

SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION TO SABRE GOLD-ANTIMONY SHOOTS AT DEPTH, REYNOLDS RANGE, NT

25m at 4.88 g/t Au and 0.85% Sb from 242m SECOND SHOOT IDENTIFIED

HIGHLIGHTS

- Deep reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Sabre Prospect, part of iTech Minerals' 100%-owned Reynolds Range Gold-Antimony Project in the Northern Territory, has extended the main gold-antimony shoot (Shoot 1) from approximately 100m to approximately 270m below surface. The shoot remains open at depth.
- Significant gold focussed results at Sabre include:

SBRC26-017 25m @ 4.88 g/t Au and 0.85% Sb from 242m
incl. 10m @ 8.50 g/t Au and 1.83% Sb from 245m
and 13m @ 2.87 g/t Au and 0.23% Sb from 226m

SBRC26-016 28m @ 3.23 g/t Au and 0.40% Sb from 192m
incl. 11m @ 4.81 g/t Au and 0.78% Sb from 207m
and 9m @ 3.49 g/t Au from 94m

SBRC26-008 21m @ 2.04 g/t Au from 81m (Shoot 2)
incl. 11m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 81m

SBRC26-009 6m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 67m (Shoot 2)

- The highest gold grades, above 10 g/t Au, include 4m @ 11.35 g/t Au and 2.35% Sb from 248m in SBRC26-017 (peak of 14.57 g/t Au and 3.95% Sb over 1m) and 2m @ 10.94 g/t Au from 215m in SBRC26-016.
- SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017, drilled steeply down the shoot, returned mineralised intervals of **209m @ 1.14 g/t Au from 24m** and **136m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 140m** respectively (not true widths).
- A second shoot (Shoot 2) has been identified approximately 120m south of Shoot 1, beneath outcrop that previously returned rock chips of up to 182 g/t Au. (ASX: ITM 5 July 2024)

All intervals are downhole widths. Gold intercepts are reported at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off, minimum 1m width with up to 2m of consecutive internal dilution; included intervals are at 1 g/t or 5 g/t Au cut-offs as stated in the text. SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 were drilled at a low angle to the shoot and downhole widths in these holes are substantially greater than true widths. True widths are not yet known.

"The latest results are highly significant for iTech Minerals and for our understanding of the gold-antimony potential at Reynolds Range. Firstly, the two deep holes have confirmed our belief that the main Sabre shoot plunges steeply, and we now know that the high-grade mineralised zone continues down 270 metres below the surface and remains open at depth. In addition, identifying a second gold shoot 120m to the south gives us strong encouragement that we are cracking the code at Reynolds Range and with 13km of highly anomalous ground to explore, there are more gold-antimony shoots to be discovered."

– 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. The project covers a total of 791km² of the Aileron Province, part of the Paleoproterozoic North Australian Craton and is subject to a joint venture with SQM International Pty Ltd who have the option to earn up to 70% of the lithium mineral rights on the project area. iTech retains the right to 100% of all other commodities. 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.

Metallurgical test work is currently underway to determine gold (Au) and antimony (Sb) recoveries and the potential for future reporting of a gold equivalent.

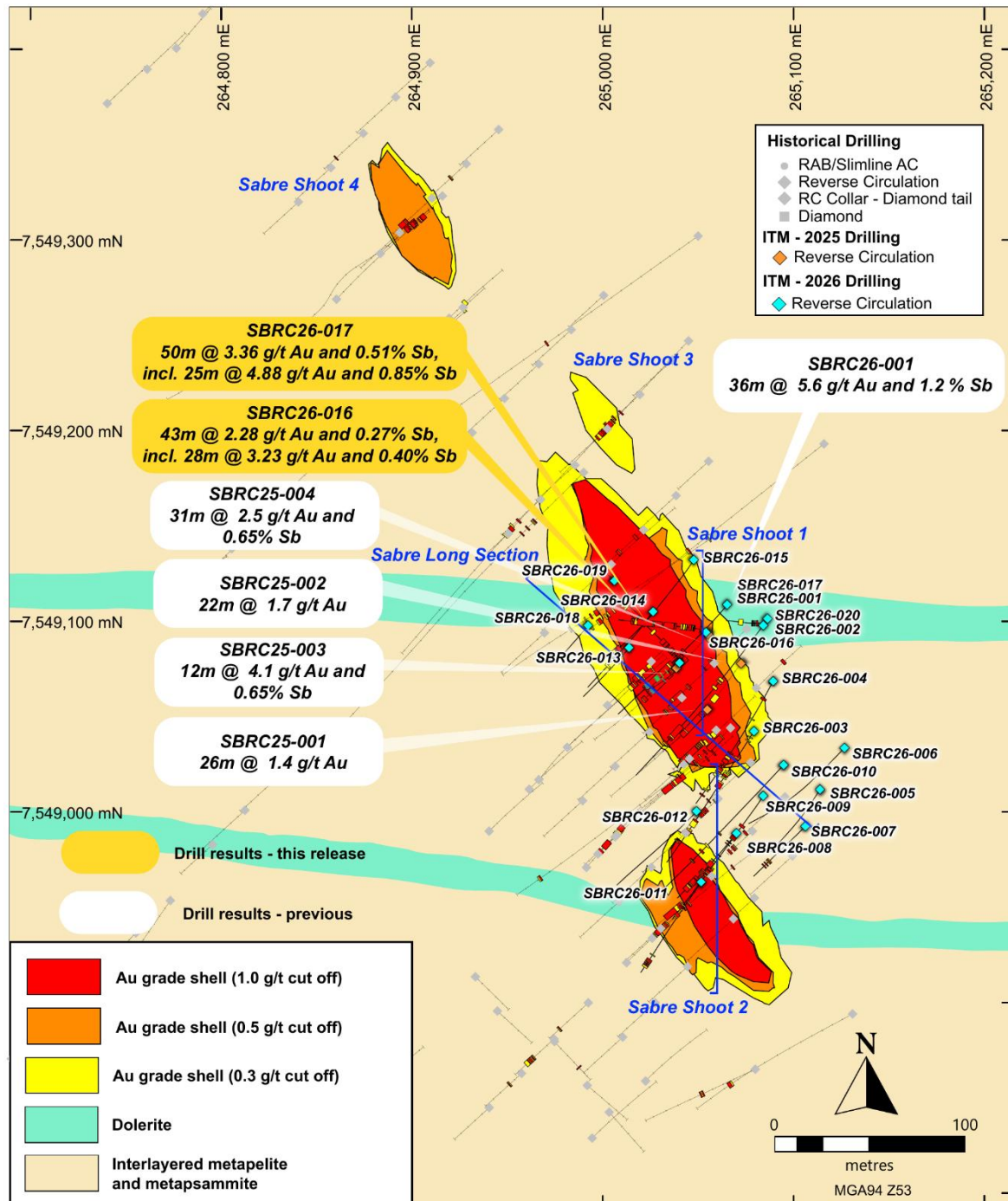


Figure 1. Sabre drill plan with gold grade shells and Shoots 1 to 4. New callouts: 0.3 g/t Au cut-off (Table 2), incl. 0.5 g/t Au (Table 1). (Previous drill results, ASX: ITM 12 January 2026 and 6 August 2026)

