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DETAILED SOILS DEFINE ANTIMONY AND GOLD POTENTIAL AT REYNOLDS RANGE, NT

HIGHLIGHTS

- iTech has identified detailed (100m x 50m) historical soil sampling over the Sabre-Falchion-Lander Antimony-Gold Prospects at Reynolds Range, NT
- Antimony and gold soil anomalism in soils define a > 6km x 2km mineralised corridor with anomalism increasing and open to the north-east
- Prominent soil anomalies are well defined at Sabre, Falchion and Lander and are supported by recent high-grade antimony and gold rock chips at each prospect
- Significant rock chips at Sabre include (ASX: ITM 19 August 2025),
 - **30.6% Sb and 2.5 g/t Au**
 - **29.7% Sb and 4.8 g/t Au**
 - **24.6% Sb and 21 g/t Au**
 - **11.2% Sb and 24.0 g/t Au**
- Significant rock chips at Falchion include (ASX: ITM 19 August 2025),
 - **15.9% Sb and 5.0 g/t Au**
 - **5.5% Sb and 2.2 g/t Au**
 - **4.7% Sb and 0.7 g/t Au**
- Significant rock chips at Lander include (ASX: ITM 19 August 2025),
 - **1.1% Sb and 3.4 g/t Au**
 - **0.8% Sb and 0.9 g/t Au**
- Both the rock chip data and soil surveys show that high grade gold is strongly associated with high grade antimony mineralisation
- A new cluster of antimony and gold soil anomalies have been identified in the south-west of the survey area which will be followed up with mapping and sampling in the coming weeks
- iTech is preparing to mobilise a drill rig to drill test the main antimony and gold prospects at Sabre-Falchion and Lander Prospects in the coming weeks. Government drilling approvals are expected shortly after which drilling will commence once drill sites have been prepared and the rig mobilised to site.

"I'm very encouraged by the fact that the historical soil sampling over the Sabre-Falchion and Lander Antimony-Gold Prospects shows a strong correlation with known outcropping high-grade antimony and gold mineralisation in rock chips recently collected by the iTech team.

Importantly, the survey defines an extensive zone of antimony and gold anomalism extending over more than 6km by 2km. With significant areas still to be explored "on-ground". This really highlights the potential for discovering a lot more near-surface antimony and gold mineralisation than has been uncovered to date."

- Managing Director Mike Schwarz -

Reynolds Range Project Background

The Reynolds Range project consists of four granted Exploration Licences (EL23655, EL23888, EL28083 and EL33881), 100% owned by iTech Energy Pty, Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of iTech Minerals Ltd (Figure 3). 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.

High Grade Antimony Zone identified at the Sabre, Falchion and Lander Prospects

Following the discovery of high-grade antimony and gold mineralisation, in rock chip samples, at Reynolds Range, NT (ASX: ITM 19 August 2025), iTech undertook a review of all historical exploration data that could support the discovery of additional antimony and gold mineralisation.

The Company was able to identify (and extract) a detailed soil sampling survey that was undertaken for gold exploration by Exodus Minerals and Normandy Mining in 1997 (CR19980483) (Figure 1). A total of 1,590 minus 2mm (-2mm) sieved soil samples were taken over the area of interest, on a relatively detailed 100m x 50m grid. While the main commodity of interest during the survey was gold, the Company did analyse for both antimony and arsenic as these were considered vectors for gold mineralisation. The results show several very well-defined antimony and gold anomalies over the Sabre, Falchion and Lander Prospects but also highlight a much larger mineralised corridor extending for over 6km by 2km in a north-west, south-east direction. Importantly, the antimony soil anomalism increases to the north-east and is open. Another area of interest is the cluster of antimony and gold anomalies in the south-east of the survey area. This location has been subject to little modern on-ground exploration and will be a focus of iTech's mapping and sampling program in the coming weeks.

