iTECH MINERALS
ASX: ITM

ASX RELEASE
31 July 2025

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

- Reinterpretation of geological model at Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect increases strike length of mineralisation from 500m to 800m.
- Stacked fold hinge model suggests significant new targets, including:
  - down plunge of fold axis
  - along strike of fold limbs
  - repeated stacked hinge zones to the north-east and south-west
- Significant historical drill results include (most not assayed for Sb)
  - **19m @ 3.5g/t Au from 13m (SBRC100002)**
  - **24m @ 2.6g/t Au from 36m (RD2)**
  - **19m @ 3.4g/t Au from 28m (RRB2043)**
  - **17m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 1m (RRB 2048)**
  - **7m @ 3.5 g/t Au, 2.1% Sb (RRB2047)**
- At Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect, historical drilling and rock chips intersected significant gold and antimony mineralisation over a strike of 400m with mineralisation open to the east
- Significant historical drill results at Falchion include
  - **22m @ 2.20 g/t Au and 2.3% Sb and 8m @ 1.3 g/t Au (RRB2120)**
    - **including 2m @ 12.35 g/t Au and 5.4% Sb**
  - **24m @ 2.75 g/t Au (RRA0009)**
  - **10m @ 1.29 g/t Au (RDD041)**
  - **7m @ 1.4 g/t Au (RRB2119)**
- Major geophysics program completed at Reynolds Range targeting high grade gold and antimony mineralisation as a precursor to drilling before the end of the year.
- The geophysics program consisted of a combination of moving loop electromagnetics (MLEM), gradient array induced polarisation (GAIP) and dipole-dipole induced polarisation (DDIP) surveys.
- Preliminary data indicates that the surveys have been highly successful in mapping extensions of mineralised structures in areas of little outcrop and identifying compelling gold and antimony drill targets.
- iTech geologists continued mapping and sampling alongside the geophysical surveys to assist with drill planning and targeting.
- iTech expects to satisfy the last condition precedent in the lithium deal with SQM in the coming quarter and receive the first $2.0 million payment.

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Glenn Davis - Chair
Michael Schwarz - MD
Gary Ferris - NED
Jarek Kopias - Co Sec

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Ordinary Shares
Issued 170.8M

Options
Issued 5.8M

Performance rights
Issued 3.5M

CONTACT

Address:
Level 3, 170 Greenhill Rd
PARKSIDE SA 5063

Email:
info@itechminerals.com.au

Website:
www.itechminerals.com.au

Telephone:
+61 2 5850 0000

Location: Reynolds Range, Northern Territory

Contact:
Michael Schwarz
Managing Director
E: mschwarz@itechminerals.com.au
Ph: +61 2 5850 0000
W: www.itechminerals.com.au

iTech Minerals Ltd (ASX: **ITM**, **iTech** or **Company**) is pleased to present its Quarterly Activities Report for the quarter ended 30 June 2025.

Reynolds Range Project Background

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

Geological Interpretation of the Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect (ASX: 29 May 2025)

iTech has undertaken a detailed review of gold and antimony mineralisation at the Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect (Figure 1) in preparation for its upcoming drill program, targeting high priority gold and antimony prospects along the >42km Stafford Gold Trend.

3D modelling of historical drill holes at Sabre, identified a series of holes, drilled during one drill campaign, which appeared to be offset from the main zone of gold mineralisation. The original data files and locations of these holes were obtained from historical annual technical reports and compared with holes on file, revealing an offset of up to 15-20m. It appears that during the compilation of historical drilling by previous explorers, the incorrect datum was used to reproject some drill holes. Previous explorers commented that the gold mineralisation at Sabre showed poor repeatability between drill holes and between sections, with some mineralised drill holes adjacent to unmineralised drill holes. iTech believes that this has been, at least in part, due to some holes being plotted in the incorrect positions.