Sabre Phase 2 Reverse Circulation Drilling

A second phase of 14 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes (SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-020) for 2,480m was completed at the Sabre Prospect between 29 July and 20 August 2026 (Figure 1), following up the high-grade gold and antimony mineralisation intersected in SBRC26-001 (36m @ 5.60 g/t Au and 1.2% Sb from 81m; ASX: ITM 6 August 2026). Ten angled holes tested strike and down-dip positions, and four steep holes (SBRC26-016, SBRC26-017, SBRC26-019 and SBRC26-020) were drilled from existing drill pads to test the depth extent of the mineralisation.

Results are reported at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off (Table 1); the broader intervals labelled on the figures are listed in Table 2. Gold assays have been received for SBRC26-014 to SBRC26-020, apart from a small number of individual samples still awaiting results, and for selected intervals of SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-013. Gold assays for the remaining intervals of SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-013 are pending, and in SBRC26-014, SBRC26-015, SBRC26-019 and SBRC26-020 only selected intervals were submitted for assay (Table 3).

Shoot 1 Extended to 270m Below Surface

Previous drilling by iTech had defined the main Sabre shoot (Shoot 1) to approximately 100m below surface, where SBRC26-001 returned 36m @ 5.60 g/t Au and 1.2% Sb from 81m. SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 were collared near-vertical and flattened progressively towards the north-west and west with depth, tracking down the steeply dipping shoot (Figures 2 and 3). Both holes intersected gold-antimony mineralisation well below the mineralisation previously drilled in Shoot 1:

- **SBRC26-017: 50m @ 3.36 g/t Au and 0.51% Sb from 226m including 25m @ 4.88 g/t Au and 0.85% Sb from 242m**
including **10m @ 8.50 g/t Au and 1.83% Sb from 245m** (5 g/t Au cut-off)
with **5m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 169m, 24m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 199m, 13m @ 2.87 g/t Au and 0.23% Sb from 226m and 5m @ 1.16 g/t Au and 0.13% Sb from 271m**
- **SBRC26-016: 43m @ 2.28 g/t Au and 0.27% Sb from 192m including 28m @ 3.23 g/t Au and 0.40% Sb from 192m**
including **11m @ 4.81 g/t Au and 0.78% Sb from 207m** (1 g/t Au cut-off)
with **9m @ 2.82 g/t Au from 69m, 6m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 84m, 9m @ 3.49 g/t Au from 94m, 16m @ 1.03 g/t Au and 0.12% Sb from 123m and 16m @ 1.77 g/t Au and 0.83% Sb from 146m**

The deepest intercept in SBRC26-017 ends at 276m downhole, approximately 270m vertically below surface. This extends Shoot 1 approximately 170m below the deepest mineralisation intersected in previous iTech drilling, more than doubling its drilled vertical extent, and the shoot remains open at depth. Gold and antimony grades are maintained with depth: the 25m intercept from 242m in SBRC26-017 lies approximately 240m to 260m below surface and includes the highest gold grades returned in the program.

Antimony remains closely associated with gold at depth. SBRC26-017 returned **9m @ 2.07% Sb and 8.63 g/t Au from 244m**, and SBRC26-016 returned **2m @ 5.37% Sb from 146m**, including 1m @ 6.84% Sb.

High-Grade Gold Above 10 g/t Au

Six individual metre samples from SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 returned more than 10 g/t Au. At a 10 g/t Au lower cut-off the highest-grade gold intervals are:

- **SBRC26-017: 4m @ 11.35 g/t Au and 2.35% Sb from 248m** (including 1m of internal dilution at 7.94 g/t Au), with a peak of 1m @ 14.57 g/t Au and 3.95% Sb from 248m
- **SBRC26-016: 2m @ 10.94 g/t Au and 0.23% Sb from 215m**
- **SBRC26-016: 1m @ 11.43 g/t Au and 0.14% Sb from 72m**

Broader zones above 5 g/t Au include 10m @ 8.50 g/t Au and 1.83% Sb from 245m in SBRC26-017 and 3m @ 6.69 g/t Au from 97m in SBRC26-016.

Broad Mineralised Intervals in SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017

Because SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 were drilled at a low angle to the shoot, both holes remained within or close to mineralisation over long downhole lengths. To illustrate the overall tenor of the two holes, the longest continuous downhole interval in each hole that averages more than 1.0 g/t Au (starting and ending in mineralisation above 0.5 g/t Au, with no limit on internal dilution) is:

- **SBRC26-016: 209m @ 1.14 g/t Au and 0.14% Sb from 24m**
including **164m @ 1.39 g/t Au and 0.18% Sb from 69m**
- **SBRC26-017: 136m @ 1.61 g/t Au and 0.20% Sb from 140m**
including **115m @ 1.85 g/t Au and 0.23% Sb from 161m**

These are mineralised intervals but are not true widths. They include 121m (SBRC26-016) and 59m (SBRC26-017) of material below 0.5 g/t Au and should not be read as the thickness of the shoot; the individual intercepts at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off are listed in Table 1 and the broad intervals in Table 2. What they show is the vertical continuity of the system: gold mineralisation was intersected repeatedly between approximately 25m and 225m below surface in SBRC26-016 and between approximately 140m and 270m below surface in SBRC26-017.