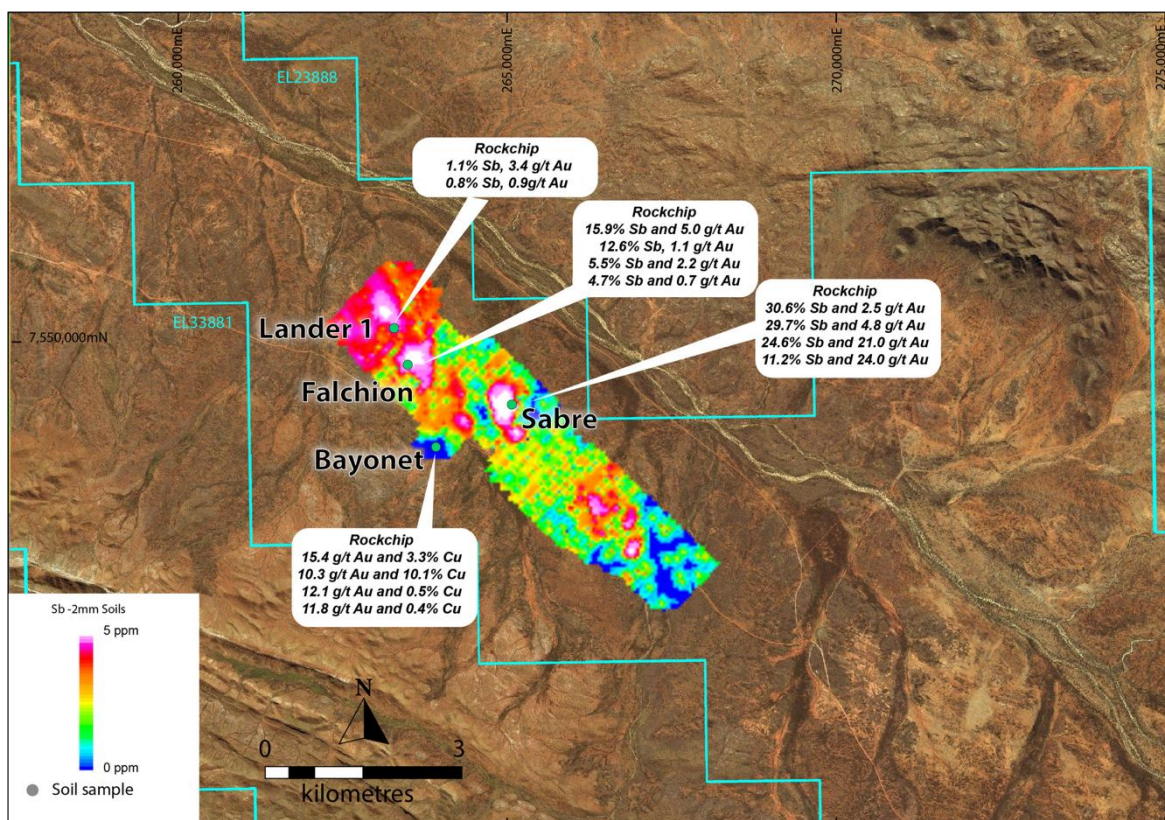


Figure 1. Reynolds Range antimony soil survey (Rock chip data from, ASX: ITM 22 August 2025)

This presents an exciting opportunity for iTech. The historical soil sampling demonstrates a quick and effective exploration method to identify near surface antimony and gold mineralisation over large areas. iTech is currently planning extensions and infill to the soil survey, focussing on extending the area northeast of Lander and infilling anomalies of interest at higher detail.

Concurrently, iTech is preparing to mobilise a drill rig to drill test the main antimony and gold prospects at Sabre-Falchion and Lander Prospects in the coming weeks. Government drilling approvals are expected shortly after which drilling will commence once drill sites have been prepared and the rig mobilised to site.

