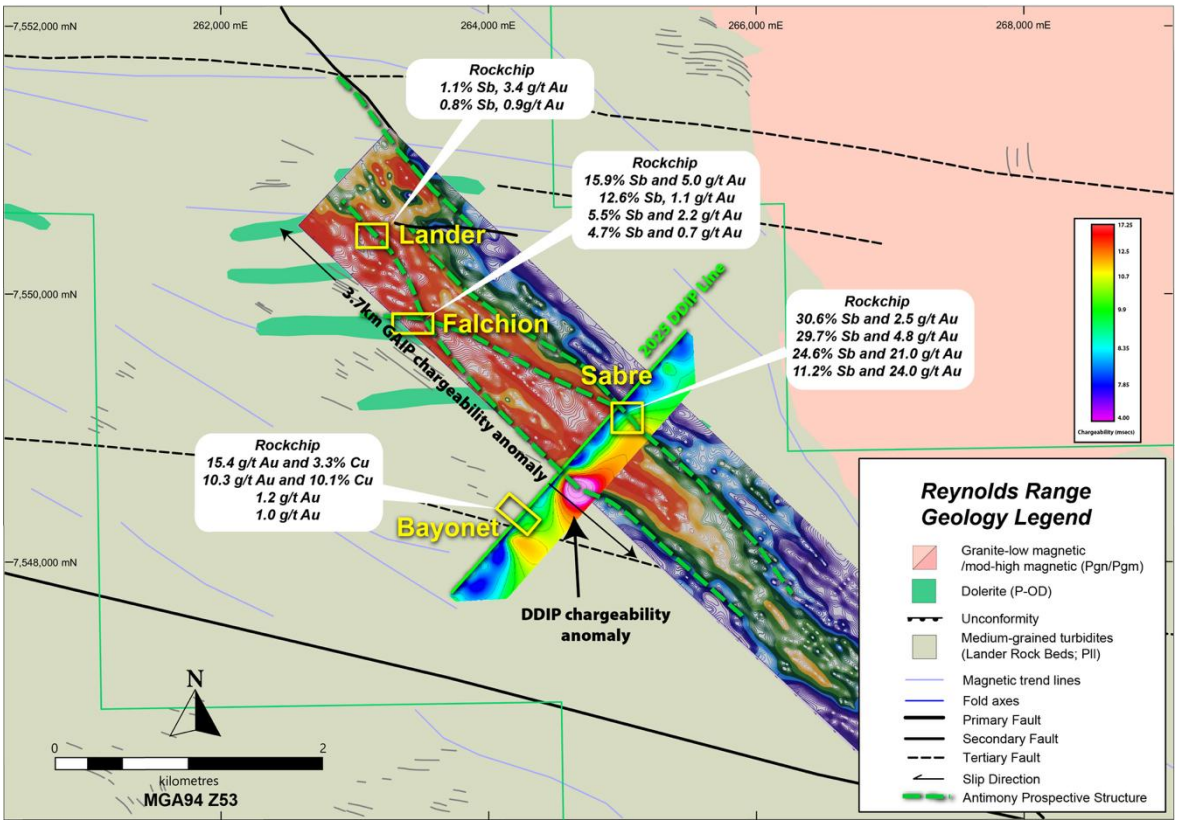

Figure 2. Plan view of the Lander-Falchion-Sabre-Bayonet Gold Prospects showing mineralised shear zone and rock chips with gold exceeding 1 g/t labelled (Rock chip data from this release and ASX: ITM 19 August 2025).

Bayonet Prospect

Surface expressions of gold and copper mineralisation are associated within structurally hosted sub-vertical iron rich pods, quartz veins and stringers with gossanous fine disseminated weathered sulphides over a strike of at least 200m (Figure 3). High-grade gold occurs within iron rich gossanous pods and veins within a shear zone within interlayered metapelite and metapsammite. The orientation of the shear zone in a NW-SE direction is consistent with the regional Lander Shear Zone.

The newly identified high grade gold-copper zone at Bayonet, consists of massive to disseminated iron oxides and malachite at surface, varying from 1m to 3m wide and can be mapped over approximately 200m through intermittent surface exposure after which it disappears under cover.