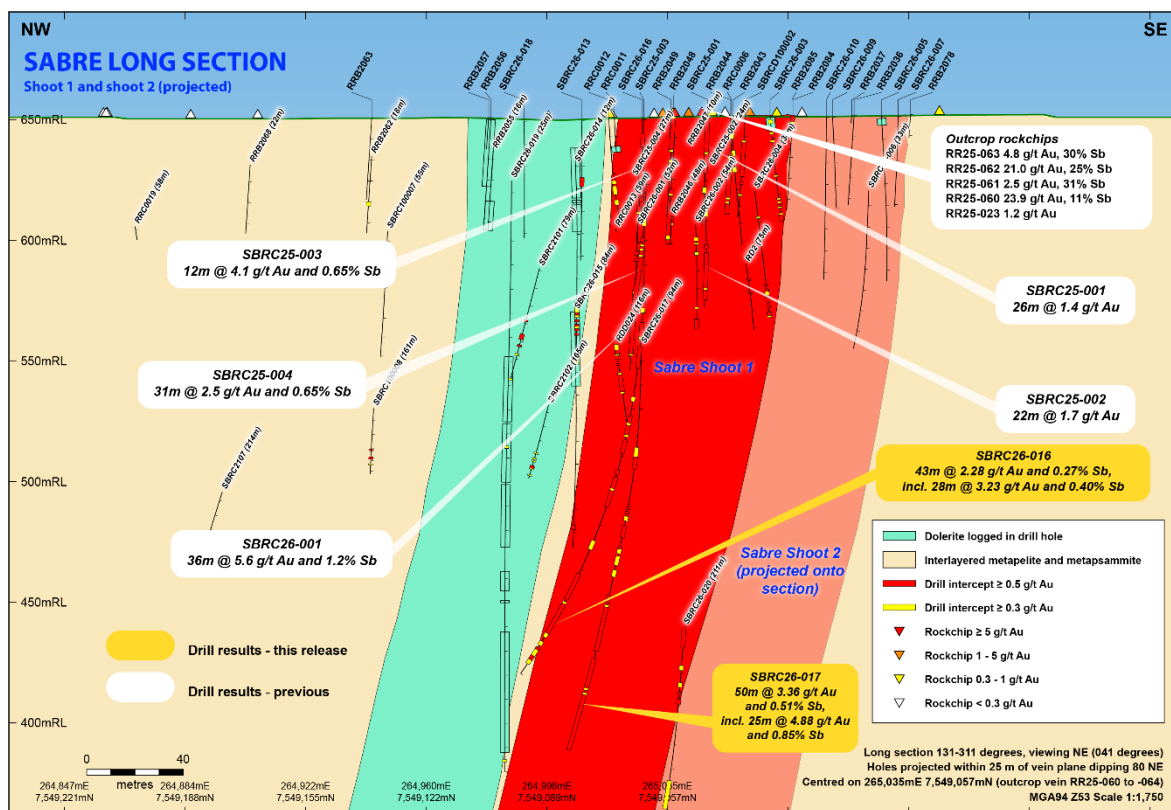


Figure 2. Sabre long section showing the depth extension of Shoot 1 in SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017, with Shoot 2 projected onto the section. Drill result callouts for this release are at a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off (Table 2), with included intervals at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off (Table 1). (Previous drill results, ASX: ITM 12 January 2026 and 6 August 2026; rock chip results previously reported)

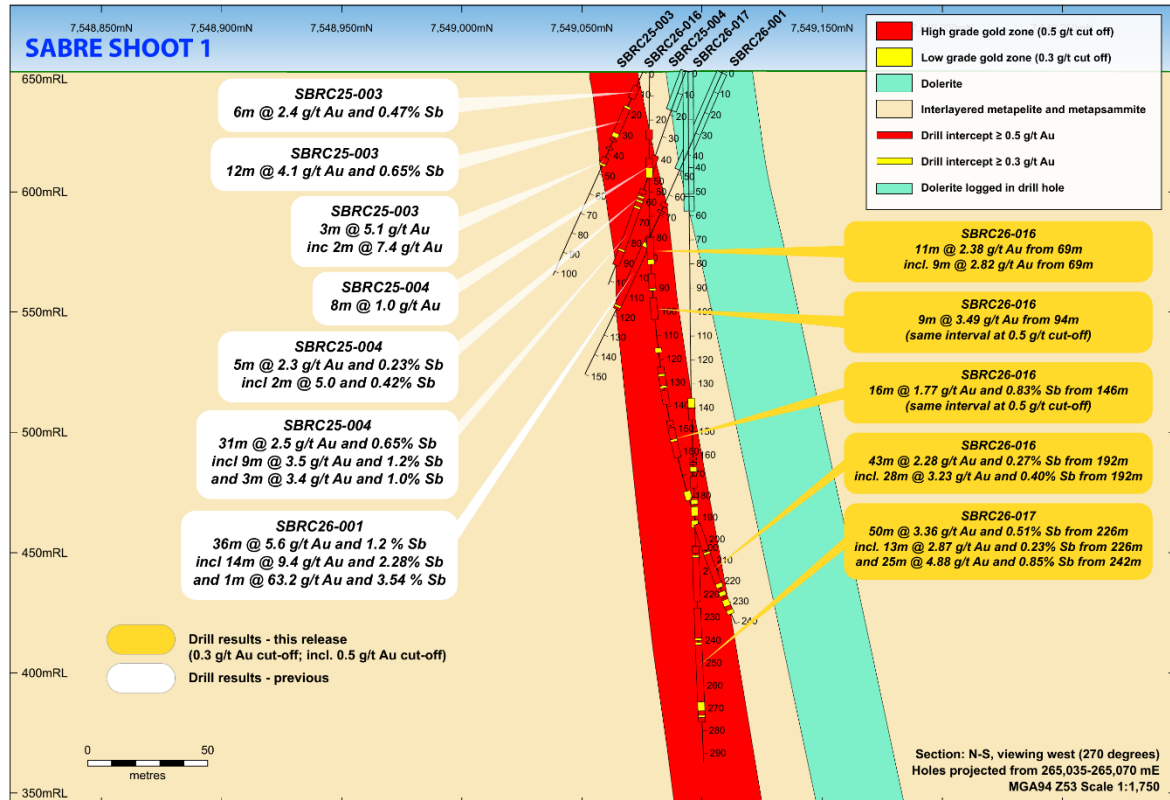


Figure 3. Sabre Shoot 1 cross section with drill results. Drill result callouts for this release are at a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off (Table 2), with included intervals at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off (Table 1). (Previous drill results, ASX: ITM 12 January 2026 and 6 August 2026)

Second Shoot Identified (Shoot 2)

Holes SBRC26-008, SBRC26-009 and SBRC26-010 were drilled beneath the southern cluster of high-grade outcrop rock chips, approximately 120m south of Shoot 1, and intersected a second zone of gold mineralisation, Shoot 2 (Figures 1 and 4):

- **SBRC26-008: 21m @ 2.04 g/t Au from 81m**
including **11m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 81m** (1 g/t Au cut-off)
with **7m @ 1.64 g/t Au and 0.12% Sb from 54m**
- **SBRC26-009: 6m @ 2.62 g/t Au from 67m**
with **3m @ 3.50 g/t Au and 0.16% Sb from 52m** and **8m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 113m**
- **SBRC26-010: 1m @ 5.77 g/t Au from 166m**
- The identification of Shoot 2 is significant for three reasons. First, it shows that high-grade gold mineralisation at Sabre is not confined to a single shoot. The Sabre structure hosts at least two shoots, and gold grade shell modelling of all drilling outlines two further zones to the north and north-west (Shoots 3 and 4, Figures 1 and 5) that have not yet been tested by iTech drilling.
- Second, Shoot 2 lies directly beneath outcrop that returned rock chips of up to 182 g/t Au (ASX: ITM 5 July 2024), linking the high-grade surface sampling to mineralisation at depth. Third, Shoot 2 has a similar steep geometry to Shoot 1 and has so far been tested by iTech drilling only to approximately 150m below surface. It remains open at depth, and the results from Shoot 1 demonstrate the depth potential of these shoots.