Correction of this error has brought much of the mineralisation into alignment, allowing for a complete reinterpretation of the geological model for gold mineralisation. It now appears that mineralisation is controlled by a series of stacked fold hinges, trending in a NW-SE, direction. While there is still some discrepancy between drill holes, the overall fit between holes and sections is much more consistent.

The new geological interpretation allows for expanded gold prospectivity at Sabre with new drill targets

- down plunge of fold axis
- along strike of fold limbs
- repeated stacked hinge zones to the north-east and south-west

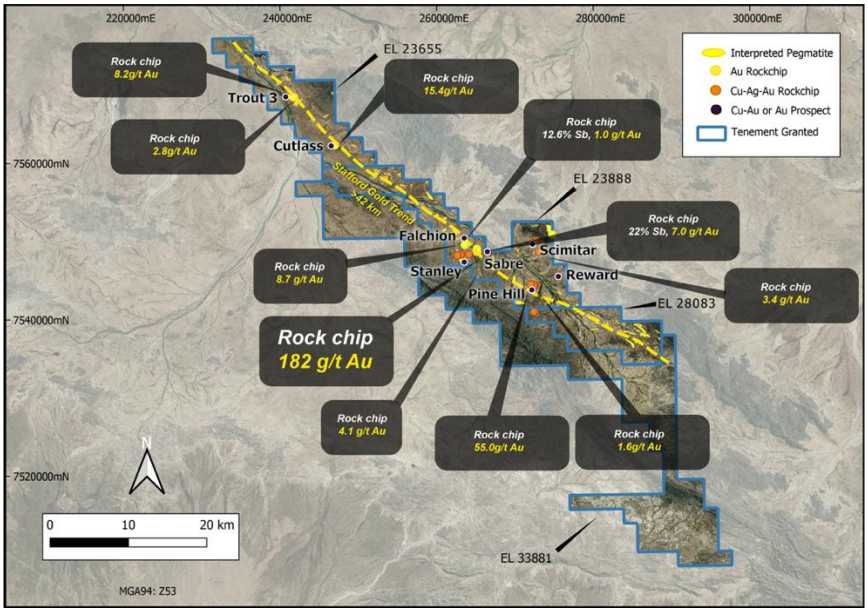

Figure 1. Reynolds Range gold and copper-gold prospects.

