28 September 2026

High-grade extensional drilling drives Orient Resource growth

Iltani Resources Limited (ASX: ILT, "Iltani" or "the Company") is pleased to report the latest assay results from the ongoing drilling program at its Orient Silver-Indium Project in North Queensland, Australia's largest and highest grade known silver-zinc-indium project.

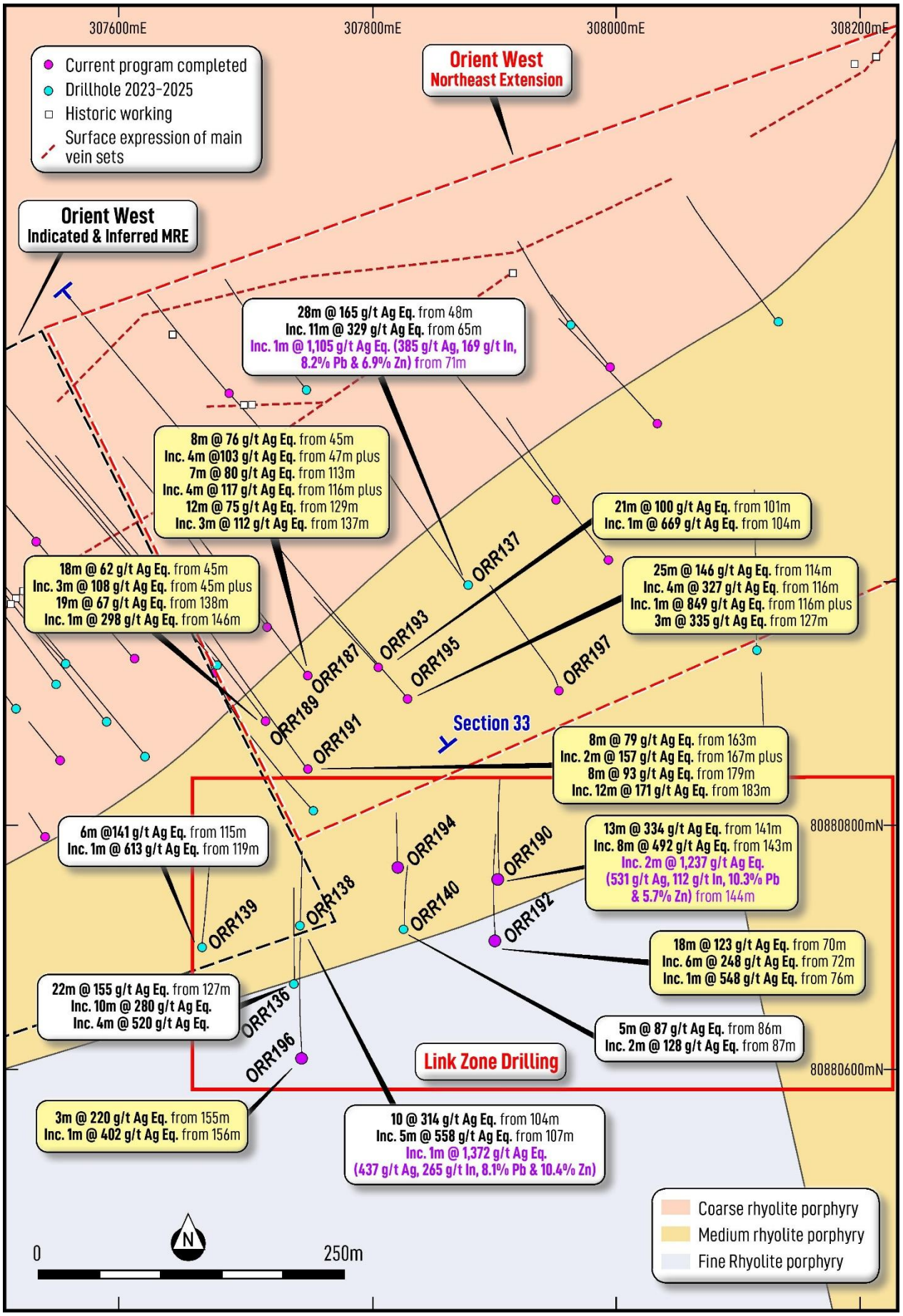
HIGHLIGHTS:

- Iltani has received assay results from a further six reverse circulation (RC) drillholes completed at Orient West.
- **Step out drilling, located along the eastern base of the Orient West ridge, continues to demonstrate grade and width continuity down dip and along strike, with excellent potential to upgrade & extend the current Orient West Mineral Resource.**
- Three drill holes delivered four intercepts of mineralisation of **>1,000 gm/t Ag Eq. (silver equivalent grade metres)**:
  - ORR189: **18m @ 62 g/t Ag Eq.** from 45m inc. **3m @ 108 g/t Ag Eq.** from 45m plus **19m @ 67 g/t Ag Eq.** from 138m inc. **1m @ 298 g/t Ag Eq.** from 146m
  - ORR193: **21m @ 100 g/t Ag Eq.** from 101m inc. **1m @ 669 g/t Ag Eq.** from 104m
  - ORR195: **25m @ 146 g/t Ag Eq.** from 114m inc. **4m @ 327 g/t Ag Eq.** from 116m inc. **1m @ 849 g/t Ag Eq.** from 116m plus **3m @ 335 g/t Ag Eq.** from 127m
- The drilling follows up RC drill hole ORR137, completed in late 2025 (and not part of the current Orient Mineral Resource) to test a VTEM plate east of the then known Orient West mineralisation.
  - ORR137 intersected **28m @ 165 g/t Ag Eq. from 48m inc. 11m @ 329 g/t Ag Eq. from 65m inc. 1m @ 1,105 g/t Ag Eq. (385 g/t Ag, 169 g/t In, 8.2% Pb & 6.9% Zn)** from 71m downhole[1]
- **The Orient West extensional drilling results combined with the recently released Link Zone results[2] highlight the potential to materially increase the Orient Mineral Resource.**
- Once all assay results are received, Iltani will update the Orient Mineral Resource, which is expected to be completed in Q4 2026, which will then feed into the Orient Scoping Study, which is expected to be completed in early 2027.
- Iltani plans to complete additional drilling prior to wet season, building on the recently completed extensional drilling, to materially grow the Orient Mineral Resource.

[1] ILT ASX release: 25 November 2025 Iltani receives final assay results from Orient VTEM drilling, QLD.

[2] ILT ASX release: 4 Sept 2026 Orient's Link Zone extension drilling delivers more high-grade silver

Figure 1 Orient West Extension & Link Zone Drilling



Notable assay results reported here include:

- ORR187: **8m @ 76 g/t Ag Eq. (21 g/t Ag, 5 g/t In, 0.5% Pb & 0.7% Zn)** from 45m inc. **4m @103 g/t Ag Eq. (29 g/t Ag, 8 g/t In, 0.7% Pb & 0.9% Zn)** from 47m plus **7m @ 80 g/t Ag Eq. (23 g/t Ag, 11 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 113m inc. **4m @ 117 g/t Ag Eq. (34 g/t Ag, 19 g/t In, 0.8% Pb & 0.9% Zn)** from 116m plus **12m @ 75 g/t Ag Eq. (21 g/t Ag, 11 g/t In, 0.5% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 129m inc. **3m @ 112 g/t Ag Eq. (27 g/t Ag, 27 g/t In, 0.7% Pb & 1.1% Zn)** from 137m
- ORR191: **8m @ 79 g/t Ag Eq. (23 g/t Ag, 12 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 163m inc. **2m @ 157 g/t Ag Eq. (53 g/t Ag, 25 g/t In, 1.2% Pb & 1.0% Zn)** from 167m plus **8m @ 93 g/t Ag Eq. (26 g/t Ag, 14 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.8% Zn)** from 179m inc. **12m @ 171 g/t Ag Eq. (44 g/t Ag, 41 g/t In, 0.9% Pb & 1.5% Zn)** from 183m
- ORR189: **18m @ 62 g/t Ag Eq. (14 g/t Ag, 3 g/t In, 0.4% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 45m inc. **3m @ 108 g/t Ag Eq. (32 g/t Ag, 4 g/t In, 0.9% Pb & 0.9% Zn)** from 45m plus **19m @ 67 g/t Ag Eq. (18 g/t Ag, 11 g/t In, 0.4% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 138m inc. **1m @ 298 g/t Ag Eq. (71 g/t Ag, 72 g/t In, 1.7% Pb & 2.7% Zn)** from 146m
- ORR193: **21m @ 100 g/t Ag Eq. (27 g/t Ag, 24 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.8% Zn)** from 101m inc. **1m @ 669 g/t Ag Eq. (162 g/t Ag, 243 g/t In, 3.0% Pb & 5.7% Zn)** from 104m
- ORR195: **25m @ 146 g/t Ag Eq. (37 g/t Ag, 37 g/t In, 0.8% Pb & 1.2% Zn)** from 114m inc. **4m @ 327 g/t Ag Eq. (101 g/t Ag, 83 g/t In, 2.2% Pb & 2.2% Zn)** from 116m inc. **1m @ 849 g/t Ag Eq. (247 g/t Ag, 261 g/t In, 5.1% Pb & 6.0% Zn)** from 116m plus **3m @ 335 g/t Ag Eq. (56 g/t Ag, 132 g/t In, 1.1% Pb & 3.6% Zn)** from 127m