Figure 5 shows the four shoots in a three-dimensional view looking west, using gold grade shells modelled at 0.3 g/t and 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-offs. The shoots are steep, sub-parallel bodies distributed over more than 400m of strike, with Shoot 1 the deepest and best drilled. The grade shells are an interpretation interpolated from drill assays and extend beyond the limits of drilling in places. They are not a Mineral Resource estimate or an Exploration Target, and further drilling is required to test the depth and continuity of each shoot.

Gold assays are incomplete for the Shoot 2 holes. The last assayed metre of the 21m intercept in SBRC26-008 (101m to 102m) returned 2.06 g/t Au and gold results for the samples immediately below are pending, so this intercept remains open downhole. Gold results are also pending for the samples immediately above the 1m @ 5.77 g/t Au from 166m interval in SBRC26-010.

Both shoots lie adjacent to east-west trending dolerite dykes where the dykes cross the Sabre structure (Figure 1). The Company is assessing this relationship as a possible control on the position of the shoots.

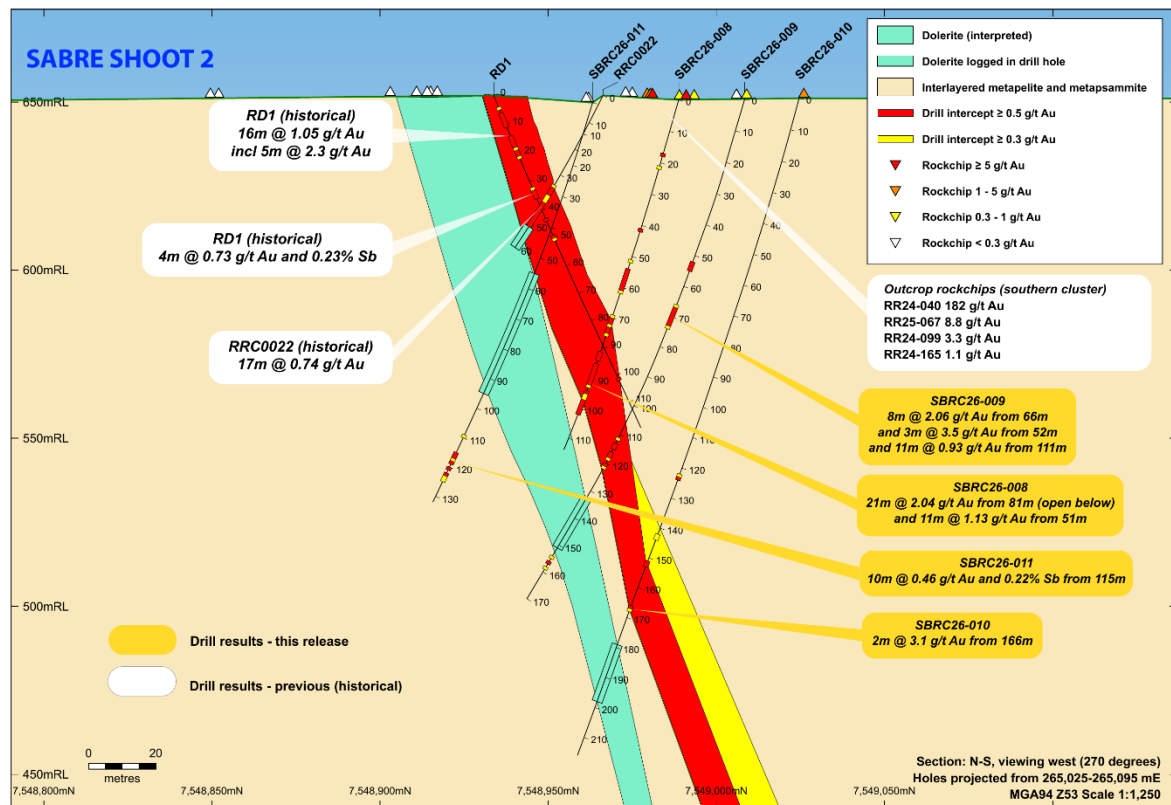


Figure 4. Sabre Shoot 2 cross section with drill results. Drill result callouts are at a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off (Table 2). Historical drill results (RD1 and RRC0022) are from previous explorers; rock chip results previously reported.

Sabre Prospect — Gold Shoots 1–4

Gold grade shells (≥ 0.3 g/t and ≥ 0.5 g/t Au) with drill hole traces — near-horizontal view looking W

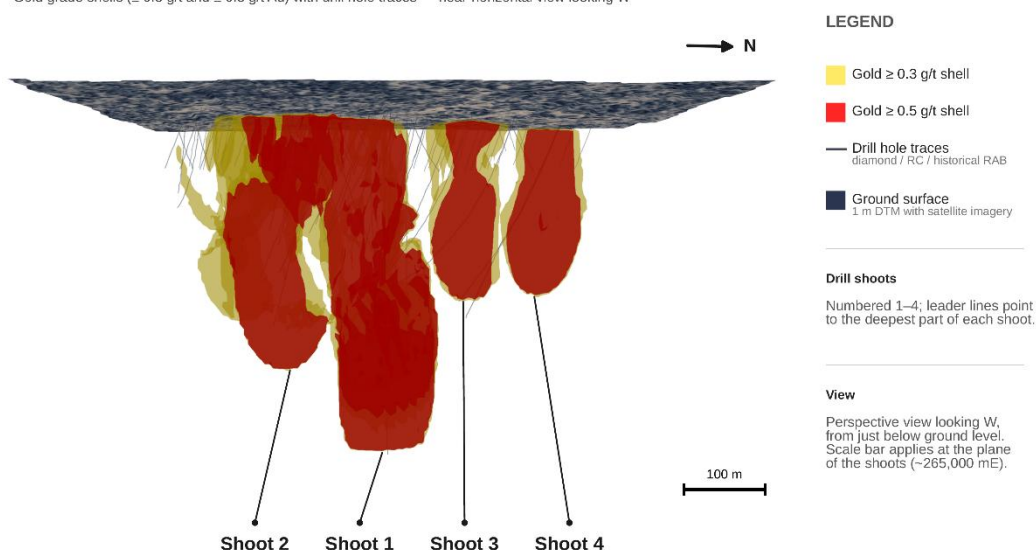


Figure 5. Three-dimensional view of Sabre Shoots 1 to 4 looking west (perspective view, scale approximate). The modelled gold grade shells are interpretive, extend beyond drilling in places and are not a Mineral Resource estimate or Exploration Target. (Previous drill results, ASX: ITM 12 January 2026 and 6 August 2026)

Other Results

SBRC26-015, an angled hole drilled from the north of Shoot 1, intersected 2m @ 1.84 g/t Au and 0.24% Sb from 177m and 8m @ 0.73 g/t Au from 190m, approximately 170m to 190m below surface; results for three samples between these intervals (179m to 182m) are pending and the interval from 186m to 190m was not assayed. SBRC26-020, a steep hole collared approximately 30m east of SBRC26-017, returned 10m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 209m and 5m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 238m. These intercepts lie approximately 50m east of SBRC26-017 at the same depth and may represent a separate parallel zone that requires follow-up.