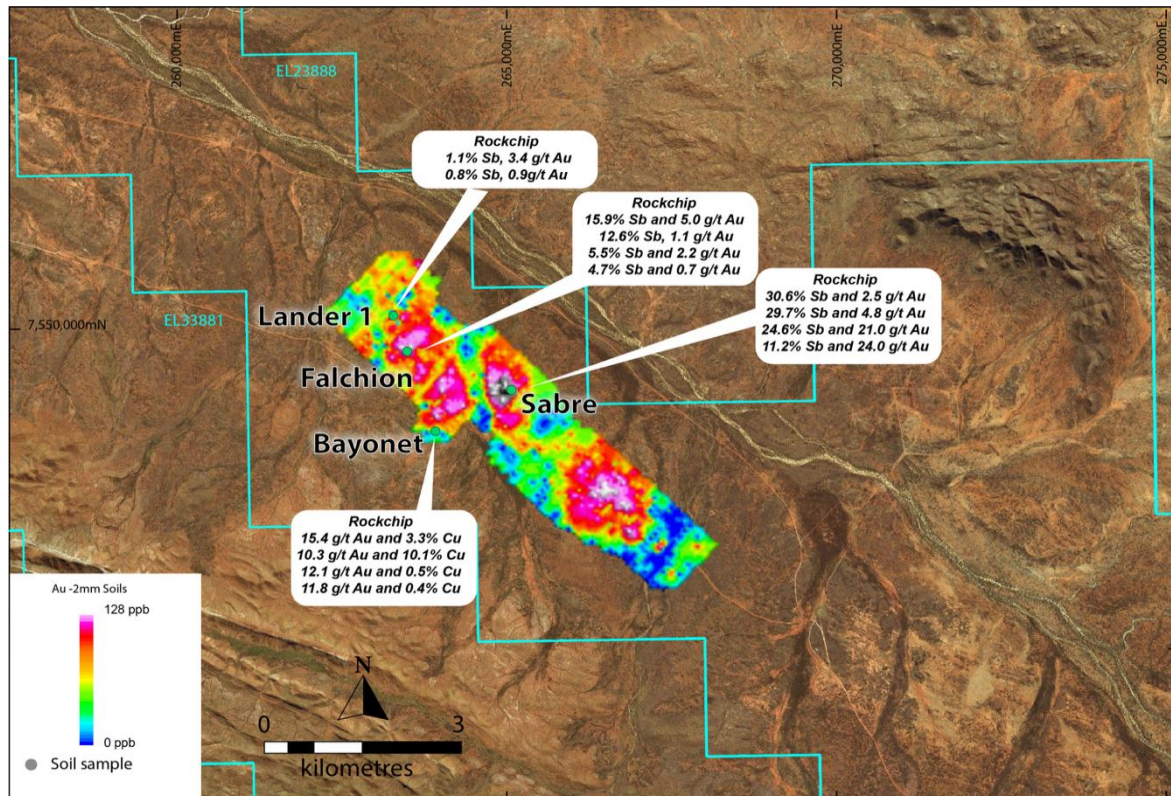


Figure 2. Reynolds Range gold soil survey (Rock chip data from, ASX: ITM 22 August 2025)