Iltani Managing Director Donald Garner commented:

"Step-out drilling at Orient West continues to return excellent results. The latest six RC holes along the eastern base of the northeast ridge have again confirmed strong grade and width continuity down dip and along strike, reinforcing the potential to materially grow the Orient West Mineral Resource.

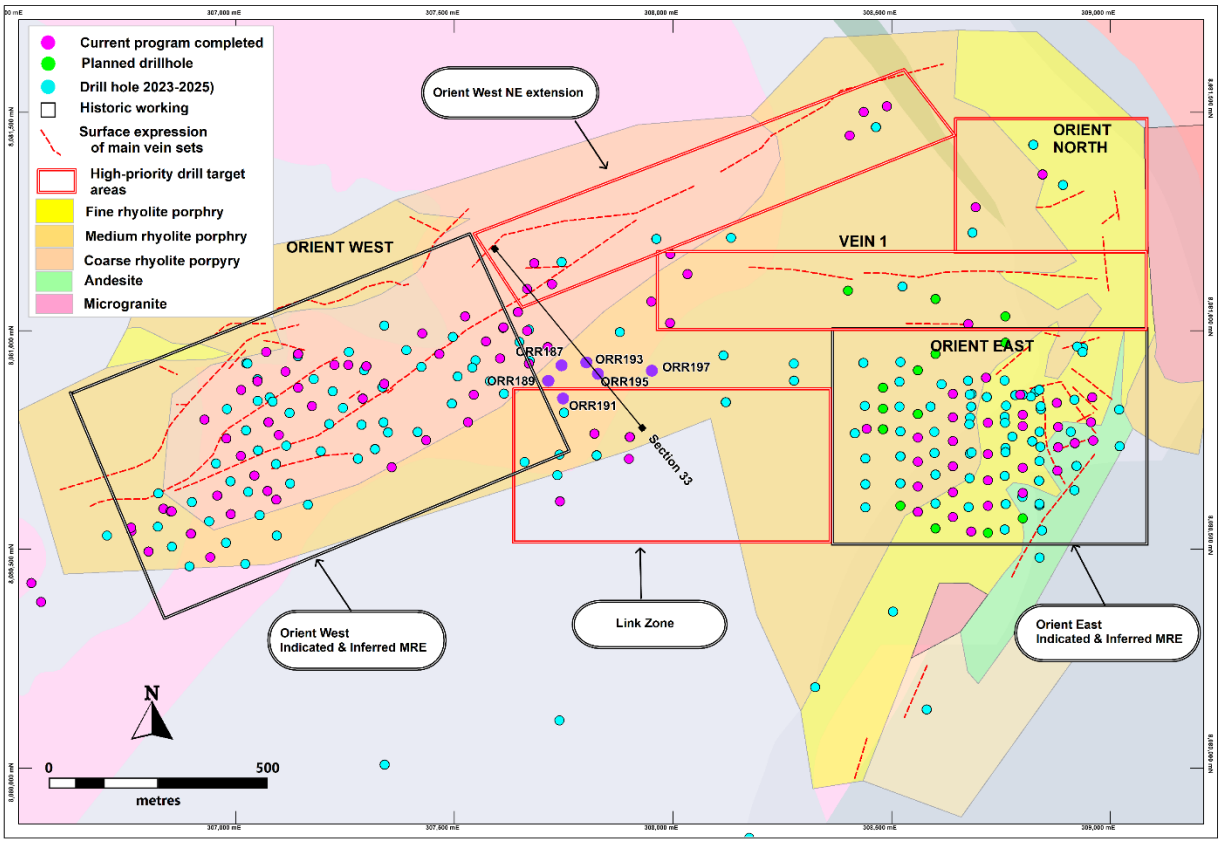
*"Three of the new holes returned four intercepts above **1,000 silver-equivalent grade-metres**, including high-grade zones up to **849 g/t Ag Eq.** These results build on the success of ORR137 drilled late last year, and the new holes – located 100-200m south – show mineralisation extends well beyond the current resource footprint.*

"We are really excited by the potential of these areas to deliver a material uplift to the overall Orient Mineral Resource, plus the mineralisation remains open (depth and strike) – so more tonnes, more metal and we are planning much more drilling!"

1. Orient Silver-Indium Project 2026 Drilling Program

Iltani has received assay results from six RC drill holes (ORR187, ORR189, ORR191, ORR193, ORR195 & ORR197) completed at the Orient Silver-Indium Project in Northern QLD (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Orient Silver-Indium Project Drilling – Orient West Extensions



The initial 110-hole drilling program is scheduled to be completed in September 2026 with the data generated used to update the current Orient Silver-Indium Project Mineral Resource, which is expected be completed in Q4 2026. The updated Mineral Resource will provide greater confidence for the Orient Silver-Indium Project Scoping Study and eventually feasibility studies for an open pittable resource.

2. Orient Silver-Indium Project Drilling Results

Iltani is pleased to report the results from six RC drill holes (ORR187, ORR189, ORR191, ORR193, ORR195, ORR197) completed at Orient West, part of the larger Orient Silver-Indium Project.