On the western side of Shoot 1, SBRC26-013 returned 4m @ 1.17 g/t Au and 0.11% Sb from 25m and SBRC26-014 returned 10m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 85m. SBRC26-011, drilled south-west of Shoot 2, returned 4m @ 0.53 g/t Au and 0.53% Sb from 115m. SBRC26-018 and SBRC26-019 did not return significant gold results, and gold assays for SBRC26-012 are pending.

Table 1. Sabre Prospect Significant Intersections, SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-020 (Au ≥ 0.5 g/t cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sb (%)
SBRC26-007	61	62	1	1.24	828	143	0.01
SBRC26-007	65	66	1	0.75	119	99	0.01
SBRC26-007	68	69	1	0.53	521	143	0.01
SBRC26-008	17	18	1	1.13	498	1622	0.16
SBRC26-008	41	42	1	0.79	661	572	0.06
SBRC26-008	54	61	7	1.64	1288	1237	0.12
SBRC26-008	70	75	5	0.87	756	996	0.10
SBRC26-008	81	102	21	2.04	2779	576	0.06
SBRC26-009	52	55	3	3.50	2770	1558	0.16
SBRC26-009	67	73	6	2.62	1606	921	0.09
SBRC26-009	113	121	8	1.15	3635	767	0.08
SBRC26-009	156	157	1	0.59	706	27	0.00
SBRC26-010	123	124	1	1.32	971	47	0.00
SBRC26-010	151	153	2	0.75	14922	144	0.01
SBRC26-010	166	167	1	5.77	3433	152	0.02
SBRC26-011	115	119	4	0.53	512	5275	0.53
SBRC26-011	120	123	3	0.55	1169	231	0.02

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sb (%)
SBRC26-012	Gold assays pending						
SBRC26-013	25	29	4	1.17	179	1139	0.11
SBRC26-014	85	95	10	0.57	1660	778	0.08
SBRC26-015	177	179	2	1.84	1568	2403	0.24
SBRC26-015	190	198	8*	0.73	587	333	0.03
SBRC26-016	24	28	4*	1.30	233	36	0.00
SBRC26-016	36	40	4*	0.55	571	80	0.01
SBRC26-016	69	78	9	2.82	2987	489	0.05
SBRC26-016	84	90	6	2.96	1612	815	0.08
SBRC26-016	94	103	9	3.49	1855	226	0.02
SBRC26-016	123	139	16	1.03	1067	1243	0.12
SBRC26-016	146	162	16	1.77	905	8325	0.83
SBRC26-016	192	220	28	3.23	2444	4042	0.40
SBRC26-016	227	228	1	0.52	1517	355	0.04
SBRC26-016	231	233	2	1.56	626	74	0.01
SBRC26-017	140	145	5*	0.65	145	18	0.00
SBRC26-017	161	164	3	0.51	751	41	0.00
SBRC26-017	169	174	5	2.15	2537	125	0.01
SBRC26-017	178	179	1	0.59	445	18	0.00
SBRC26-017	199	223	24*	1.04	879	334	0.03
SBRC26-017	226	239	13	2.87	2689	2296	0.23
SBRC26-017	242	267	25	4.88	4963	8533	0.85
SBRC26-017	271	276	5	1.16	722	1332	0.13
SBRC26-018	No significant intersection						
SBRC26-019	No significant intersection						
SBRC26-020	64	65	1	0.50	2036	34	0.00
SBRC26-020	209	219	10*	1.49	770	125	0.01
SBRC26-020	238	243	5	0.60	2350	69	0.01

Reported at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off, minimum 1m downhole width, maximum 2m consecutive internal dilution, with each intercept averaging at least 0.5 g/t Au; grades are length-weighted and uncut. Values below detection are set to zero for weighting. As and Sb are averages over the gold intercept. * Interval includes 2m to 5m composite samples. All intervals are downhole widths; true widths are not known. Intercepts are reported only where gold assays have been received (see Table 3). Assays by Intertek (batch 2263): Au by FA50/MS, all other elements by four-acid digest 4A/MS.

Table 2. Broad Mineralised Intervals in SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017, and Intercepts Labelled on Figures 1 to 4

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	Below 0.5 g/t Au (m)	Basis
SBRC26-016	24	233	209	1.14	0.14	121	Mineralised, averaging > 1.0 g/t Au
SBRC26-016	69	233	164	1.39	0.18	84	Mineralised, averaging > 1.0 g/t Au
SBRC26-017	140	276	136	1.61	0.20	59	Mineralised, averaging > 1.0 g/t Au
SBRC26-017	161	276	115	1.85	0.23	43	Mineralised, averaging > 1.0 g/t Au
SBRC26-017	226	276	50	3.36	0.51	8	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-016	192	235	43	2.28	0.27	14	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-016	146	162	16	1.77	0.83	2	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-016	94	103	9	3.49	0.02	0	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-016	69	80	11	2.38	0.05	2	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-008	81	102	21	2.04	0.06	5	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-008	51	62	11	1.13	0.08	4	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-009	52	55	3	3.50	0.16	0	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-009	66	74	8	2.06	0.07	2	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-009	111	122	11	0.93	0.06	6	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (g/t)	Sb (%)	Below 0.5 g/t Au (m)	Basis
SBRC26-010	166	168	2	3.10	0.01	1	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off
SBRC26-011	115	125	10	0.46	0.22	5	0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off

Mineralised intervals averaging more than 1.0 g/t Au start and end on samples above 0.5 g/t Au and carry no limit on internal dilution; the first interval listed for each hole is the longest such interval in that hole. One unassayed metre in SBRC26-017 (158m to 159m) is assigned zero grade. SBRC26-016 24m to 233m includes 91m, and SBRC26-017 140m to 276m includes 36m, of 2m to 5m composite samples. Intercepts at a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off use a minimum 1m downhole width and maximum 2m consecutive internal dilution and are the broader intercepts labelled on Figures 1 to 4; the included intervals labelled on Figures 1 to 3 are at a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off and are listed in Table 1. Grades are length-weighted and uncut. All intervals are downhole widths and are not true widths.

