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ASX: ITM

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MULTIPLE GOLD AND ANTIMONY BEARING STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN DETAILED MAGNETICS AT REYNOLDS RANGE

HIGHLIGHTS

- New detailed 25m spaced drone magnetic survey has revealed multiple gold and antimony bearing structures at Reynolds Range, in the Northern Territory.
- The structures are directly related to recent drill results announced by iTech on 12 January 2026, including
    - SBRC25-001 12m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 12m
    - SBRC25-002 10m @ 2.82 g/t Au from 69m
    - SBRC25-003 12m @ 4.11 g/t Au from 18m
    - SBRC25-004 31m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 61m
    - FLRC25-004 14m @ 6.31 g/t Au from 18m
- The new data show a series of four new east-west structures that appear to control high grade gold and antimony mineralisation, each with a strike length of over 3km.
- Historical interpretations assumed a regional NW-SE structural control while the new interpretation shows that a local E-W control is obvious in the new data.
- The new structures form along the margins of magnetic dolerite dykes which form a strong competency contrast with the host pelitic schist.
- iTech is planning to undertake detailed soil sampling along these structures in January and February to identify additional drill targets.
- iTech is seeking fast tracked clearances for follow up drilling to the recently completed programs at Sabre and Falchion. The Company will update the market on the progress and timing of drilling as more details become available.

"iTech commissioned an ultradetailed, low level magnetic survey over the recently drilled gold-antimony prospects at Reynolds Range in the Northern Territory. The difference between the historic 100m spaced data and new 25m spaced data is like night and day with this improved technology. For the first time, the controlling structures that host high grade gold and anitmony mineralisation, can be clearly seen. Importantly, the structures are much more numerous and extensive than previously thought, significantly increaing the potential for finding additional gold and antimony mineralisation."

– 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. The project covers a total of 791km^2 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.