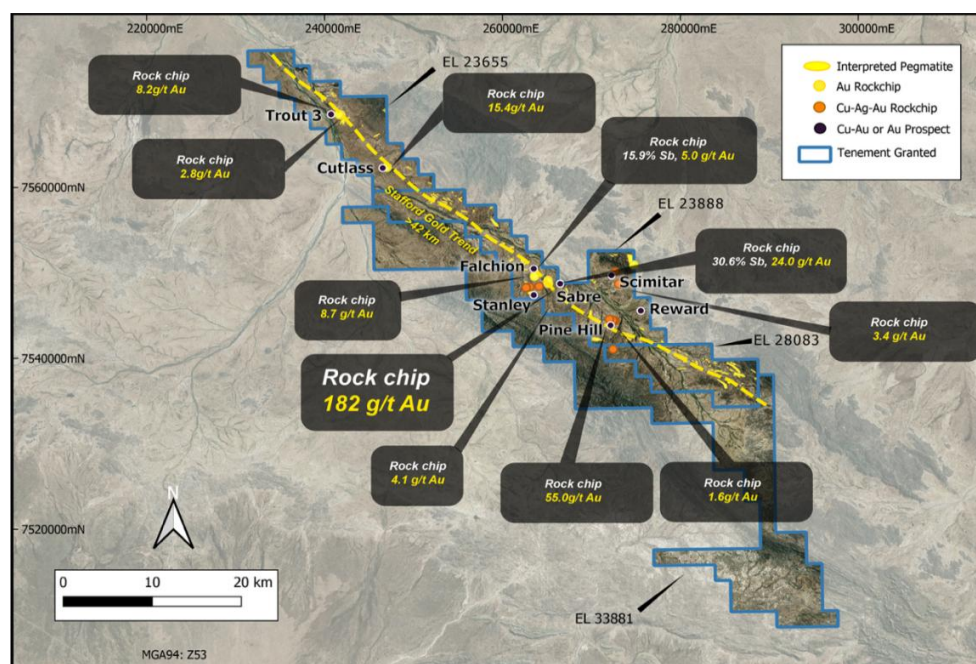


Figure 3. Reynolds Range gold and antimony prospects (Rock chip data from this release, ASX: ITM 5 July 2024 and 3 September 2024).

Future Work

iTech is currently awaiting government drilling approvals prior to mobilising the drill rigs to site. Approvals are expected shortly, and drilling is expected to commence this month. iTech has already obtained heritage clearances to drill at the proposed prospects. Drilling will focus on testing the depth extent of antimony mineralisation beneath the highest-grade outcrops which have not been tested by historical drill holes at both the Sabre and Falchion Prospects.

For further information please contact the authorising officer Michael Schwarz:

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REFERENCES

CR19980483 - Annual Report Reynolds Range exploration licence 7343 for the period 29 May 1997 to 28 May 1998.

ABOUT ITECH MINERALS LTD

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

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

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

iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement: "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 and "Expanded Gold and Antimony Prospectivity at Reynolds Range" on 29 May 2025. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL DIAGRAMS