Table 1 Orient Silver-Indium Project Drilling Results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t	Ag gm/t	Ag Eq. gm/t
ORR187	28	32	4	10.9	1.3	0.4%	0.6%	55.3	43	221
ORR187	45	53	8	20.6	5.0	0.5%	0.7%	76.2	165	610
inc.	*47*	*51*	*4*	*28.6*	*8.1*	*0.7%*	*0.9%*	*102.6*	*114*	*410*
ORR187	63	72	9	13.8	2.8	0.4%	0.4%	48.1	125	433
ORR187	88	93	5	19.5	5.3	0.5%	0.6%	71.0	98	355
ORR187	113	120	7	23.4	11.0	0.6%	0.6%	79.9	164	560
inc.	*116*	*120*	*4*	*34.1*	*18.6*	*0.8%*	*0.9%*	*116.6*	*136*	*466*
ORR187	129	141	12	20.8	11.2	0.5%	0.6%	75.2	249	903
inc.	*137*	*140*	*3*	*26.7*	*26.7*	*0.7%*	*1.1%*	*119.5*	*80*	*358*
ORR187	188	196	8	11.2	8.3	0.4%	0.5%	54.6	90	437
ORR187	200	207	7	8.8	6.8	0.4%	0.4%	48.3	62	338
ORR187	254	257	3	15.2	20.8	0.5%	0.8%	84.1	46	252
ORR189	32	38	6	7.1	0.4	0.2%	0.5%	39.0	43	234
ORR189	45	63	18	14.1	3.0	0.4%	0.6%	62.0	253	1,116
inc.	*45*	*48*	*3*	*31.8*	*3.6*	*0.9%*	*0.9%*	*108.4*	*95*	*325*
ORR189	55	57	2	30.1	11.4	0.8%	1.3%	131.6	60	263
ORR189	97	100	3	22.1	3.5	0.5%	0.6%	71.1	66	213
ORR189	138	157	19	17.9	10.7	0.4%	0.6%	66.6	341	1,265
inc.	*146*	*147*	*1*	*71.4*	*72.0*	*1.7%*	*2.7%*	*297.6*	*71*	*298*
ORR189	160	166	6	24.6	11.5	0.7%	0.6%	84.5	148	507
ORR189	233	238	5	12.8	4.2	0.4%	0.4%	46.3	64	231
ORR191	70	72	2	5.5	1.1	0.0%	0.0%	26.6	11	53
ORR191	97	100	3	18.1	4.6	0.6%	0.6%	68.8	54	206
ORR191	113	116	3	24.6	4.7	0.6%	0.7%	81.2	74	244
ORR191	163	171	8	23.3	11.6	0.6%	0.6%	79.4	187	635
inc.	*167*	*169*	*2*	*52.5*	*25.1*	*1.2%*	*1.0%*	*157.2*	*105*	*314*
ORR191	179	187	8	25.7	13.6	0.6%	0.8%	92.8	205	742
inc.	183	185	2	44.3	40.7	0.9%	1.5%	171.2	89	342
ORR193	101	122	21	26.7	24.3	0.6%	0.8%	100.0	560	2,100
inc.	*104*	*105*	*1*	*162.3*	*242.9*	*3.0%*	*5.7%*	*668.9*	*162*	*669*
ORR193	144	151	7	27.7	15.1	0.7%	0.8%	102.2	194	715
ORR193	223	230	7	15.3	25.6	0.5%	0.9%	92.5	107	647
ORR195	103	108	5	24.9	5.7	0.7%	0.6%	83.3	125	416
ORR195	114	139	25	37.4	37.3	0.8%	1.2%	145.7	936	3,642
inc.	*116*	*120*	*4*	*100.5*	*82.5*	*2.2%*	*2.2%*	*326.8*	*402*	*1,307*
inc.	*116*	*117*	*1*	*247.3*	*260.8*	*5.1%*	*6.0%*	*849.1*	*247*	*849*
and	*127*	*130*	*3*	*56.5*	*131.8*	*1.1%*	*3.6%*	*334.8*	*170*	*1,004*
ORR195	173	176	3	31.4	41.4	0.8%	1.5%	155.1	94	465
ORR197	91	93	2	98.0	55.1	2.2%	2.4%	320.4	196	641

30 g/t Ag Eq. lower cut with no upper cut applied.
Intersection width is downhole width only.

2.1. Orient West Extension Drilling Program

Six drill holes were completed at Orient West as part of the Orient West Mineral Resource infill and extension drilling program. Multiple drill holes intercepted silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation, with the following drill holes delivering notable intercepts:

- ORR187: **8m @ 76 g/t Ag Eq. (21 g/t Ag, 5 g/t In, 0.5% Pb & 0.7% Zn)** from 45m inc. **4m @103 g/t Ag Eq. (29 g/t Ag, 8 g/t In, 0.7% Pb & 0.9% Zn)** from 47m plus **7m @ 80 g/t Ag Eq. (23 g/t Ag, 11 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 113m inc. **4m @ 117 g/t Ag Eq. (34 g/t Ag, 19 g/t In, 0.8% Pb & 0.9% Zn)** from 116m plus **12m @ 75 g/t Ag Eq. (21 g/t Ag, 11 g/t In, 0.5% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 129m inc. **3m @ 112 g/t Ag Eq. (27 g/t Ag, 27 g/t In, 0.7% Pb & 1.1% Zn)** from 137m
- ORR191: **8m @ 79 g/t Ag Eq. (23 g/t Ag, 12 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 163m inc. **2m @ 157 g/t Ag Eq. (53 g/t Ag, 25 g/t In, 1.2% Pb & 1.0% Zn)** from 167m plus **8m @ 93 g/t Ag Eq. (26 g/t Ag, 14 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.8% Zn)** from 179m inc. **12m @ 171 g/t Ag Eq. (44 g/t Ag, 41 g/t In, 0.9% Pb & 1.5% Zn)** from 183m
- ORR189: **18m @ 62 g/t Ag Eq. (14 g/t Ag, 3 g/t In, 0.4% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 45m inc. **3m @ 108 g/t Ag Eq. (32 g/t Ag, 4 g/t In, 0.9% Pb & 0.9% Zn)** from 45m plus **19m @ 67 g/t Ag Eq. (18 g/t Ag, 11 g/t In, 0.4% Pb & 0.6% Zn)** from 138m inc. **1m @ 298 g/t Ag Eq. (71 g/t Ag, 72 g/t In, 1.7% Pb & 2.7% Zn)** from 146m
- ORR193: **21m @ 100 g/t Ag Eq. (27 g/t Ag, 24 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.8% Zn)** from 101m inc. **1m @ 669 g/t Ag Eq. (162 g/t Ag, 243 g/t In, 3.0% Pb & 5.7% Zn)** from 104m
- ORR195: **25m @ 146 g/t Ag Eq. (37 g/t Ag, 37 g/t In, 0.8% Pb & 1.2% Zn)** from 114m inc. **4m @ 327 g/t Ag Eq. (101 g/t Ag, 83 g/t In, 2.2% Pb & 2.2% Zn)** from 116m inc. **1m @ 849 g/t Ag Eq. (247 g/t Ag, 261 g/t In, 5.1% Pb & 6.0% Zn)** from 116m plus **3m @ 335 g/t Ag Eq. (56 g/t Ag, 132 g/t In, 1.1% Pb & 3.6% Zn)** from 127m

Holes ORR191, ORR193, ORR195 and ORR197 are located on the margins or outside of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) grade shell.

The holes follow up a RC hole (ORR137) drilled at the end of 2025 to test a VTEM plate to the east of the then known Orient West mineralisation, which returned an exceptional intersection of shallow high-grade mineralisation.

- ORR137: **28m @ 165 g/t Ag Eq. (61 g/t Ag, 18 g/t In, 1.4% Pb & 0.9% Zn)** from 48m inc. **11m @ 329 g/t Ag Eq. (127 g/t Ag, 39 g/t In, 2.9% Pb & 1.6% Zn)** from 65m inc. **1m @ 1,105 g/t Ag Eq. (385 g/t Ag, 169 g/t In, 8.2% Pb & 6.9% Zn)** from 71m

Current results demonstrate continuation of mineralisation at depth, but more importantly are indicating further up dip veins at shallow depth (<100m from surface). The drill holes also demonstrate strike continuity of mineralisation over an extent of 400m with further drilling required to infill and determine the lateral extents of the zone.

Although the broader grades are more moderate than within the high-grade Orient West Core Zone, the shallow depth of mineralisation indicates the northeastern zones will be economic for open pit extraction and will significantly benefit from upgrading through an ore sorter. Beneficiation test work with Tomra expected to commence within the coming weeks.

The recent results from the Orient West North East Ridge drilling justify further drill testing, potentially commencing later this year.

To date 1,200m strike extent of the Orient West mineralisation has been drilled at 50m section spacing, with a further 450m tested by 100m spaced sections. There remains a further 700m strike extent of mineralisation to the northeast defined by historic workings and gossanous outcrop that has only been tested by one drill hole (ORR232), although further drilling is planned adjacent to this hole within the current program.