Table 3. Sabre Prospect Drill Hole Collar Table, SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-020

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Max Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	RL (m)	Date
SBRC26-007	265106	7548992	84	224	-69	651	29/07/2026
SBRC26-008	265070	7548989	114	219	-70	651	30/07/2026
SBRC26-009	265084	7549008	170	212	-71	651	01/08/2026
SBRC26-010	265095	7549025	216	223	-70	651	03/08/2026
SBRC26-011	265052	7548963	132	214	-70	650	04/08/2026
SBRC26-012	265049	7549000	132	221	-71	650	05/08/2026
SBRC26-013	265014	7549086	96	218	-71	649	06/08/2026
SBRC26-014	265026	7549105	150	218	-71	650	06/08/2026
SBRC26-015	265048	7549132	210	212	-72	650	08/08/2026
SBRC26-016	265040	7549078	240	Vertical	-88	650	10/08/2026
SBRC26-017	265054	7549094	294	Vertical	-89	650	14/08/2026
SBRC26-018	264992	7549098	60	220	-70	649	15/08/2026
SBRC26-019	265006	7549121	270	Vertical	-90	650	17/08/2026
SBRC26-020	265086	7549101	312	Vertical	-89	650	20/08/2026

Collar coordinates are MGA94 Zone 53, surveyed by DGPS. Azimuth and dip are from the first downhole gyro survey. SBRC26-016, SBRC26-017, SBRC26-019 and SBRC26-020 were collared near-vertical. SBRC26-016 flattened to -55° towards 310° at 240m, SBRC26-017 to -67° towards 276° at 290m and SBRC26-020 to -74° towards 276° at 300m; SBRC26-019 remained near-vertical. Metres assayed for gold / metres drilled, by hole (SBRC26 series): 007 24/84; 008 56/114; 009 36/170; 010 31/216; 011 20/132; 012 1/132; 013 38/96; 014 36/150; 015 47/210; 016 240/240; 017 292/294; 018 60/60; 019 189/270; 020 106/312.

Mineralisation Style

The style of mineralisation at Sabre — a steeply-dipping, structurally-controlled zone in which gold is intimately associated with antimony (stibnite) and sulphides, hosted within a metasedimentary sequence and remaining open at depth — shows strong similarities to the shallow-crustal, epizonal orogenic gold-antimony systems of central Victoria^{1,2}, most notably the Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project (Southern Cross Gold Consolidated) located approximately 60km north of Melbourne³. Sunday Creek is characterised by steeply-dipping, sheeted quartz-stibnite vein arrays in which gold and antimony occur together, hosted in a folded and faulted turbidite (siltstone-shale) sequence^{3,4}, and is regarded as an epizonal (shallow-level) expression of the same broad orogenic gold-antimony family¹ as the nearby Fosterville⁵ and Costerfield⁶ deposits.

The close spatial and geochemical coupling of gold and antimony at Sabre, the steep structural control, and the metasediment-hosted setting are consistent with this epizonal gold-antimony style^{5,6} and support the potential for mineralisation to continue to depth⁵.

Next Steps

The second phase of drilling at Sabre has shown that Shoot 1 continues to at least 270m below surface and has identified a second shoot to the south. Both shoots remain open at depth.

The next phase of drilling at Sabre is planned to begin in mid-November and will consist of a series of deep diamond drill holes, stepping back to the north and drilled at an angle to the south, targeted at intersecting Shoot 1 at depths below 300m. Phase 1 will consist of at least 2 diamond holes aimed at extending the shoot to depths of between 300-400m. Phase 2 and 3 will likely commence early in the new year after the predicted wet season with aims of extending the shoot down below 500m vertical depth.

Outstanding gold assays for SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-013, including intervals adjacent to the Shoot 2 intercepts, will be reported once received. The Company is planning additional follow-up drilling, to test Shoot 2 below 150m and to provide the structural information needed to determine the orientation and true width of the mineralisation. Results from recent drilling at the Falchion Prospect will be reported separately.

The Company also plans to undertake detailed soil sampling along extensions to the structures hosting both Sabre and Falchion to define additional drill targets (Figure 6). The Company is also in the process of acquiring additional detailed drone magnetic survey over the area, which will be released to market once interpretation is complete.

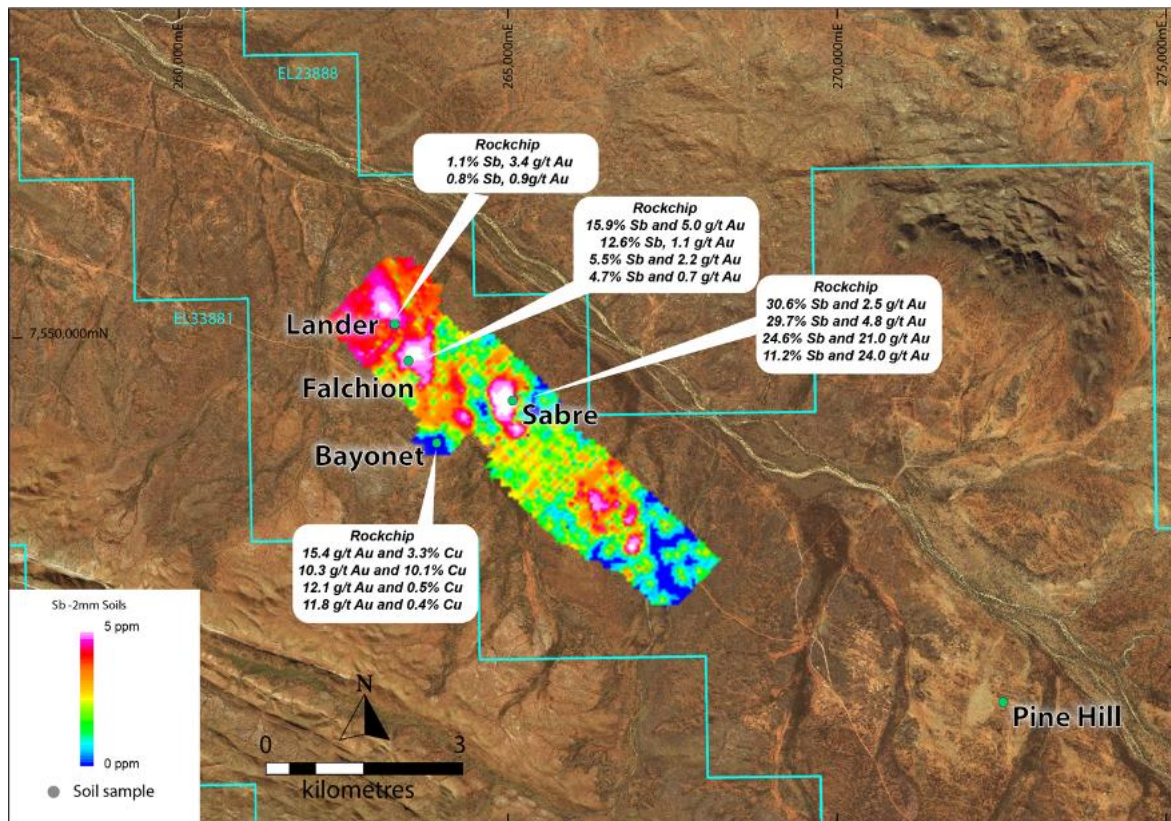


Figure 6. Reynolds Range antimony soil survey (Rock chip data from, ASX: ITM 22 August 2025)

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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 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.