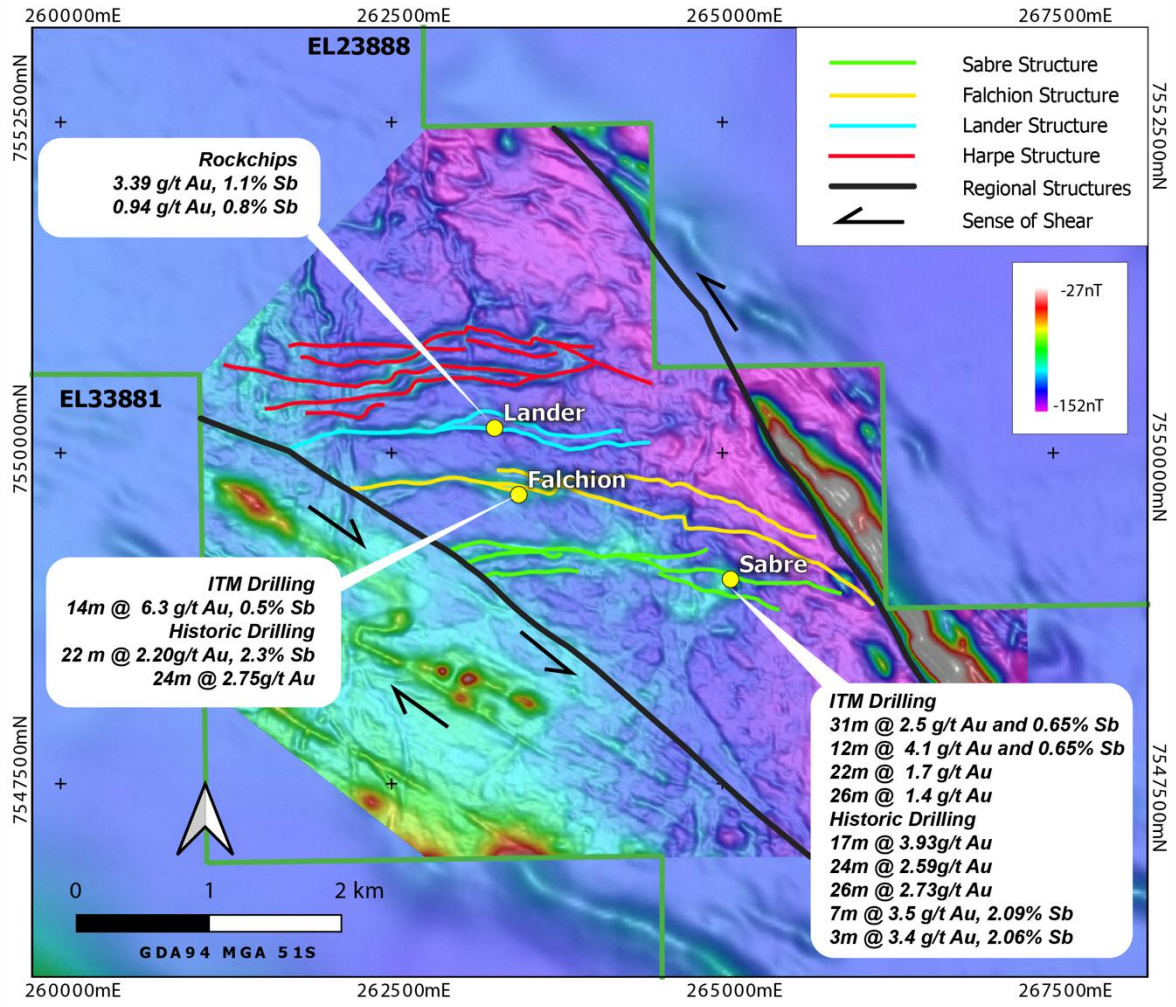

Figure 1. New 25m ultra-detailed magnetics over historical 100m magnetics with structural interpretation and gold-antimony prospects (Historical drill results and rock chip data from, ASX: ITM 19 August 2025).

New Ultra-detailed Magnetic Survey

iTech has received the results of a detailed, drone based, magnetic survey flown over the recently drilled Sabre and Falchion gold-antimony prospects. The new survey was flown at an ultra-detailed resolution of 25m line spacing to define the controlling structures on high grade gold-antimony mineralisation at each prospect. Drilling at each prospect, has shown that mineralisation is often controlled by a shear zone/structure on the footwall contact of a dolerite dyke intruded into pelitic schist. By mapping the more magnetic dolerite dykes with airborne magnetics, iTech has been able to, quickly and cost effectively, map out structures with high potential for gold and antimony mineralisation.

Historically the regional NW-SE trending Lander Shear Zone was thought to be the primary control on gold mineralisation, linking each prospect at Sabre, Falchion and Lander, with over 2.5km of prospective structure. The new survey data show that at least four east-west trending structures cut through the main prospects:

- Sabre Structure – 3.0km long
- Falchion Structure – 4.1km long
- Lander Structure – 3.0km long
- Harpe Structure – 3.2km long

Each of these structures, except the Harpe Structure, has a significant gold-antimony prospect located within it, suggesting that all structures are highly prospective for the target mineralisation style. **This has effectively increased the prospective structure from 2.5km to over 13km.**

The four main east-west structures appear to be a series of en-echelon dilation zones, within a block of metapelitic schist, surrounded by regional structures of the Lander Shear Zone. Left lateral movement along the Lander Shear Zone has created a series of east-west dilatational zones intruded by the dolerite dykes. Later movement along the Lander Shear Zone, during the gold mineralising event have focussed mineralised structures along the margins of the dolerite dykes.

When comparing the new magnetic survey data (Figure 3) to the old survey data (Figure 2), it is now obvious how historical explorers were drilling "blind" and that exploration moving forward, can be much more focussed and effective.

Key Outcomes of the New Magnetic Survey

Several key outcomes have been delivered from the new survey:

- increased the prospective structures from 2.5km to over 13km
- controlling structures are oriented east-west and not NW-SE, suggesting that much of the historical drilling may not have been optimally oriented
- significantly decreased the amount of soil sampling required to define additional drill targets by focussing on mineralised structures and not "blanket" sampling