Figure 3 Orient West Extensional Drilling Plan

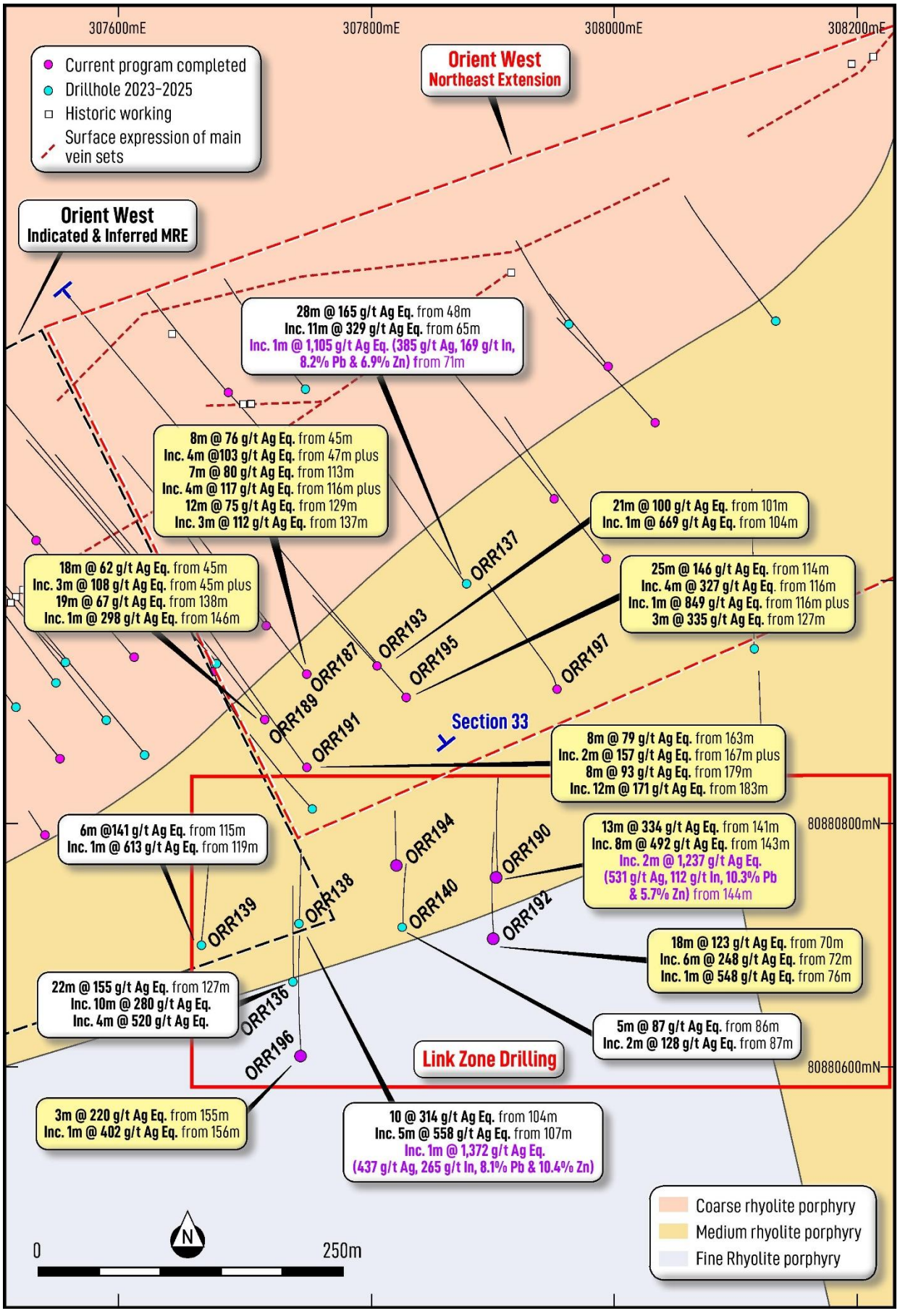
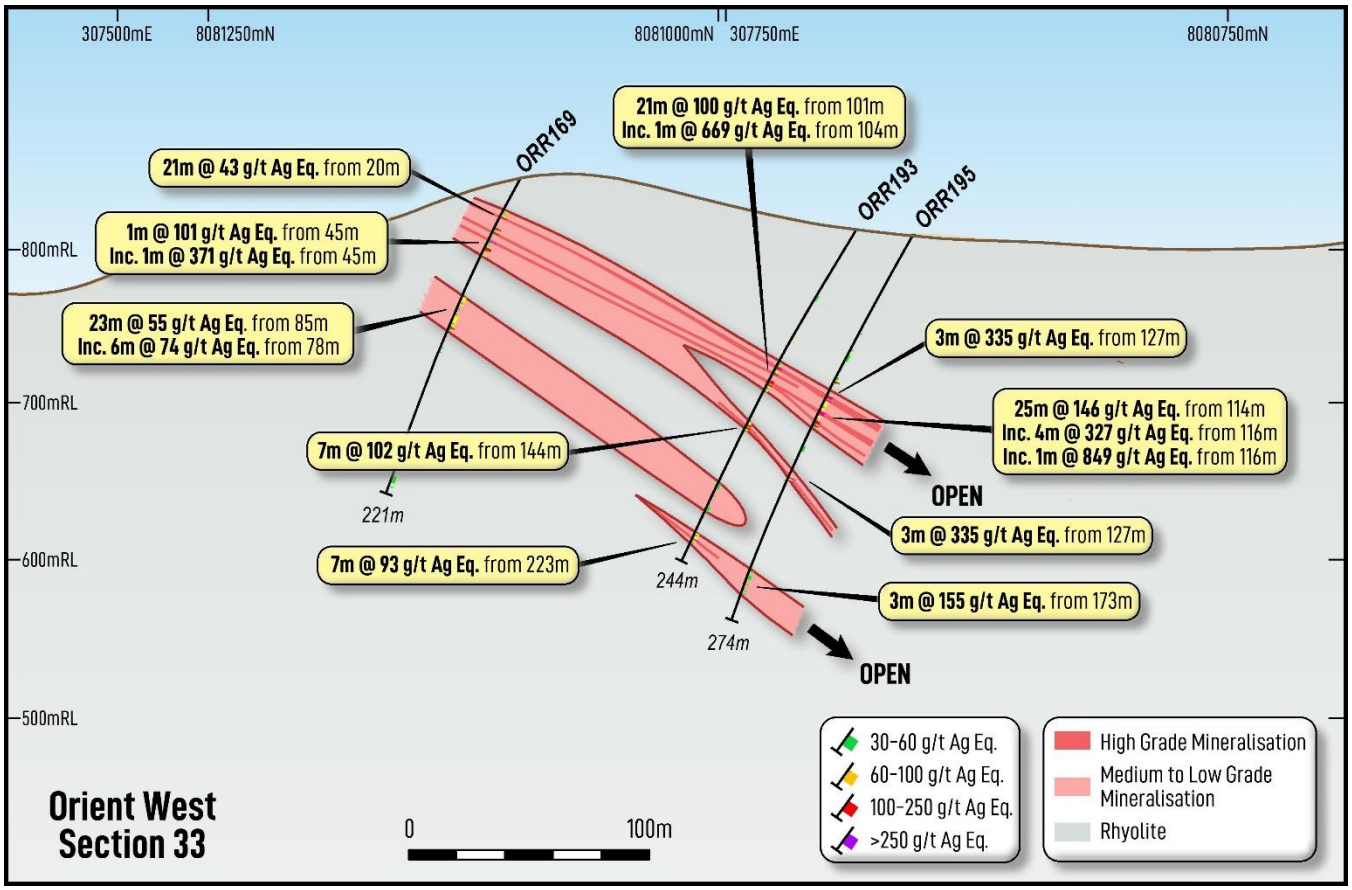


Figure 4 Orient West Drilling Section 33



3. Next Steps

The track-mounted RC drill rig is currently drilling ORR243, the 103rd drill hole out of the planned initial 110-hole drilling program and the drilling program is expected to be completed in 2 weeks.

Samples are being submitted to Intertek assay lab in Townsville, QLD every 3 to 4 days, and the current turnaround time on assays is approximately 1 to 2 months.

On completion of the 110-hole program, Iltani will use the data generated to update the current Orient Silver-Indium Project Mineral Resource, which is likely to be completed in Q4 2026. The updated Mineral Resource will provide greater confidence for the Orient Silver-Indium Project Scoping Study, on track for delivery in early 2027 and future feasibility studies for an open pittable resource.

Once the track-mounted RC drill rig has completed the initial 110-hole drilling program, further holes may be added to the program based on assay results.

Figure 5 Orient Drilling Program - ORR243 (in progress)

Authorisation

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

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Competent Persons Statement

Orient Mineral Resource Estimate

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

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

Exploration Results

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

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

About Iltani Resources

Iltani Resources (ASX: ILT) is an ASX listed company focused on exploring and developing base metal, precious metal and critical mineral projects located within Australia.