Significant new rock chip assays at Bayonet include

- **15.4 g/t Au and 3.3% Cu (RR25-083)**
- **10.3 g/t Au and 10.1% Cu (RR25-084)**
- **1.0 g/t Au (RR25-085)**
- **1.2 g/t Au (RR25-086)**

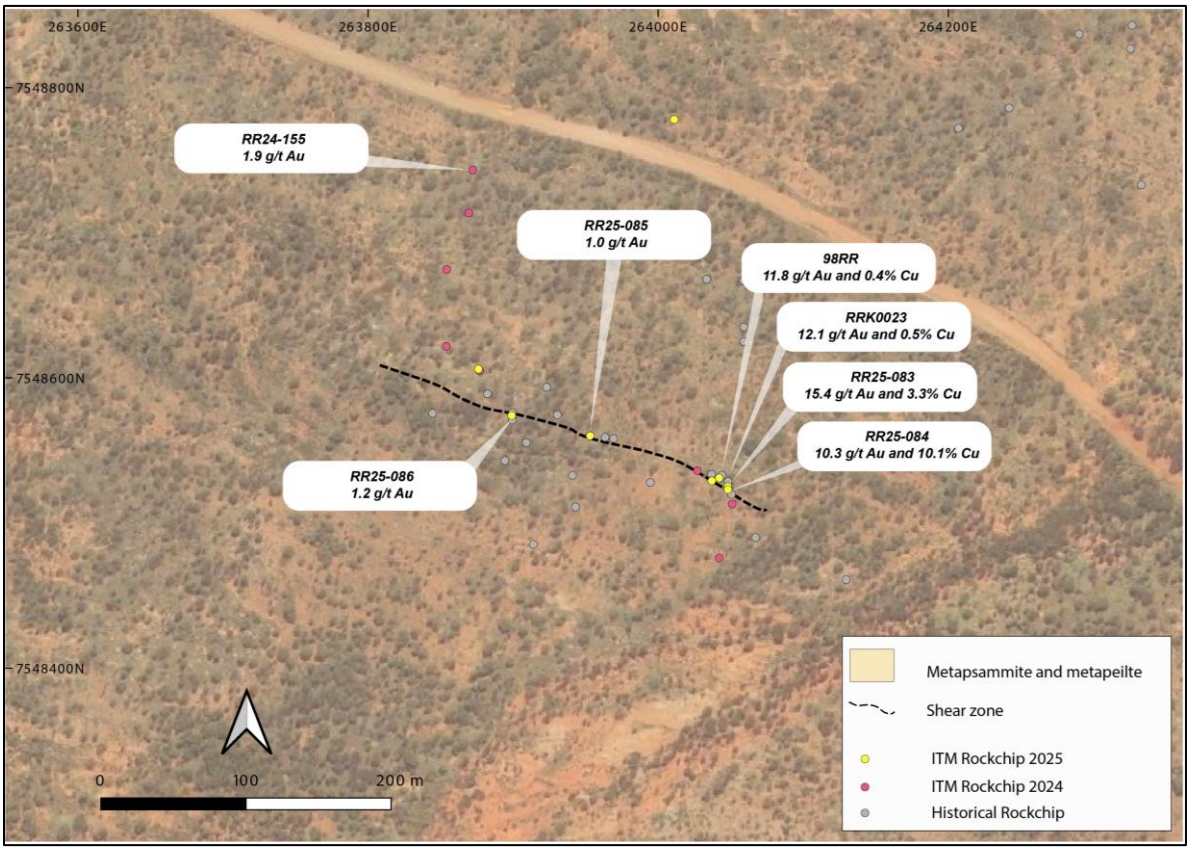

Figure 3. Plan view of the Bayonet Gold Prospect showing mineralised shear zone and rock chips with gold exceeding 1 g/t labelled (Rock chip data from this release and historical rock chip data from ASX: ITM 5 July 2024, ASX: ITM 3 September 2024).

Regional Prospectivity of the Sabre-Falchion-Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects

The Sabre-Falchion-Lander Prospects cover a distance of over 2.5km and each contain high grade antimony veins. The prospects sit within a broader 6.3km by 2.5km antimony in lag soil anomaly that suggests there is a much larger antimony mineralising system within the region (Figure 4). To date, only outcropping mineralisation has been identified. The larger soil anomaly suggests there may be more high-grade veins buried under thin cover.

The new DDIP survey has demonstrated a strong correlation between a 3.7km long, NW-SE trending, GAIP chargeability anomaly and a similar chargeability feature in the DDIP. The new survey confirms that steeply dipping structures, both internal to, and on the margins of the chargeability anomaly are the main controls on antimony and gold rich mineralisation. A significant chargeability anomaly occurs in the central part of the DDIP survey and presents a compelling new drill target for antimony and gold mineralisation.