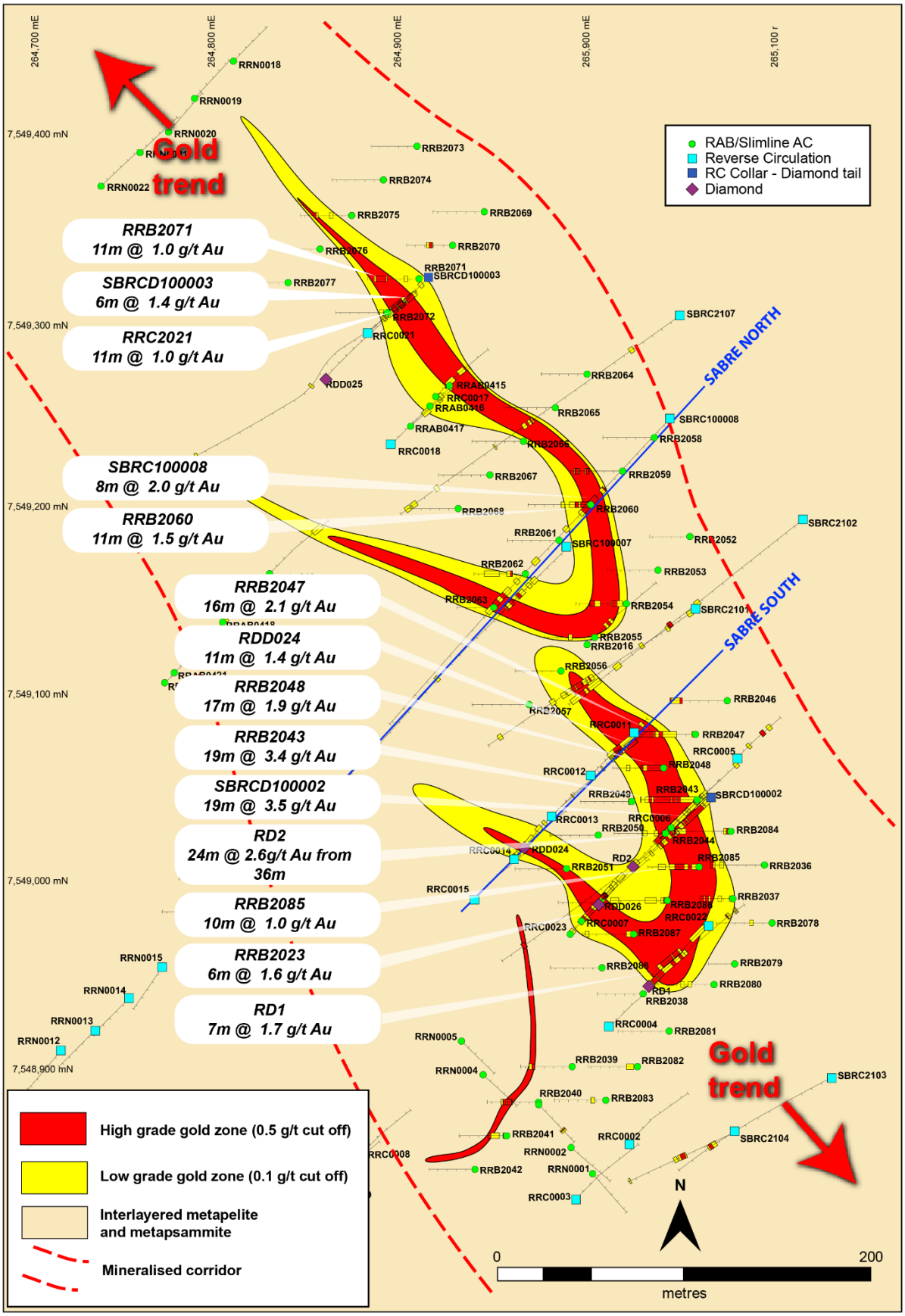

Figure 2. Plan view of the Sabre Gold Prospect, showing mineralised stacked fold hinges in a NW-SE orientation.

Sabre Gold-Antimony Prospect
Previous gold exploration at Reynolds Range in the 1990's was conducted primarily by Poseidon Gold Limited, Exodus Minerals, North Flinders Mines, Normandy and Newmont. These companies conducted systematic exploration including prospecting, geological mapping, geomorphological/regolith mapping, soil sampling, and drilling working up targets from first pass appraisal to reverse circulation and diamond drill testing. While 20 prospects were highlighted during this period, 13 displayed anomalous gold results, either from soil sampling, rock chip sampling or drilling.

The most advanced of these, the Sabre Prospect (Figure 1), contains shallow gold workings associated with the Lander Shear Zone. Initial exploration consisted of RAB drilling (64 holes, 49m average depth) and surface sampling, by Poseidon Gold Ltd, Tanami Gold Ltd and Normandy Mining Ltd, defining gold mineralisation over a strike of 500m. Later drilling included RC (42 holes, 58m average depth) and deeper diamond drilling (5 holes, 127m average depth) extending the depth of mineralisation to over 150m vertical depth. In 2021 Prodigy Gold NL completed a seven-hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign (1,081m) with the intention of defining the extents of high-grade gold mineralisation along strike of previous holes.

Gold and antimony mineralisation is associated with sub-vertical quartz veins and stringers with fine disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite +/- arsenopyrite) in zones of sericite alteration over a strike of at least 800m. High-grade gold occurs within interlayered metapelite and metapsammite, at contacts with dolerite dykes and in quartz veining. Strong associations between samples >1g/t gold and elevated antimony exist within the Sabre prospect. This also coincides with distinct arsenic zonation relating to elevated incidences of >1% lead. Gold mineralisation appears to occur within a series of stacked fold hinges, trending in a NW-SE direction adjacent to a regional fault structure. The orientation and plunge of the fold axis is consistent with regional scale folding adjacent to the Lander Shear Zone.