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: "High Grade Copper-Gold at Reynolds Range Project" on 6 September 2024, "Detailed Soils Define Antimony and Gold Potential" on 15 October 2025, "New Geophysics Targets – Reynolds Range Antimony-Gold Project" on 22 August 2025, "High Grade Antimony Identified at Reynolds Range" on 19 August 2025, "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, "Expanded Gold and Antimony Prospectivity at Reynolds Range" on 29 May 2025, "High grade gold and antimony in drilling at Reynolds Range" on 12 January 2026 and "Outstanding Gold Intercepts at Reynolds Range, NT" on 6 August 2026. 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 announcements.

Cautionary Statement — References to Third-Party Projects

This document contains references to exploration results, mineralisation and mineral deposits at projects owned by other companies, including the Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project (Southern Cross Gold Consolidated) and the Fosterfield and Costerfield gold-antimony deposits. This information was sourced from publicly available reports and technical literature and has not been independently verified by iTech Minerals Ltd. Comparisons to these projects are drawn on the basis of geological style only. It should not be assumed that the mineralisation, exploration results, grades or economic outcomes at any of these third-party projects are, or will be, indicative of, or predictive of, the mineralisation, exploration potential or outcomes at the Company's Sabre prospect.

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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	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Drilling was undertaken using a 5 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation (RC) drill bit, 1m samples were collected in green plastic bags. 1m subsamples for analysis were riffle split at the cyclone, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. RC drilling techniques were used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. Selection of 1m samples for analysis as opposed to 2m to 5m composites was based on visual logging of alteration supported by onsite pXRF analysis to identify pathfinder for gold mineralisation elements such as As, Bi, Ag, Cu, Pb, Sb and Zn.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	RC sampling was collected in one metre intervals and riffle split to 3-4kg samples at the cyclone. Composite samples of 2m to 5m were taken by spear subsampling the individual 1m green plastic bags. RC samples are logged geologically. Intervals were selected for assay on the basis of geological logging and pXRF analysis. In SBRC26-014, SBRC26-015, SBRC26-019 and SBRC26-020 only selected intervals were submitted for assay, and gold assays are pending for parts of SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-013 (see Table 3). Sample weights were inspected, and estimates are recorded on sample log sheets. The full length of each hole was sampled. Sampling was carried out under iTech's protocols and QAQC procedures. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture are recorded based on visual estimates. Drilling was terminated if samples were wet. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	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. iTech Minerals RC 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. Samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	RC drilling was undertaken by GeoDrill using a Schramm T685W drill rig with a GDT18 auxiliary booster compressor truck with a Sullair 1350/500 CFM Compressor. Drilling was undertaken using a 5 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation (RC) drill bit, 1m samples were collected in green plastic bags. 1m subsamples for analysis were riffle split at the cyclone, and samples collected in calico bags representing individual metre intervals. RC drilling techniques were used to obtain 1m samples of the entire downhole length. All drill holes were surveyed downhole using an Access North Seeking Champ gyro system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Good sample recovery was reported as standard in the program. Samples were split into calico bags and sent to the lab for assay with the remainder of sample material remaining on site. All samples were weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. Sample recovery estimates and sample moisture were recorded based on visual estimates. Drilling was terminated if samples were wet. No water compromised samples were reported.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Sampling was collected in a cyclone, and riffle split into calico sample bags. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned routinely with mechanical scraping and compressed air. The cyclone was emptied after each complete 6m drill rod and cleaned out every 5 rods (6m in length) to minimise any potential for contamination. Dust suppression was used to minimise sample loss. Drilling pressure airlifted the water column below the bottom of the sample interval to ensure dry sampling.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the consistently high sample recovery. Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is unlikely.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Drilling samples were geologically logged at the drill rig by a geologist using a rugged laptop and excel logging template. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. pXRF analysis of selected samples was undertaken on site to assist the identification of alteration zones.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging was both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes reported by iTech Minerals were logged in full by the iTech Minerals geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was sampled in this drilling program.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1 meter RC samples were split with a two-tier riffle splitter mounted within a metal cyclone. All intervals were sampled dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Petrology has indicated that the gold mineralisation at Falchion can be microcrystalline in nature (as fine as 10 µm). Sample preparation grind size is important 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. RC 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. Samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method. These methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field duplicates were taken over intervals logged as mineralised with sulphides previously identified as having a relationship with gold in the area. Field duplicates were taken at a percentage of ~1.8% for the entirety of the program in addition to certified reference material and blanks inserted on average at 1 in 20 samples. Field duplicates were collected in visibly mineralised zones. Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular repeat and laboratory check samples are assayed.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Samples were split using a cyclone mounted riffle splitter, which was checked for each hole. Sample weights were monitored to ensure adequate sample collection was maintained. The riffle splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 2-4kg. Field duplicates were collected in visibly mineralised zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	iTech Minerals RC 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. Samples were also submitted for gold analysis using the FA50N/MS method which is considered a total digestion method.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical data is being reported as part of this release.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Duplicates and a certified Au standard SE 29 (Rocklabs) were submitted in areas of mineralisation, these performed within expectations. The laboratory performed their own internal replicates and inserted their own standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections were calculated independently by both the project geologist and Managing Director (Competent Person) on receiving the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The drilling being reported is exploratory in nature. Some RC and diamond holes were drilled, by later explorers, to test significant results encountered in historical RAB drilling.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Historical data was imported into iTech Minerals proprietary database system which contains industry standard data verification and storage protocols. Primary data was collected using a ruggedised laptop and excel spreadsheet logging templates. 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made to assay data other than converting ppm to % where results justified the conversion.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS. Drilled hole locations vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access clearing. The collars of SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-020 were subsequently surveyed by DGPS by a contract surveyor in September 2026, and the DGPS coordinates are reported in this release. All drill holes were surveyed downhole by gyro at nominal 30m to 60m intervals. A small number of gyro azimuth readings in the near-vertical holes (including the 180m station in SBRC26-016) were rejected as unreliable and the azimuth was interpolated between adjacent stations.