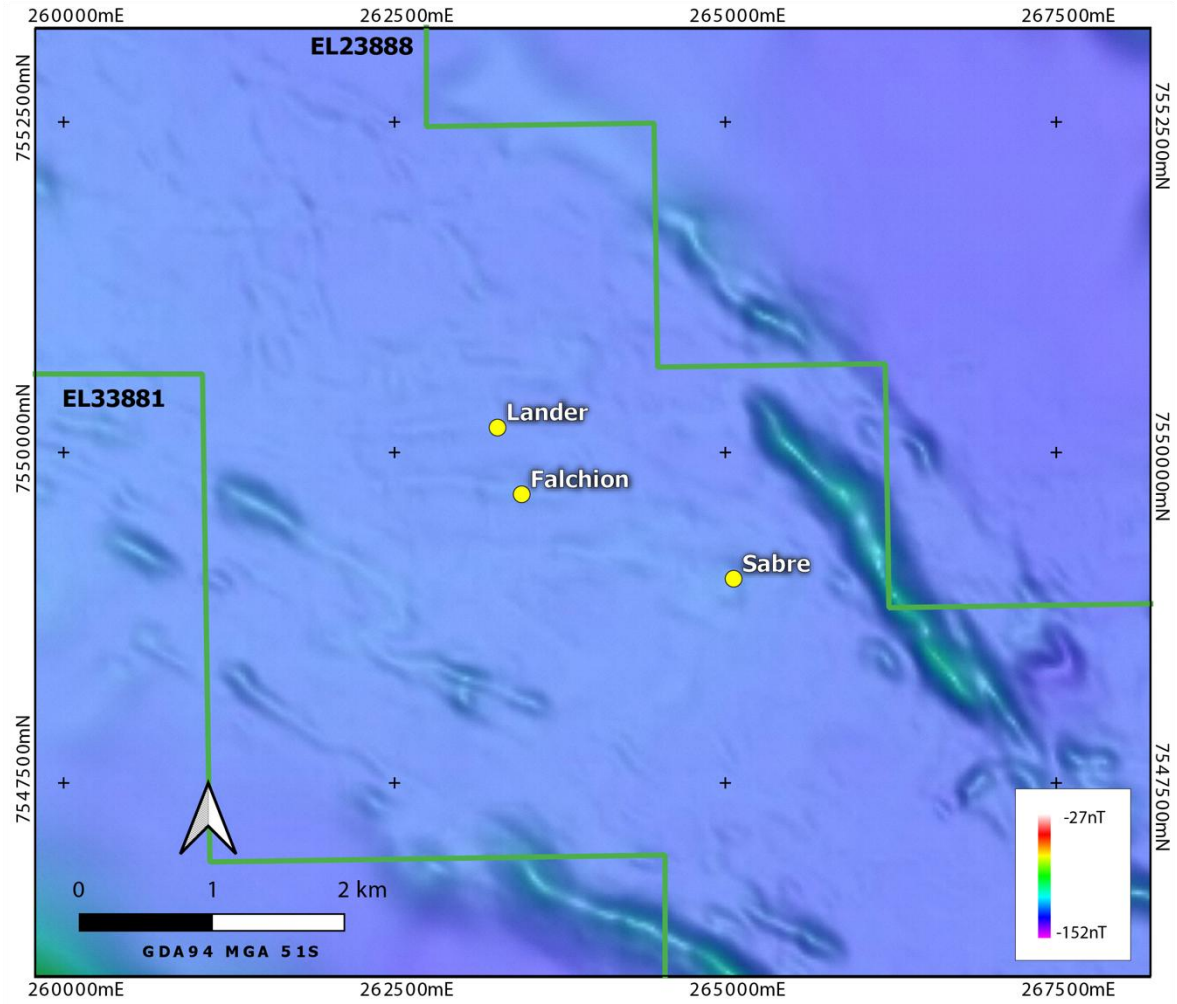

Figure 2. Historical 100m spaced magnetics with gold-antimony prospects shows lack of detail compared to new survey in figure 3.