Significant gold assay intercepts within this prospect include

- 19m @ 3.5g/t Au from 13m (SBRC100002)
- 24m @ 2.6g/t Au from 36m (RD2)
- 19m @ 3.4g/t Au from 28m (RRB2043)
- 9 metres @ 1.7 g/t gold from surface (RRB2060)

Significant Au-Sb-As-Pb intercepts within this prospect include:

- 7m @ 3.5 g/t Au, 2.09% Sb, 1536ppm As and 927ppm Pb (RRB2047)
- 3m @ 3.4 g/t Au, 2.06% Sb, 280ppm As and 824ppm Pb (RRB2048)

Historical drill holes, targeting gold mineralisation, at Sabre were not routinely analysed for antimony.

Geological Interpretation of the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect (ASX: 18 June 2025)
iTech has undertaken a detailed review of gold and antimony mineralisation at the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect (Figure 1) in preparation for its upcoming drill program, targeting high priority gold and antimony prospects along the >42km Stafford Gold Trend.

Modelling of historical drill holes at Falchion, identified a 400m long, sigmoidal zone of gold mineralisation, based on rock chips and drill intercepts. This zone extends to over 100m depth and remains open. A second zone of gold mineralisation occurs 50m to the north-east and remains open at depth and to the east. Mislocated drill holes were identified in the Company's historical digital database, original data sourced from historical company reports and locations corrected. This allowed a more rigorous geological interpretation of mineralisation with better agreement between holes on the location and dip of mineralisation. The new geological interpretation allows for expanded gold prospectivity at Falchion and surrounding prospects with new drill targets

- down dip of existing mineralisation
- testing extensions of mineralisation to the west, underneath mineralised rock chips, missed by historical drilling
- along strike of the northern gold zone to the east