The identification of a new mineralised shear zone at Bayonet highlights the potential for additional high-grade gold and copper systems on the margins of the antimony dominant trend.

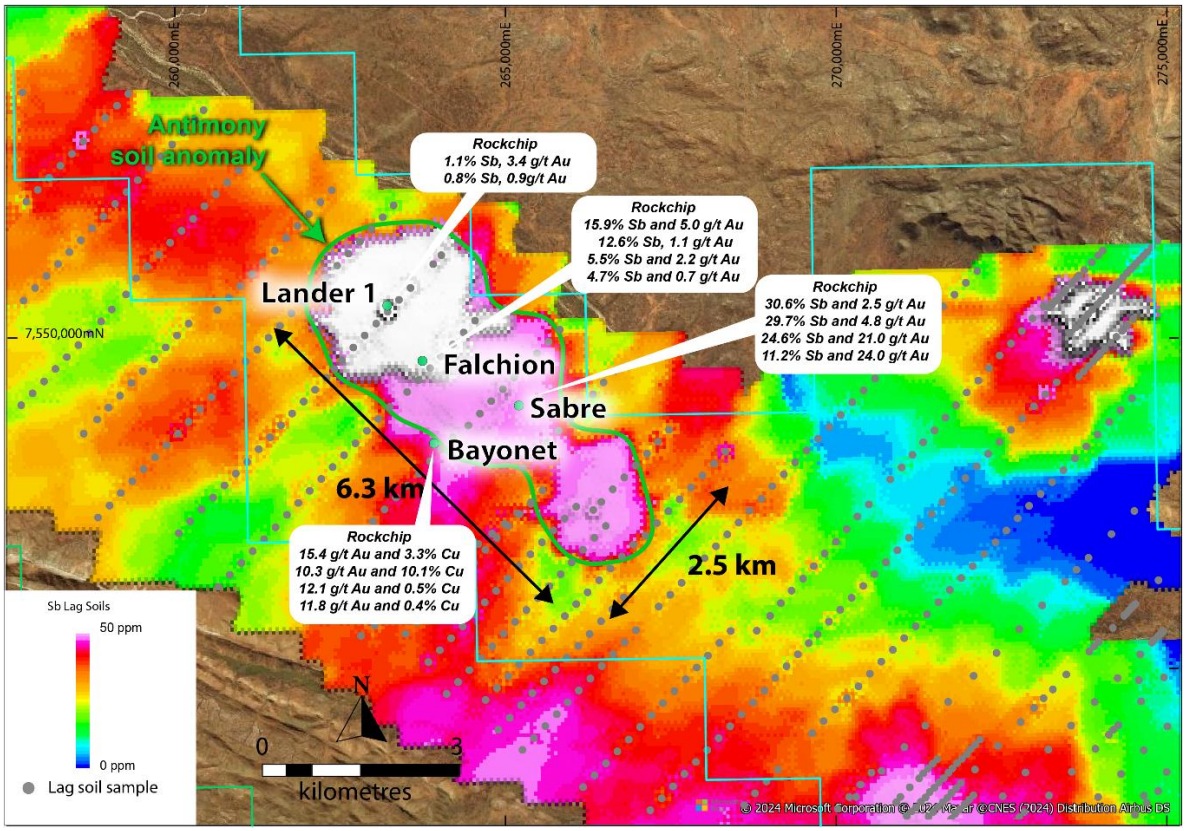

Figure 4. Plan view of antimony soil in lag anomaly at Reynolds Range (Historical rock chip data from ASX: ITM 5 July 2024, ASX: ITM 3 September 2024).

Future Work

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

Drilling is expected to commence in late October, early November this year.

For further information please contact the authorising officer Michael Schwarz:

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ABOUT iTECH MINERALS LTD

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

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

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

iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement: "182 g/t Au in Rock Chips from Reynolds Range" on 5 July 2024, "Up to 22% Antimony at Reynolds Range Prospects" on 3 September 2024 and "High Grade Antimony Identified at Reynolds Range" on 19 August 2025. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

APPENDIX 1: ROCK CHIPS, DRILL COLLAR AND SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS
Rock Chip Results – Bayonet Prospect