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Collar RLs for SBRC26-001 to SBRC26-020 are from the DGPS survey. RLs for earlier holes were recorded using a handheld GPS and updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	At Sabre variable drill hole spacing was used to adequately test targets and were determined from historical drilling results, geochemical, geophysical and geological information where available. Hole spacing at Sabre was chosen to facilitate nose-to-tail overlap between adjacent holes with the spacing dependant on hole depth.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The historically reported drilling has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource Estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Compositing was undertaken on 2m to 5m intervals in RC drilling dependent on geological criteria. pXRF was used to determine area of mineralisation based on anomalous As and Sb. These regions were sampled at a 1m interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Sabre – Angled holes (SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-015 and SBRC26-018) were drilled at approximately 212 to 224 degrees at a dip of approximately 70 degrees, which is considered appropriate for the sub-vertical nature of mineralisation. These holes flattened by between 1 and 19 degrees by the end of hole. SBRC26-016, SBRC26-017, SBRC26-019 and SBRC26-020 were collared near-vertical (88 to 90 degrees) from existing drill pads to test the depth extent of mineralisation. SBRC26-016 flattened to 55 degrees towards 310 degrees at 240m, SBRC26-017 to 67 degrees towards 276 degrees at 290m and SBRC26-020 to 74 degrees towards 276 degrees at 300m; SBRC26-019 remained near-vertical. SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 were drilled at a low angle to the steeply dipping mineralised shoot and are not an unbiased test of its width.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 were drilled at a low angle to the steeply dipping mineralised shoot, so downhole intercept lengths in these holes are substantially greater than true widths. No other orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work, including diamond drilling, is required to determine the orientation and true width of mineralisation and the distribution of gold within the mineralised intervals.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported from the rig to a secured locked storage facility at the Ti Tree Roadhouse by iTech Minerals personnel. They were then transported by iTech personal to Intertek Laboratories secure preparation facility in Adelaide. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	iTech conducted a visit to Intertek laboratory facilities in Adelaide and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that iTech sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	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 791km² 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.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	The tenements are in good standing with the NT DITT and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Reynolds Range Project has had a considerable amount of shallow RAB and vacuum drilling completed by previous explorers, which has defined large, low-level gold anomalies (+5ppb Au). Around 3300 holes have been drilled and the average hole depth is 9.8m. The fresh rock beneath the depleted surface cover is largely untested, with just 5 diamond holes completed to a maximum depth of 156m in the entire project area. Prodigy Gold's assessment of the previous work highlighted the Stafford Gold Zone with a strike length of over 20km and 10 individual prospects with target area in excess of 80km². Sabre and Falchion were targeted by Prodigy Gold for follow-up and drilling by Prodigy Gold at Sabre intersected 35m @ 2.02g/t Au including 17m @ 3.93g/t Au³. Further reconnaissance work at Stafford Gold Zone also revealed high grade copper and silver rock chip samples from the Reward Deposit (~9km SE of Sabre) with 20.3% Cu and 271g/t Ag near a down-dip EM conductor identified by an airborne electromagnetic survey in 2012. A rock sample grading 1.79g/t Au was also returned from the Pine Hill Prospect (~3.5km SE of Reward). 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed in Q4 2020. A DHEM survey has been recently completed.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map. On a regional scale the area comprises polydeformed Paleoproterozoic Lander Group metasediments intruded by numerous felsic and mafic intrusive phases and overlain by slightly younger siliciclastic metasediments, including the Reynolds Range Group. The area is covered by complex regolith, with scree shedding from substantial hills cut by large drainage systems. The Company is exploring for polymetallic sulphide related gold and associated base metal mineralisation. This could be shear related gold, VMS or IOCG deposits. These styles of deposits are known in the province.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <i>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>• dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>• down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i>	A summary of all drill hole information including a collar table and significant downhole intercepts is included in this report.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case</i>	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Au focussed significant results - length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off, minimum 1m downhole width, with no more than 2m of consecutive internal dilution and each intercept averaging at least 0.5 g/t Au. No upper cut-offs have been applied. Assays below detection are assigned zero grade. Where a 2m to 5m composite sample was assayed, the composite grade is applied to each metre of the composite. Higher-grade included intervals are reported on the same basis at 1.0, 5.0 and 10 g/t Au lower cut-offs as stated in the text. Length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off, minimum 1m downhole width, with no more than 2m of consecutive internal dilution, are reported for the broader low grade mineralised zones labelled on the figures (Table 2). No upper cut-offs have been applied. Sb focussed significant results – length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5 % Sb lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.01% Sb for high grade mineralised zones. No upper cut-offs have been applied. Length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.1% Sb lower cut-off with internal dilution of no more than 2m @ 0.01% Sb for low grade mineralised zones. No upper cut-offs have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	All significant results are shown on maps. Significantly mineralised holes are reported individually. Broad mineralised intervals are reported for SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 (Table 2). These are the longest continuous downhole intervals that start and end on samples above 0.5 g/t Au and have a length-weighted average above 1.0 g/t Au, with no limit on internal dilution; one unassayed metre (SBRC26-017, 158m to 159m) is assigned zero grade. The metres below 0.5 g/t Au within each interval are stated in Table 2, and the constituent intercepts at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, including the short high-grade intervals, are listed individually in Table 1. For example, the 209m interval from 24m in SBRC26-016 includes 28m @ 3.23 g/t Au from 192m and 121m of material below 0.5 g/t Au.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents are being reported. No metallurgical recovery test work has been completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Angled holes (SBRC26-007 to SBRC26-015 and SBRC26-018) were drilled across the interpreted strike of mineralisation. SBRC26-016, SBRC26-017, SBRC26-019 and SBRC26-020 were collared near-vertical, and SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 were drilled at a low angle to the steeply dipping mineralised shoot. Downhole lengths in SBRC26-016 and SBRC26-017 are therefore substantially greater than true widths. All intercepts are reported as downhole lengths; true widths are not known.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All material assays received from historical drilling are reported where sample is above 0.5 g/t or 0.5% Sb or where considered geologically significant; together with reference to previous exploration results of significance.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Information relevant to the results have been provided. Gold grade shells shown on Figures 1 and 5 are interpretive three-dimensional models generated by interpolating gold assays from iTech and historical drilling, contoured at 0.3 g/t, 0.5 g/t and 1.0 g/t Au. They are used to visualise the distribution of mineralisation and to guide drill targeting. The shells extend beyond drilling in places and are not a Mineral Resource estimate or an Exploration Target.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</i>	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.