Our flagship project is the Orient Silver-Indium Project, part of larger Herberton Project located in Northern Queensland. Drilling completed by Iltani since June 2023 has defined an Orient Mineral Resource of **62.5 Mt @ 81.5 g/t Ag Eq. (23 g/t Ag, 12 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.7% Zn)**[3]

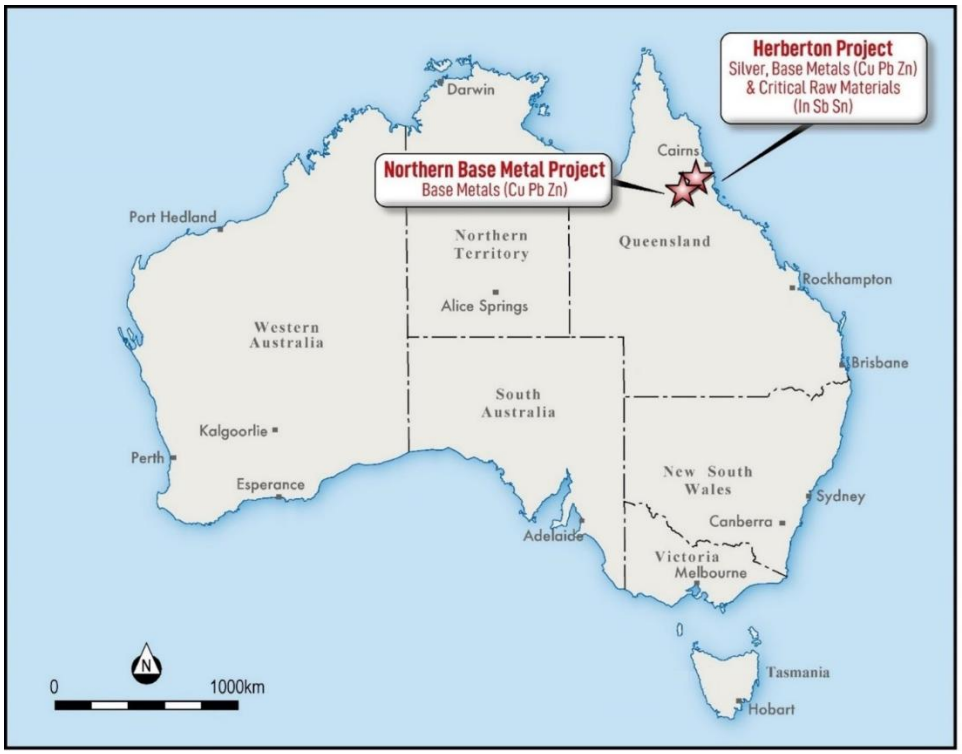
Table 2 Orient Project JORC Resource Estimate (30 g/t Ag Eq. cut-off grade)

	Resource Parameters						Contained Metal				
	Tonnes	Ag	In	Pb	Zn	Ag Eq.	Ag	In	Pb	Zn	Ag Eq.
Category	Mt	g/t	g/t	%	%	g/t	Moz	t	Kt	Kt	Moz
Indicated	38.8	23.2	10.8	0.55	0.68	81.7	28.9	420	212	263	101.9
Inferred	23.7	22.3	12.9	0.55	0.66	81.2	17.0	306	129	157	61.9
Total	**62.5**	**22.8**	**11.6**	**0.55**	**0.67**	**81.5**	**45.9**	**725**	**341**	**421**	**163.8**

The key economic minerals at Orient are silver-rich galena (lead sulphide) & indium-rich sphalerite (zinc sulphide), with historical test work indicating that silver, indium, lead and zinc are recoverable to, and payable in a lead-silver concentrate and a zinc-indium concentrate. Orient has the potential to become one of the world's largest sources of indium rich concentrate plus a material producer of silver, lead and zinc.

Indium is defined as a critical mineral and its key in high-tech applications, predominately in touch screens (as indium tin oxide) with a growing use in AI data centres where indium phosphide (InP) is required to manufacture the laser chips that power high-speed optical transceivers, replacing slower copper wiring for data transmission

Figure 6 Iltani Project Location



[3] ILT ASX Release 30 October 2025: Iltani delivers maiden Orient East JORC Mineral Resource estimate

Table 3 Orient Silver-Indium Project Drillhole Data

Prospect	Hole_ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Status
Orient West	ORR187	RC	262	307745	8080924	815	-60	320	Complete
Orient West	ORR189	RC	256	307712	8080886	808	-50	320	Complete
Orient West	ORR191	RC	250	307746	8080846	805	-50	320	Complete
Orient West	ORR193	RC	244	307804	8080929	815	-55	320	Complete
Orient West	ORR195	RC	274	307828	8080904	809	-60	320	Complete
Orient West	ORR197	RC	220	307952	8080911	808	-60	320	Complete
Grid Coordinates are MGA94 – Zone 55									

Table 4 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR187)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR187	138285	24	28	4	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.3%	14.7
ORR187	138286	28	32	4	10.9	1.3	0.4%	0.6%	55.3
ORR187	138287	32	36	4	2.3	0.2	0.1%	0.4%	26.0
ORR187	138294	45	46	1	8.5	1.0	0.2%	0.5%	43.1
ORR187	138295	46	47	1	6.2	0.4	0.2%	0.3%	27.5
ORR187	138296	47	48	1	30.9	4.2	0.8%	0.8%	100.4
ORR187	138297	48	49	1	10.9	1.1	0.3%	0.4%	39.4
ORR187	138298	49	50	1	52.2	21.5	1.2%	1.9%	198.8
ORR187	138299	50	51	1	20.5	5.6	0.5%	0.6%	71.7
ORR187	138300	51	52	1	13.8	1.4	0.4%	0.3%	45.2
ORR187	138301	52	53	1	22.0	4.4	0.6%	0.7%	83.4
ORR187	138312	63	64	1	13.8	2.5	0.4%	0.5%	52.6
ORR187	138313	64	65	1	16.3	3.6	0.5%	0.5%	61.4
ORR187	138314	65	66	1	29.3	5.9	0.8%	0.7%	93.0
ORR187	138315	66	67	1	7.3	1.3	0.2%	0.2%	25.7
ORR187	138316	67	68	1	26.0	7.5	0.7%	0.8%	92.5
ORR187	138317	68	69	1	3.4	0.7	0.1%	0.1%	12.5
ORR187	138318	69	70	1	8.3	0.8	0.2%	0.2%	28.0
ORR187	138319	70	71	1	10.7	1.2	0.3%	0.3%	34.3
ORR187	138320	71	72	1	9.7	1.5	0.2%	0.3%	33.3
ORR187	138338	88	89	1	25.2	4.0	0.6%	0.8%	88.6
ORR187	138339	89	90	1	7.9	0.9	0.2%	0.2%	28.1
ORR187	138340	90	91	1	32.7	16.8	0.7%	1.4%	138.2
ORR187	138341	91	92	1	15.1	3.7	0.3%	0.5%	52.8
ORR187	138342	92	93	1	16.9	1.3	0.3%	0.4%	47.5
ORR187	138363	113	114	1	11.3	1.2	0.3%	0.3%	34.5
ORR187	138364	114	115	1	4.8	0.2	0.1%	0.1%	16.6
ORR187	138365	115	116	1	11.6	0.9	0.4%	0.3%	42.1
ORR187	138366	116	117	1	26.3	9.1	0.7%	0.7%	89.9
ORR187	138367	117	118	1	46.0	26.1	0.8%	1.0%	140.8
ORR187	138368	118	119	1	24.9	8.0	0.6%	0.6%	83.0
ORR187	138369	119	120	1	39.1	31.4	0.9%	1.3%	152.8
ORR187	138380	129	130	1	21.9	4.0	0.6%	0.4%	64.7
ORR187	138381	130	131	1	38.5	23.3	1.0%	1.1%	139.8
ORR187	138382	131	132	1	23.4	6.6	0.7%	0.6%	77.7
ORR187	138383	132	133	1	40.7	9.5	1.0%	0.7%	115.2
ORR187	138384	133	134	1	10.2	1.7	0.3%	0.2%	34.2
ORR187	138385	134	135	1	17.0	6.2	0.5%	0.5%	60.5
ORR187	138386	135	136	1	2.1	0.5	0.1%	0.0%	6.6
ORR187	138387	136	137	1	2.4	0.4	0.1%	0.1%	8.5