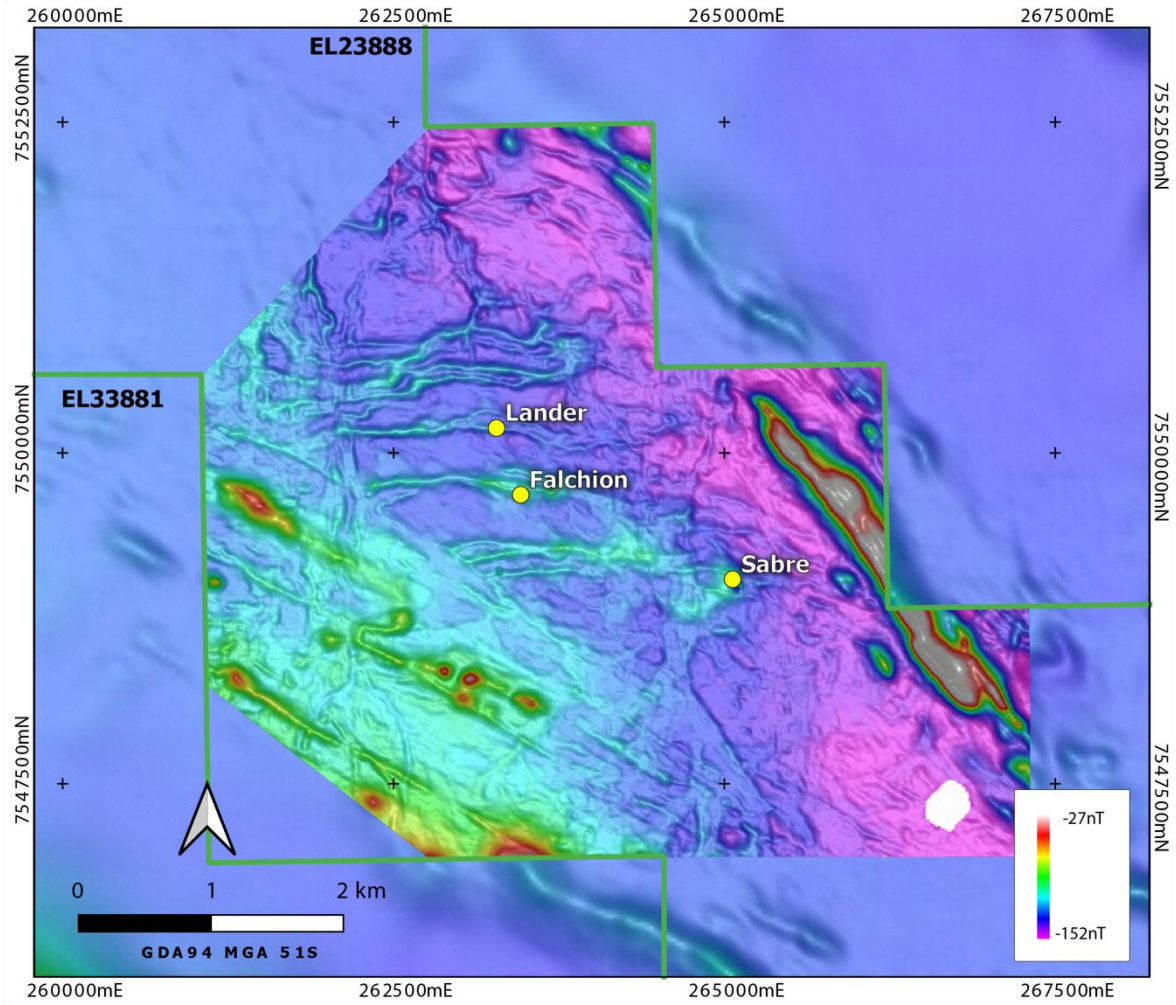

Figure 3. New 25m ultra-detailed magnetics over historical 100m magnetics with gold-antimony prospects

Next Steps

iTech will used the newly acquired magnetic data to focus a detailed soil sampling program along the main prospective structure. By focussing the soil sampling along the main prospective structure, the Company can test the ground much more effectively than traditional blanket soil sampling. The aim of this soil program is to define additional drill targets to test when returning to undertake follow up drilling at the Sabre and Falchion Prospects.

iTech is currently in negotiations to fast track a desktop clearance for the new drill program which would consist of between 40-80 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes, primarily at Sabre and Falchion but with the option to test new targets generated from the soil surveys.

For further information please contact the authorising officer Michael Schwarz:

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ABOUT iTECH MINERALS LTD

iTech Minerals Ltd (**ASX: ITM**, **iTech** or **Company**) is an ASX listed mineral exploration company exploring for and developing battery materials and critical minerals within its 100% owned Australian projects. The Company is exploring for gold-antimony and lithium in the Reynolds Range Project in the NT and for graphite, and developing the Lacroma and Campoona Graphite Deposits in South Australia and. 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 Gold and Antimony in Drilling at Reynolds Range" on 12 January 2026, "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 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 2: JORC TABLE 1 REYNOLDS RANGE