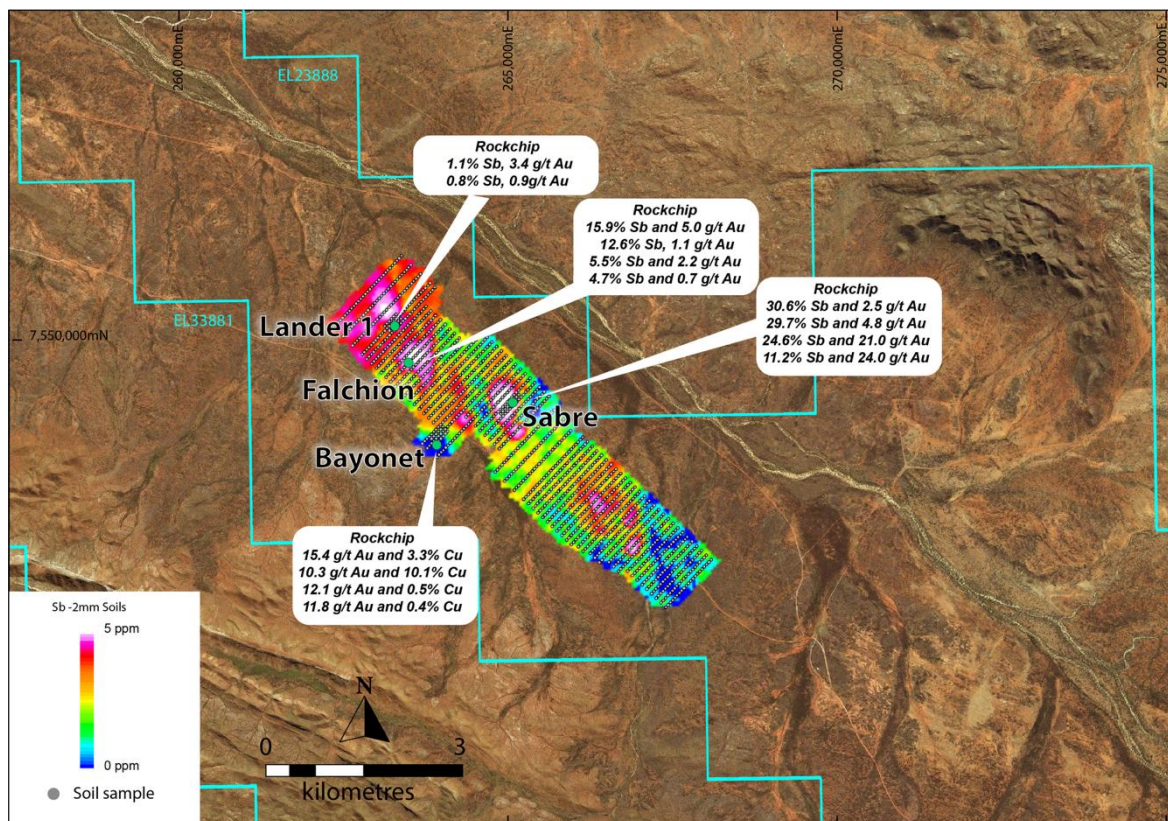


Figure 4. Reynolds Range antimony soil survey with sample locations (Rock chip data from, ASX: ITM 22 August 2025)

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>	Exodus Minerals – The collection method of soil samples is not recorded. Material was sieved to -2mm and collected for analysis.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Exodus Minerals – Duplicate soil samples were taken every 30 samples
	<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.
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>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
	<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>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
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>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Exodus Minerals – Qualitative logging of soil sampling was undertaken and stored in printed work sheets.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Exodus Minerals – Collected samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie Sample Preparation Division. Each sample was prepared with a single stage dry, mix and grind technique in a chrome-steel bowl.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Exodus Minerals – field duplicates are taken at a rate of 1:30
	<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>	Exodus Minerals – field duplicates are taken at a rate of 1:30
	<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 1 kg.
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>	Exodus Minerals – samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie Sample Preparation Division. Gold was analysed using Genalysis B/ETA method with a detection limit of 1ppb. Antimony was analysed using Genalysis B/AAS method with a detection limit of 1 ppm. Arsenic was analysed using Genalysis B/AAS method with a detection limit of 5 ppm. No information is supplied on partial or total digestion.
	<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 results reported
	<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>	Exodus Minerals – field duplicates are taken at a rate of 1:30, selected high value gold results were subject to repeat analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Exodus Minerals – data was collected by manual recording onto data sheets. The data was then transferred into digital geological databases. No record of the process has been preserved.
	<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. Some drill holes were reprojected from their original coordinates in WGS84 to the datum used by ITech which is MGA GDA94 Z53.
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>	Exodus Minerals – Samples were surveyed using a local grid. The translation method of the local grid coordinates to real world coordinates (AMG84 Z53) reported by Exodus in its annual exploration reports is unknown.
	<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>	RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The soil sample grid was undertaken at a spacing of 100m x 50m with the long axis of sample lines trending in a northeast-southwest direction.
	<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 sample spacing is considered appropriate to establish a coherent soil anomaly given the scale of the antimony-gold mineralising systems at Reynolds Range.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	Exodus Minerals – the soil sampling is oriented appropriately to capture the broad outline of the main north-west-southeast trending mineralisation of the antimony and gold mineralising systems Reynolds Range and is considered appropriate.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Further structural work is required to determine the distribution of gold and antimony within the mineralised intervals. The current approach to sampling is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Exodus Minerals – no information supplied.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	iTech Minerals has undertaken an audit of the location data of the samples used in this release. Some discrepancies were found in the translation of the original data into modern coordinate systems and were corrected when identified.

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 joint venture and mineral rights agreement with Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile through its subsidiary SQM Australia (Pty) Ltd, part of the SQM international lithium division ("SQM"), ("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.
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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397-hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995). 1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). 1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997). 1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and 102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb. 2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed in Q4 2020. A DHEM survey has been recently completed.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map. On a regional scale the area comprises polydeformed Paleoproterozoic Lander Group metasediments intruded by numerous felsic and mafic intrusive phases and overlain by slightly younger siliciclastic metasediments, including the Reynolds Range Group. The area is covered by complex regolith, with scree shedding from substantial hills cut by large drainage systems. The Company is exploring for sulphide related gold, antimony 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>	Summary gridded images of all soil sampling results including location of sample points are included in the body of 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
	<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.
	<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>	No drilling is being reported as part of this release
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 results have been reported in summary form within the gridded soil sampling images.
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.
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.