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR187	138388	137	138	1	20.5	7.5	0.6%	0.6%	73.5
ORR187	138389	138	139	1	26.2	27.5	0.7%	1.2%	124.3
ORR187	138390	139	140	1	33.6	45.1	0.8%	1.6%	160.7
ORR187	138391	140	141	1	12.9	2.6	0.3%	0.3%	37.0
ORR187	138416	188	189	1	8.9	3.0	0.3%	0.3%	34.6
ORR187	138417	189	190	1	7.1	1.7	0.2%	0.3%	30.0
ORR187	138418	190	191	1	16.3	14.5	0.6%	0.8%	84.8
ORR187	138419	191	192	1	6.9	3.3	0.3%	0.3%	32.0
ORR187	138420	192	193	1	15.1	10.0	0.6%	0.7%	76.6
ORR187	138421	193	194	1	9.0	3.1	0.4%	0.4%	42.7
ORR187	138422	194	195	1	13.3	5.0	0.4%	0.4%	50.2
ORR187	138423	195	196	1	13.1	25.9	0.4%	1.0%	86.1
ORR187	138429	200	201	1	8.8	6.9	0.3%	0.5%	47.3
ORR187	138430	201	202	1	15.8	10.4	0.6%	0.6%	75.4
ORR187	138431	202	203	1	10.7	7.4	0.5%	0.6%	63.3
ORR187	138432	203	204	1	6.7	2.4	0.3%	0.3%	34.5
ORR187	138433	204	205	1	9.3	6.3	0.5%	0.5%	57.0
ORR187	138434	205	206	1	4.6	7.1	0.1%	0.2%	22.4
ORR187	138435	206	207	1	6.1	7.1	0.3%	0.4%	38.4
ORR187	138460	254	255	1	21.3	37.3	0.6%	1.3%	126.8
ORR187	138461	255	256	1	17.5	19.7	0.6%	0.9%	93.5
ORR187	138462	256	257	1	6.7	5.4	0.2%	0.3%	32.0

Intersection width is downhole width only

Table 5 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR189)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR189	138484	32	33	1	6.7	0.2	0.2%	0.4%	32.0
ORR189	138485	33	34	1	12.6	0.5	0.4%	0.5%	50.9
ORR189	138486	34	35	1	8.1	0.6	0.2%	0.6%	45.0
ORR189	138487	35	36	1	3.7	0.3	0.1%	0.4%	27.5
ORR189	138488	36	37	1	5.3	0.2	0.1%	0.4%	30.4
ORR189	138489	37	38	1	6.3	0.4	0.2%	0.7%	48.2
ORR189	138497	45	46	1	31.4	1.5	0.9%	0.7%	101.3
ORR189	138498	46	47	1	39.4	5.5	1.0%	1.1%	131.7
ORR189	138499	47	48	1	24.7	3.8	0.7%	0.8%	92.1
ORR189	138501	48	49	1	6.0	0.7	0.2%	0.3%	27.3
ORR189	138502	49	50	1	10.7	6.6	0.3%	0.6%	53.7
ORR189	138503	50	51	1	2.7	0.6	0.1%	0.3%	22.1
ORR189	138504	51	52	1	13.7	4.3	0.4%	0.7%	67.4
ORR189	138505	52	53	1	2.8	0.5	0.1%	0.3%	21.4
ORR189	138506	53	54	1	3.6	0.2	0.1%	0.4%	25.4
ORR189	138507	54	55	1	3.5	0.5	0.1%	0.4%	25.7

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR189	138508	55	56	1	33.0	11.6	0.9%	1.4%	141.6
ORR189	138509	56	57	1	27.1	11.3	0.8%	1.2%	121.5
ORR189	138510	57	58	1	9.8	3.2	0.3%	0.5%	46.6
ORR189	138511	58	59	1	20.5	1.9	0.7%	0.9%	92.0
ORR189	138512	59	60	1	5.6	0.6	0.2%	0.5%	40.0
ORR189	138513	60	61	1	0.7	0.1	0.0%	0.3%	16.0
ORR189	138514	61	62	1	0.4	0.1	0.0%	0.2%	13.2
ORR189	138515	62	63	1	17.8	1.5	0.6%	0.7%	77.3
ORR189	138542	97	98	1	12.7	0.8	0.3%	0.3%	36.5
ORR189	138543	98	99	1	32.7	6.6	0.8%	0.9%	107.9
ORR189	138544	99	100	1	21.0	3.1	0.5%	0.6%	69.1
ORR189	138570	138	139	1	11.5	2.5	0.3%	0.3%	39.3
ORR189	138571	139	140	1	11.7	4.7	0.3%	0.4%	45.9
ORR189	138572	140	141	1	6.4	0.8	0.2%	0.1%	20.1
ORR189	138573	141	142	1	18.9	7.8	0.4%	0.5%	64.8
ORR189	138574	142	143	1	24.0	32.2	0.6%	1.3%	128.6
ORR189	138576	143	144	1	3.3	0.7	0.1%	0.1%	12.5
ORR189	138578	144	145	1	3.6	0.7	0.1%	0.1%	13.3
ORR189	138579	145	146	1	22.8	8.9	0.6%	0.6%	77.0
ORR189	138580	146	147	1	71.4	72.0	1.7%	2.7%	297.6
ORR189	138581	147	148	1	16.1	5.3	0.4%	0.5%	57.2
ORR189	138582	148	149	1	5.9	1.0	0.2%	0.1%	19.1
ORR189	138584	149	150	1	15.8	5.4	0.4%	0.4%	50.8
ORR189	138585	150	151	1	17.6	8.2	0.5%	0.5%	66.5
ORR189	138586	151	152	1	1.5	0.4	0.1%	0.0%	5.8
ORR189	138587	152	153	1	21.6	9.3	0.5%	0.6%	73.5
ORR189	138588	153	154	1	22.5	14.2	0.6%	0.6%	81.3
ORR189	138589	154	155	1	21.1	8.5	0.5%	0.4%	63.6
ORR189	138590	155	156	1	22.8	12.4	0.6%	0.5%	75.1
ORR189	138591	156	157	1	22.0	9.0	0.6%	0.5%	73.0
ORR189	138595	160	161	1	18.8	4.5	0.5%	0.5%	64.7
ORR189	138596	161	162	1	18.6	6.0	0.5%	0.5%	66.4
ORR189	138597	162	163	1	21.0	5.4	0.7%	0.5%	74.0
ORR189	138598	163	164	1	22.3	11.0	0.6%	0.5%	74.6
ORR189	138599	164	165	1	34.1	21.2	0.9%	0.8%	115.7
ORR189	138601	165	166	1	32.7	20.8	0.9%	0.8%	111.8
ORR189	138637	199	200	1	8.7	2.6	0.3%	0.3%	33.9
ORR189	138638	200	201	1	10.6	4.0	0.4%	0.3%	38.5
ORR189	138660	233	234	1	9.9	1.8	0.3%	0.2%	32.4
ORR189	138661	234	235	1	9.2	1.9	0.3%	0.3%	34.6
ORR189	138662	235	236	1	13.9	5.0	0.4%	0.4%	50.0

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR189	138663	236	237	1	19.7	8.4	0.6%	0.5%	71.3
ORR189	138664	237	238	1	11.4	3.7	0.3%	0.4%	43.0
Intersection width is downhole width only									

Table 6 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR191)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR191	138713	70	71	1	5.9	1.5	0.2%	0.3%	31.5
ORR191	138714	71	72	1	5.1	0.8	0.1%	0.2%	21.7
ORR191	138726	97	98	1	36.8	8.7	1.2%	1.1%	135.3
ORR191	138727	98	99	1	3.7	0.9	0.1%	0.1%	15.2
ORR191	138728	99	100	1	13.6	4.2	0.4%	0.5%	56.0
ORR191	138742	113	114	1	29.6	8.9	0.7%	0.8%	99.9
ORR191	138743	114	115	1	15.2	1.7	0.4%	0.4%	49.4
ORR191	138744	115	116	1	29.0	3.6	0.7%	0.8%	94.3
ORR191	138779	163	164	1	18.7	14.0	0.5%	0.7%	75.3
ORR191	138780	164	165	1	9.5	4.0	0.3%	0.3%	34.8
ORR191	138781	165	166	1	16.4	4.4	0.5%	0.5%	59.6
ORR191	138782	166	167	1	3.9	1.2	0.1%	0.1%	14.4
ORR191	138783	167	168	1	69.7	20.8	1.6%	0.9%	180.5
ORR191	138784	168	169	1	35.3	29.5	0.8%	1.1%	134.0
ORR191	138786	169	170	1	15.5	4.0	0.5%	0.4%	56.2
ORR191	138787	170	171	1	17.7	14.6	0.5%	0.7%	80.4
ORR191	138796	179	180	1	12.1	1.7	0.4%	0.4%	44.9
ORR191	138797	180	181	1	15.2	4.2	0.4%	0.5%	56.7
ORR191	138798	181	182	1	23.9	4.7	0.7%	0.6%	78.7
ORR191	138799	182	183	1	31.5	6.1	0.8%	0.7%	96.7
ORR191	138801	183	184	1	58.1	40.8	1.2%	1.3%	188.5
ORR191	138802	184	185	1	30.5	40.5	0.5%	1.7%	153.9
ORR191	138803	185	186	1	20.8	7.4	0.5%	0.6%	71.0
ORR191	138804	186	187	1	13.5	3.4	0.4%	0.4%	51.9
Intersection width is downhole width only									