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	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	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	No assays are being reported in this release
	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.	The airborne drone magnetic survey was flown by Pegasus Airborne Systems. Survey specifications as follows: Line Spacing: 25m Tie Line Spacing: 250m Line Direction 45 degrees Total Line km: 1107km Sensor Height: 25m Drone: PAS-HE Rotary Wing Max Lateral Deviation: 5m Max Vertical Deviation: 5m Magnetic Sensor: Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer GNSS Receiver: uBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking.
	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.	Reflight Specifications • When a light path deviates more than 50% of the line spacing for more than 1km or if any line crosses an adjacent line • The terrain clearance exceeds the quoted terrain clearance by +/- 10m over a distance of greater than 1km • The normalized 4th difference is greater than +/- 0.1nT for a period of 2 minutes or more • Where there are less than 5 common satellites in the GNSS data recorded by the bird.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No sampling or assays are being reported in this release
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No sampling or assays are being reported in this release
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 53.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Historical data was flown at 100m and the new magnetic survey data was flown at a spacing of 25m.
	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.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Orientation of data in relation	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Regional structures of the Lander Shear Zone trend in a NW-SE direction so the flight line orientation was set at 045 degrees to intersect the main structures at 90 degrees. The east-west mineralised structures are at a high angle and should be imaged well with the current flight line orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	iTech used Resource Potential as geophysical consultants to manage and audit the survey. No problems were encountered during the review.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		gold values over the Scimitar prospect. 2 rock chip samples and 44 LAG samples were obtained over Scimitar from a 21 rock chip and 1,211 LAG sample program. Maximum values were over Scimitar were 830ppm Zn, 350ppm Pb, and 75ppm Cu. (Price & Price, 1993). 1993-1994 Normandy Exploration and Normandy Poseidon group completed 61 3.6m vertical RAB holes over Scimitar targeting Sb and Au anomalies from a larger 195 hole program totalling 705m. Hole ID's were RRAB110-RRAB304. Maximum assays returned were 420ppm Cu, 250ppm Zn and 90ppm Pb. Rocks identified included mudstone and siltstone (some carbonaceous) and immature sandstones and greywackes, basalt-dolerite, and common chlorite alteration and moderate quartz veining. (Price, 1994). 1994-1995 Poseidon Gold drilled 100 POST RAB holes averaging 3.6m at 50m to 100m spacing into Scimitar from a larger 397-hole program totalling 1,772m (RRAB532-RRAB928). 1994-1995 report (A.T. Price, 1995). 1995-1996 Poseidon Gold drilled 175 VAC holes (RAV0001-RAV0175) over the Scimitar prospect from a larger program of 602 holes for 2,976m. The Scimitar VAC holes were drilled at 50m x 500m spacing and intercepted sericite altered sediments and gossanous brecciated quartz veins. The drilling confirmed a strong As, Pb and Zn anomaly with a weaker 1-16ppb Au anomaly. A further 37 VAC holes (RCV0565-RCV0605) were drilled to the southwest of Scimitar (Price, 1996). 1996-1997 Normandy Gold took 49 composite lag samples (sample 339551-339599) of -6 to +1 fraction over Scimitar at 100m x 500m spacing over 3 traverses. (Warren & Worland, 1997). 1998-1999 Exodus Minerals collected 5 rock chips and 5 soils samples at Scimitar. Samples 5761RR, 5762RR and 5763RR returned anomalous Au (62ppb, 38ppb, and 17ppb); As (24,000ppm, 4,000ppm, and 4,700ppm); Pb (360ppm, 580ppm, and 90ppm); and Sb (180ppm, 96ppm, and 102ppm). (Greenaway, 1998 & Greenaway, 1999). Note that a further 11 rock chips have been attributed to Cowden, 2001; but do not actually appear in the Cowden, 2001 report. Sample 336053 returned 37ppm Bi, 580ppm Cu, 19ppm Mo and 260ppm Pb. 2012 – 2013 Prodigy Gold flew a Tempest airborne EM survey over the Reynolds Range area in June and July 2012. This identified a prominent 2km x 1km conductor at Scimitar. A diamond hole was completed in Q4 2020. A DHEM survey has been recently completed.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project covers Paleoproterozoic metasediments and intrusives in the central Aileron Province of the Arunta region. The surface geology has been mapped and described by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) in the 1:250,000 scale Napperby (SF53-09) sheet and in more detail by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on the special edition Reynolds Range Region 1:100,000 scale geological map. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	No drilling or sampling as part of this release
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	No information material to the announcement has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No drilling or assay results as part of this release
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Information relevant to the results have been provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	Further work may be required to generate drill targets. This may include further rock chip and/or soil sampling and mapping, geophysical surveys, government drilling approvals and heritage clearances.