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Sample Type	Prospect	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
RR25-081	264042	7548531	655	Outcrop	Bayonet	0.1	0.4	143.3	757.4	147.7	0.09	117.86	20
RR25-082	264037	7548529	654.6	Outcrop	Bayonet	0.1	0.4	44.1	706.7	22.5	X	11.33	34
RR25-083	264048	7548525	657.5	Outcrop	Bayonet	15.4	4.1	3166.6	33331	189.5	0.13	77.08	118
RR25-084	264048	7548523	656.6	Outcrop	Bayonet	10.3	17.6	1559.5	101347	178.5	0.11	62.27	117
RR25-085	263953	7548560	656.1	Float	Bayonet	1.0	0.2	69.2	648.1	19	X	16.33	14
RR25-086	263899	7548574	656.3	Outcrop	Bayonet	1.2	0.2	226.3	907.4	32.6	X	73.18	18
RR25-087	263876	7548606	657.7	Outcrop	Bayonet	0.1	0.1	20.7	718.9	15.1	X	18.88	8

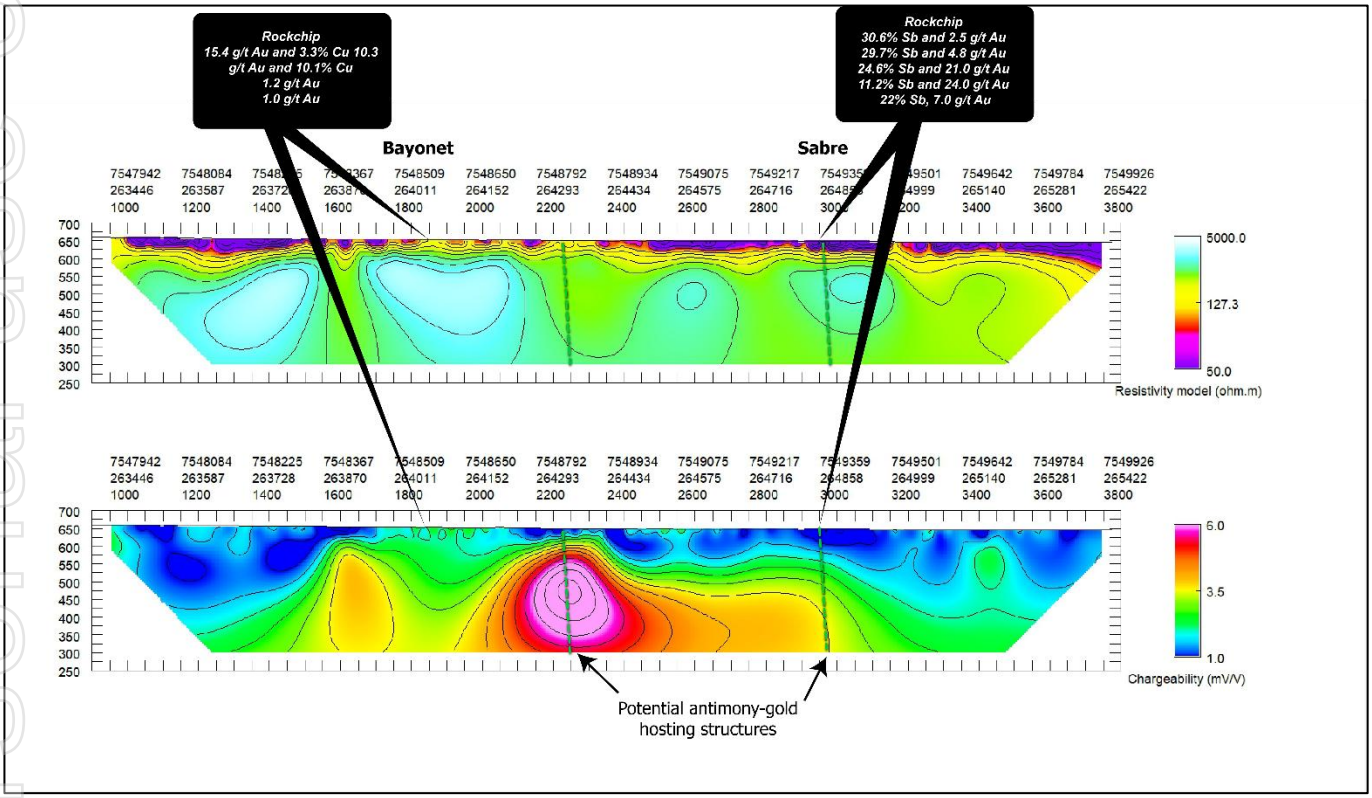

Figure 5. Section view of Bayonet-Sabre DDIP line showing resistivity on the top and chargeability on the bottom.