Table 7 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR193)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR193	138876	101	102	1	20.2	2.7	0.5%	0.3%	55.7
ORR193	138877	102	103	1	17.0	3.3	0.4%	0.4%	51.4
ORR193	138878	103	104	1	26.7	8.0	0.6%	0.6%	81.7
ORR193	138879	104	105	1	162.3	242.9	3.0%	5.7%	668.9
ORR193	138880	105	106	1	33.3	33.7	0.6%	0.9%	116.5
ORR193	138881	106	107	1	14.3	14.0	0.2%	0.5%	53.4
ORR193	138882	107	108	1	20.4	4.5	0.5%	0.5%	64.5
ORR193	138884	108	109	1	11.5	2.3	0.3%	0.3%	38.3
ORR193	138885	109	110	1	32.9	19.7	0.8%	1.0%	120.4
ORR193	138886	110	111	1	16.2	4.0	0.4%	0.4%	51.7
ORR193	138887	111	112	1	8.2	2.7	0.2%	0.2%	29.0
ORR193	138888	112	113	1	5.0	1.4	0.1%	0.1%	17.5
ORR193	138889	113	114	1	6.7	0.7	0.2%	0.2%	20.7
ORR193	138890	114	115	1	43.3	15.6	0.8%	0.7%	116.1
ORR193	138891	115	116	1	29.2	19.7	0.7%	0.9%	107.6
ORR193	138892	116	117	1	16.2	2.5	0.4%	0.3%	48.7
ORR193	138893	117	118	1	36.2	94.3	0.6%	2.5%	226.5
ORR193	138894	118	119	1	17.8	15.4	0.4%	0.6%	70.7
ORR193	138895	119	120	1	9.8	4.2	0.2%	0.3%	35.6
ORR193	138896	120	121	1	12.7	4.1	0.3%	0.4%	44.2
ORR193	138897	121	122	1	20.0	13.9	0.5%	0.7%	81.0
ORR193	138876	101	102	1	20.2	2.7	0.5%	0.3%	55.7
ORR193	138877	102	103	1	17.0	3.3	0.4%	0.4%	51.4
ORR193	138878	103	104	1	26.7	8.0	0.6%	0.6%	81.7
ORR193	138879	104	105	1	162.3	242.9	3.0%	5.7%	668.9
ORR193	138880	105	106	1	33.3	33.7	0.6%	0.9%	116.5
ORR193	138881	106	107	1	14.3	14.0	0.2%	0.5%	53.4
ORR193	138882	107	108	1	20.4	4.5	0.5%	0.5%	64.5
ORR193	138884	108	109	1	11.5	2.3	0.3%	0.3%	38.3
ORR193	138885	109	110	1	32.9	19.7	0.8%	1.0%	120.4
ORR193	138886	110	111	1	16.2	4.0	0.4%	0.4%	51.7
ORR193	138887	111	112	1	8.2	2.7	0.2%	0.2%	29.0
ORR193	138888	112	113	1	5.0	1.4	0.1%	0.1%	17.5
ORR193	138889	113	114	1	6.7	0.7	0.2%	0.2%	20.7
ORR193	138890	114	115	1	43.3	15.6	0.8%	0.7%	116.1
ORR193	138891	115	116	1	29.2	19.7	0.7%	0.9%	107.6
ORR193	138892	116	117	1	16.2	2.5	0.4%	0.3%	48.7
ORR193	138893	117	118	1	36.2	94.3	0.6%	2.5%	226.5
ORR193	138894	118	119	1	17.8	15.4	0.4%	0.6%	70.7
ORR193	138895	119	120	1	9.8	4.2	0.2%	0.3%	35.6
ORR193	138896	120	121	1	12.7	4.1	0.3%	0.4%	44.2
ORR193	138897	121	122	1	20.0	13.9	0.5%	0.7%	81.0
ORR193	138906	144	145	1	21.6	6.5	0.6%	0.5%	75.2
ORR193	138907	145	146	1	22.0	15.3	0.6%	0.8%	89.0

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR193	138908	146	147	1	58.9	55.0	1.3%	2.1%	239.8
ORR193	138909	147	148	1	13.3	4.0	0.4%	0.4%	46.6
ORR193	138910	148	149	1	47.7	16.2	1.1%	1.2%	153.2
ORR193	138911	149	150	1	18.6	5.7	0.5%	0.5%	66.0
ORR193	138912	150	151	1	11.8	3.3	0.4%	0.4%	45.5
ORR193	138938	223	224	1	20.9	14.1	0.8%	0.8%	95.2
ORR193	138939	224	225	1	7.3	11.5	0.3%	0.5%	48.5
ORR193	138940	225	226	1	11.3	15.8	0.4%	0.7%	68.4
ORR193	138941	226	227	1	11.5	15.5	0.4%	0.6%	63.4
ORR193	138942	227	228	1	36.3	103.9	1.1%	2.7%	260.2
ORR193	138943	228	229	1	12.3	9.3	0.5%	0.6%	64.1
ORR193	138944	229	230	1	7.5	9.1	0.3%	0.5%	47.4
Intersection width is downhole width only									

Table 8 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR195)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR195	138989	103	104	1	16.8	1.9	0.4%	0.4%	54.0
ORR195	138990	104	105	1	17.8	2.2	0.4%	0.4%	52.2
ORR195	138991	105	106	1	27.1	6.2	0.7%	0.6%	83.5
ORR195	138992	106	107	1	49.2	16.4	1.4%	1.5%	181.2
ORR195	138993	107	108	1	13.7	1.7	0.4%	0.3%	45.5
ORR195	138997	114	115	1	18.1	4.6	0.5%	0.4%	60.0
ORR195	138998	115	116	1	21.8	10.5	0.5%	0.5%	70.4
ORR195	138999	116	117	1	247.3	260.8	5.1%	6.0%	849.1
ORR195	144001	117	118	1	30.8	19.7	0.7%	0.7%	102.8
ORR195	144002	118	119	1	7.8	2.2	0.2%	0.2%	24.8
ORR195	144003	119	120	1	116.3	47.1	2.9%	1.8%	330.5
ORR195	144004	120	121	1	21.9	11.8	0.5%	0.5%	71.8
ORR195	144005	121	122	1	22.1	6.0	0.5%	0.5%	70.4
ORR195	144006	122	123	1	18.8	6.5	0.4%	0.5%	64.2
ORR195	144007	123	124	1	21.5	4.7	0.6%	0.5%	69.7
ORR195	144008	124	125	1	15.8	3.1	0.4%	0.4%	52.2
ORR195	144009	125	126	1	23.8	8.1	0.6%	0.7%	81.3
ORR195	144010	126	127	1	26.1	11.0	0.7%	0.6%	85.7
ORR195	144011	127	128	1	52.5	135.8	1.0%	3.8%	341.1
ORR195	144012	128	129	1	26.2	65.2	0.5%	1.8%	164.0
ORR195	144013	129	130	1	90.9	194.2	1.7%	5.1%	499.2
ORR195	144014	130	131	1	22.7	18.0	0.5%	0.7%	83.2
ORR195	144015	131	132	1	18.8	7.6	0.4%	0.5%	61.0
ORR195	144016	132	133	1	3.2	1.8	0.1%	0.1%	11.8
ORR195	144017	133	134	1	8.9	3.2	0.2%	0.3%	30.6
ORR195	144018	134	135	1	26.5	19.2	0.6%	0.9%	104.6
ORR195	144019	135	136	1	33.7	68.8	0.7%	2.4%	210.7
ORR195	144020	136	137	1	16.6	3.7	0.4%	0.4%	51.0

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR195	144021	137	138	1	29.1	14.8	0.7%	0.8%	102.3
ORR195	144022	138	139	1	14.8	3.2	0.4%	0.4%	49.5
ORR195	144034	173	174	1	21.0	7.8	0.6%	0.6%	76.7
ORR195	144035	174	175	1	54.3	102.8	1.1%	3.3%	307.1
ORR195	144036	175	176	1	18.8	13.8	0.6%	0.7%	81.5
Intersection width is downhole width only									

Table 9 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR197)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR197	144105	91	92	1	131.2	72.0	3.0%	3.1%	424.8
ORR197	144106	92	93	1	64.9	38.3	1.4%	1.6%	216.0
Intersection width is downhole width only									

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Drilling reported is reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • The drilling was completed by Charters Towers, Qld based drilling contractors Eagle Drilling Pty Ltd. • RC drilling returned samples through a fully enclosed cyclone system, then via a remote controlled gate into a cone splitter. 1m RC samples were homogenised and collected by a static cone splitter to produce a representative 3-5kg sub sample. • Sampling comprises 4m composite samples or, where visual mineralisation is encountered, 1m increment RC sub-samples, were bagged and sent to Intertek Townsville for preparation and analysis. • Preparation consisted of drying of the sample and the entire sample being crushed to 70% passing 6mm and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. • Analysis will consist of four acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) (4A-MS48) analysis for the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, Zr. • Ore grade sample analysis consisted of four acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish. This was carried out for Ag, Pb, Zn, Sn & In.
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).	• The drilling was completed using a track mounted RC rig and a wheeled RC rig, both utilising 6m rods with reverse circulation capability. • Drilling diameter was 5.5 inch RC hammer using a face sampling bit. • Downhole surveys were undertaken at nominal 30m intervals during drilling utilising a digitally controlled Imdex Gyroscope instrument
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and	• A visual estimate as to the quality of samples is made by the geologist on the rig • Samples with no recovery or very low recoveries were recorded also in the logging sheet. A few samples were collected wet due to rig unable to keep the hole dry. Wet samples were noted in the logging sheet. • Iltani personnel and Eagle Drilling crew monitor sample recovery, size and moisture, making

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	appropriate adjustments as required to maintain quality. • A cone splitter is mounted beneath the cyclone to ensure representative samples are collected. • The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air necessary to minimise contamination. • No significant contamination or bias has been noted in the current drilling.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Geological logging was carried out on RC chips by suitably qualified geologists. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Final and detailed digital geological logs were forwarded from the field following sampling. • Geological logging of the RC samples is qualitative and descriptive in nature. • Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field estimates of sulphide content and sulphide mineral species. • All drill holes are logged to the end of hole (EoH).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 1m increment samples were collected off the drill rig via cyclone - cone splitter into calico bags with a respective weight between 3-5kg. • The onsite geologist selects the mineralised interval from logging of washed RC chips, based on identification of either rock alteration and/or visual sulphides. Mineralised intervals are collected as 1m samples and those samples with no visual evidence of mineralisation are collected as 4m composite samples using a sample spear for despatch to the laboratory. If elevated results are received from the composite samples, the corresponding retained 1m samples are collected and submitted for analysis. • Industry standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the laboratory and is considered appropriate for the sample types. • QAQC samples (standards, blanks and field duplicates) were submitted at a frequency of at least 1 in 25. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by Iltani Geologist to ensure all procedures and best industry practice were followed. • Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Industry standard assay techniques were used to assay for silver and base metal mineralisation (ICP for multi-elements with a four-acid digest) • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine assay results for any elements. • Monitoring of results of blanks, duplicates and standards (inserted at a minimum rate of 1:25) is conducted regularly. QAQC data is reviewed for bias prior to uploading results in the database.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No drill holes were twinned. • Primary data is collected in the field via laptops in a self-validating data entry form; data verification and storage are accomplished by Iltani contractor and staff personnel. • All drillhole data was compiled in Excel worksheets and imported into Micromine software in order to query 3D data and generate drill plans and cross sections.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collar locations are initially set out using a hand held GPS. • At completion of drilling, all drill collars will be accurately surveyed to 50mm by a certified surveyor. • Downhole surveys completed at nominal 30m intervals by driller using a digitally controlled Imdex Gyroscope instrument. • All exploration works are conducted in the GDA94 zone 55 datum. • Topographic control is based on a detailed drone survey and is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drilling was targeted on selected veins and areas of potential stockwork mineralisation. • Drill hole spacing is adequate to report geological and grade continuity. • Sample compositing has been applied outside the zones of logged mineralisation, where 4m sample composites have been utilised. Iltani will resample the 4m composites on a 1m basis should the composites return high-grade assay results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drill holes were orientated in order to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as perpendicular as possible based on information to date. • Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results will be defined as downhole widths. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags at the drill rig then put on a pallet and transported to Intertek Townsville by using a freight carrying company.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal audits have been carried out on the suitability and quality of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Orient is located on EPM 27223. EPM 27223 is wholly owned by Iltani Resources Limited • All leases/tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration activities have been carried out (underground mapping, diamond drilling, surface geochemical surveys and surface mapping, pre-feasibility study) by Great Northern Mining Corporation and Mareeba Mining and Exploration over the West and East Orient areas from 1978 to 1989. • Exploration activities have been carried out (soils and rock chip sampling) around Orient West and East by Monto Minerals Limited from 2014 to 2017 • Red River Resources carried out mapping, sampling and geophysical exploration (drone mag survey and IP survey) in 2020 and 2021.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Mineralisation occurs in primary vein systems up to 3m wide (controlled by fractures/shears) containing argentiferous galena, cerussite, anglesite, sphalerite, pyrite, marmatite, cassiterite (minor), and stannite (minor) surrounded by a stockwork of lesser veinlets of variable density. • The lead-zinc-silver-indium mineralisation at Orient is believed to represent part of an epithermal precious metals system. The Orient vein and stockwork mineralisation are associated with a strongly faulted and deeply fractured zone near the margin of a major caldera subsidence structure.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is	• Iltani Resources has completed at total of 220 RC (Reverse Circulation) drill holes for 42,616m drilled at both Orient East and Orient West and 7 diamond holes for 2009.3m drilled. • Relevant information for recent drill holes is summarised in Tables1 - 3, assay results for significant intervals are presented in Tables 8 to 14.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>the case.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>• Iltani are using a 30 g/t Ag Eq. lower cut with no upper cut applied) to report material intersections.
• Metal equivalents are used (silver equivalent)
• The equivalent silver formula is Ag Eq. = Ag + (Pb x 35.5) + (Zn x 50.2) + (In x 0.47)

Metal Equivalent Calculation - Recoveries and Commodity Prices
<table><tr><td>Metal</td><td>Price/Unit</td><td>Recovery</td></tr><tr><td>Silver</td><td>US$20/oz</td><td>87%</td></tr><tr><td>Lead</td><td>US$1.00/lb</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>Zinc</td><td>US$1.50/lb</td><td>85%</td></tr><tr><td>Indium</td><td>US$300/kg</td><td>85%</td></tr></table>
• It is Iltani’s opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</td><td>• Drilling is generally perpendicular to the structure by angled RC at 50° to 60° into structures dipping between 45° and 80°.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plans and sections.</td><td>• Refer to plans and sections within report</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.</td><td>• All meaningful and material data is reported</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</td><td>• Exploration of the target area is ongoing.
• Iltani plans to complete further drilling at Orient during 2026 and 2027.</td></tr>
</table>

Metallurgical Equivalent Calculation – Additional Disclosure

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

Table 10 Metal Equivalent Calculation - Recoveries and Commodity Prices

Metal	Price/Unit	Recovery
Silver	US$20/oz	87%
Lead	US$1.00/lb	90%
Zinc	US$1.50/lb	85%
Indium	US$350/kg	85%

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

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

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

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