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 chip samples were selected as being representative of the mineralisation style being targeted. During mapping, if outcrops or subcrops were encountered that showed visual signs of mineralisation or alteration then a rock chip sample was taken that was representative of the mineralisation style. Most samples were in the range of 1.5-3 kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Rock chip samples were selected as being representative of the mineralisation style being targeted. Most samples were in the range of 1.5-3 kg. A pXRF was used to determine if the samples contained elements of interest and was calibrated against standards on a daily basis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	The nature of gold and antimony mineralisation could be variable and include high grade quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is not yet confirmed. Mineralisation shows a correlation to sulphide and veining, in particular pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite and quartz sulphide veining. Petrology has indicated that the gold mineralisation at Falchion and Sabre can be microcrystalline in nature (as fine as 10 µm). Sample preparation grind size of early historical samples assayed by atomic adsorption, using and aqua regia digest, is important to making the microcrystalline gold available to the solute for analysis. Typical coarse grind sizes of ~50-75 µm in standard sample preparation techniques may lead to a significant under reporting of the microcrystalline gold content of the samples. Later fire assay techniques should give a more accurate reporting of gold. 2024 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. 2025 samples rock chip samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Adelaide for preparation and then to Perth for analysis. All multielement samples were assayed using a four-acid digest which provides a near total dissolution of minerals. All samples were analysed for 48 elements and an additional 12 REEs by the 4A/MS method. Over limit samples were resubmitted for 4AHBr/OE and 4AHBr/MS to obtain accurate results of high-grade samples. All samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method.
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 is being reported in this release
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	No drilling is being reported in this release
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	No drilling is being reported in this release
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias	No drilling is being reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	No drilling is being reported in this release
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	No drilling is being reported in this release
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No drilling is being reported in this release
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling is being reported in this release
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling is being reported in this release
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No drilling is being reported in this release
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No drilling is being reported in this release
	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.	No drilling is being reported in this release
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No drilling is being reported in this release
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.*	2024 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. 2025 samples rock chip samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Adelaide for preparation and then to Perth for analysis. All multielement samples were assayed using a four-acid digest which provides a near total dissolution of minerals. All samples were analysed for 48 elements and an additional 12 REEs by the 4A/MS method. Over limit samples were resubmitted for 4AHBr/OE and 4AHBr/MS to obtain accurate results of high-grade samples. All samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A dipole-dipole IP survey was completed over the Bayonet-Sabre Prospects in 2025 by GAP Geophysics and managed by Resource Potentials. Specifications of the survey are as follows: Configuration: Dipole-Dipole Transmitter: Gap Geophysics HPTX-70/80 Dipole Size: 3000-5000m Receiver: 2 x SMARTem24 Receiver Current: >5-10A Line Length: 2800m Operator: GAP Geophysics Supervisor: Resource Potentials A gradient array and dipole-dipole IP survey was completed over the broader Sabre-Falchion region in 1996 by PosGold/Normandy Exploration. Specifications of the survey are as follows: Configuration: Gradient Array Transmitter: Zonge GTT 10 Timing: 0.125 Hz Method: Time Domain Current Electrode Separation: 2000m Receiver: Zonge GDP-16

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Line Spacing: 100m Station Spacing: 50m Operator: Goanna Exploration Supervisor: K Tucknott
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Given the early stage exploration nature of the sampling, 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 is being reported in this release
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling is being reported in this release
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	iTech Minerals - Historical data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols. Primary data was collected using QField and QGIS software running on a ruggedised field tablet. Data was then exported into an Excel spreadsheet and the data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data other than converting ppm to % where results justified the conversion.
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.*	iTech Minerals uses a Samsing S9+ tablet using QField GIS software to collect sample and location information in the field. The software uses the devices internal GPS chip which is estimated to have an accuracy of +/- 5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL has been collected using the internal GPS of a Samsung S9+ and is estimated to have an accuracy of +/- 3m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock chip samples were taken at variable spacing to represent different styles of alteration and mineralisation or to determine continuity of mineralisation along strike. Availability of outcrop has a strong influence on location of samples.
	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.	Historically reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling is being reported in this release
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.*	No drilling is being reported in this release
	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 is being reported in this release
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by iTech Mineral geologists and stored in a locked storage facility at nearby accommodation at Ti Tree. Samples were then transported to Northline Transport in Alice Springs and submitted into their delivery system to be delivered to Intertek Laboratories sample preparation facility in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken by iTech Minerals.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Reynolds Range project consists of four granted Exploration Licences (EL23655, EL23888, EL28083 and EL33881), 100% owned by iTech Energy Pty, Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of iTech Minerals Ltd (Figure 1). The project covers a total of 791km^2 of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton. The Project is located 90-230km NNW of Alice Springs with access available from the Stuart Highway and then the un-sealed Mt Denison road. The project area is part of the >42km long Stafford Gold Trend with 50 kilometres of strike coincident with the Trans-Tanami regional structure. The tenements are subject to the 'Reynolds Range Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)' between iTech Minerals and the Traditional Owners via Central Land Council (CLC). iTech has entered into a binding memorandum of understanding with Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile through its subsidiary SQM Australia (Pty) Ltd, part of the SQM international lithium division ("SQM"), has entered a binding Memorandum of Understanding ("Agreement") to partner with the Company in developing the Reynolds Range Lithium Project in the Northern Territory.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Reynolds Range Project has had a considerable amount of shallow RAB and vacuum drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined large, low-level gold anomalies (+5ppb Au). Around 3300 holes have been drilled and the average hole depth is 9.8m. The fresh rock beneath the depleted surface cover is largely untested, with just 5 diamond holes completed to a maximum depth of 156m in the entire project area. Prodigy Gold's assessment of the previous work highlighted the Stafford Gold Zone with a strike length of over 20km and 10 individual prospects with target area in excess of 80km^2. Sabre and Falchion were targeted by Prodigy Gold for follow-up and drilling by Prodigy Gold at Sabre intersected 35m @ 2.02g/t Au including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au[3]. Further reconnaissance work at Stafford Gold Zone also revealed high grade copper and silver rock chip samples from the Reward Deposit (~9km SE of Sabre) with 20.3% Cu and 271g/t Ag near a down-dip EM conductor identified by an airborne electromagnetic survey in 2012. A rock sample grading 1.79g/t Au was also returned from the Pine Hill Prospect (~3.5km SE of Reward). At the Scimitar Target 305 post and vacuum holes have been drilled previously on a 500x50m grid. The maximum depth drilled is 15m and average depth is 5m. 1991-1992 Poseidon Gold obtained 2 rock chip samples from the Lander Cu prospect. These were from a pelitic unit and a quartz/chlorite breccia with malachite (Price, 1992). 1992-1993 regional lag sampling at 250m intervals by Poseidon Gold defined an area 3km x 2km with anomalous base metals (>80ppm As, >100ppm Pb) and a number of isolated elevated gold values over the Scimitar prospect. 2 rock chip samples and 44 LAG samples were obtained over Scimitar from a 21 rock chip and 1,211 LAG sample program. Maximum values were over Scimitar were 830ppm Zn, 350ppm Pb, and 75ppm Cu. (Price & Price, 1993). 1993-1994 Normandy Exploration and Normandy Poseidon group completed 61 3.6m vertical RAB holes over Scimitar targeting Sb and Au anomalies from a larger 195 hole program totalling 705m. Hole ID's were RRAB110-RRAB304. Maximum assays returned were 420ppm Cu, 250ppm Zn and 90ppm Pb. Rocks identified included mudstone and siltstone (some carbonaceous) and immature sandstones and greywackes, basalt-dolerite, and common chlorite alteration and moderate quartz veining. (Price, 1994).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397-hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995). 1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). 1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997). 1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and 102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb. 2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed in Q4 2020. A DHEM survey has been recently completed.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map. On a regional scale the area comprises polydeformed Paleoproterozoic Lander Group metasediments intruded by numerous felsic and mafic intrusive phases and overlain by slightly younger siliciclastic metasediments, including the Reynolds Range Group. The area is covered by complex regolith, with scree shedding from substantial hills cut by large drainage systems. The Company is exploring for sulphide related gold and associated base metal mineralisation. This could be shear related gold, VMS or IOCG deposits. These styles of deposits are known in the province.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	A summary of all rock chip information and analyses is included in appendix 1 of this report.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No drilling is being reported in this release
	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 drilling is being reported in this release
	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 is being reported in 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.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All material assays received from historical drilling are reported where the sample is above 1 g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 0.5% Sb or where considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Information relevant to the results have been provided.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work may be required to generate drill targets. This may include further rock chip and/or soil sampling and mapping, geophysical surveys, government drilling approvals and heritage clearances.