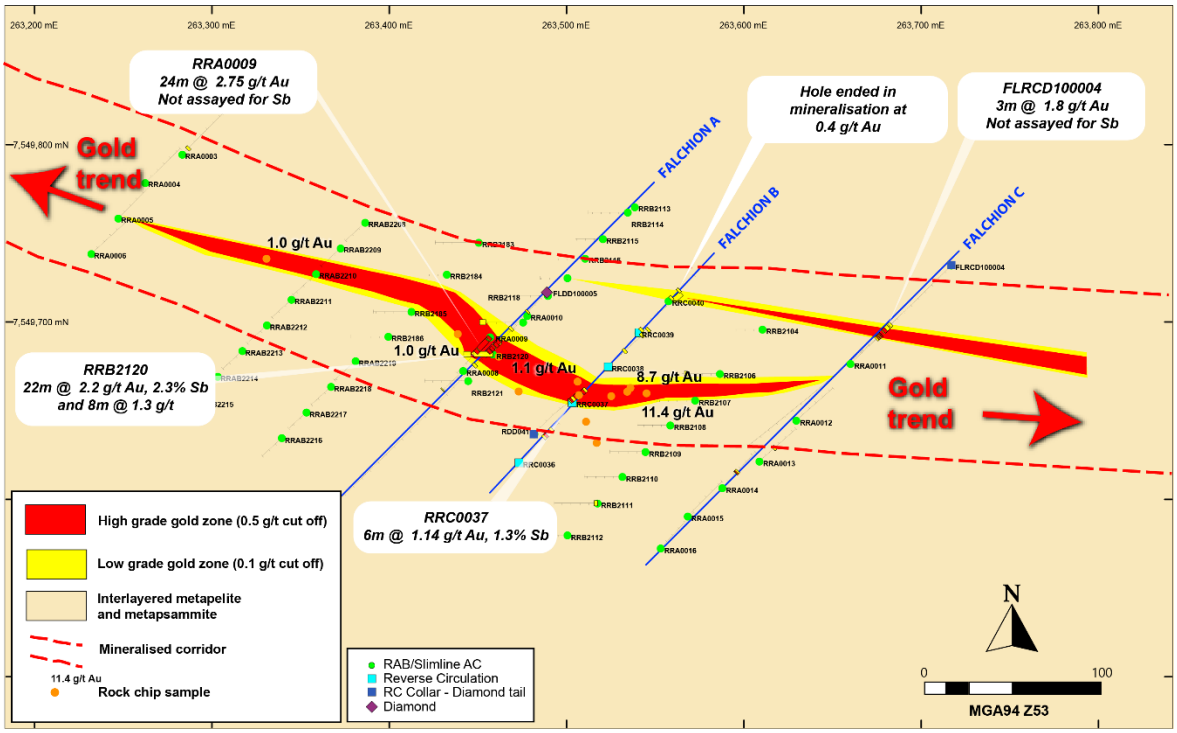

Figure 3. Plan view of the Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect showing plan view of drilling and rock chips with gold exceeding 1 g/t labelled (Rock chip data from ASX: ITM 3 September 2024).

Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect

The Falchion Prospect was drilled at the same time as the nearby, the Sabre Prospect (Figure 1). Initial exploration consisted of aircore and RAB drilling (46 holes, 46m average depth) and surface sampling, by Poseidon Gold Ltd, Tanami Gold Ltd and Normandy Mining Ltd, defining gold mineralisation over a strike of 500m. Later drilling, Exodus Minerals and ABM Resource NL, included RC (5 holes, 57m average depth) and deeper diamond drilling (3 holes, 224m average depth) extending the depth of mineralisation to over 100m vertical depth.

Gold and antimony mineralisation appears in outcrop as ~2m thick sericite-altered sheared turbidite with boudinaged and folded quartz veins trending E-W in a distal chlorite alteration zone. Mineralisation at Falchion appears to be constrained to a SE-NW corridor of anomalism over 400m of strike (Figure 3). The best gold intercepts define a subvertical zone of mineralisation 5-10m thick and with grade exceeding 2 g/t gold. Strong associations between samples >1g/t gold and elevated antimony exist within the Falchion prospect. This also coincides with distinct arsenic zonation relating to elevated incidences of >1% lead.

Significant gold assay intercepts within this prospect include

- 22m @ 2.20 g/t Au and 2.3% Sb and 8m @ 1.3 g/t Au (RRB2120)
  - including 2m @ 12.35 g/t Au and 5.4% Sb
- 24m @ 2.75 g/t Au (RRA0009)
- 10m @ 1.29 g/t Au (RDD041)
- 7m @ 1.4 g/t Au (RRB2119)

Historical drill holes, targeting gold mineralisation, at Falchion were not routinely analysed for antimony.

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

The new geological interpretation for the Falchion Gold Prospect (Figure 3) has signficiant implications for the regional prospectivity of gold and antimony mineralisation. All the locally significant gold-antimony prospects, including Falchion, appear to occur over subtle east-west trending magnetic features. Petrographic studies of mineralisation at Sabre and Falchion have shown that there is a strong association of pyrrhotite with gold mineralisation. It is possible that these subtly magnetic

features are mapping out high concentrations of pyrrhotite (a moderately magnetic mineral) in alteration zones hosting gold mineralisation. They may also represent changes in lithology from metapelite to metapsammite and/or dolerite, which would provide a strong rheological contrast and potenital for development of dilational zones and mineralising fluid pathways during structural movement.

In summary, prospective horizons defined by

- Existing gold-antimony prospects defined by drilling and rock chips
- Chargeability anomalies caused by high concentrations of sulphides (including pyrrhotite) associated with gold-antimony mineralisation and defined by gradient array IP
- Subtle magnetic anomaly due to high concentrations of magnetic pyrrhotite associated with gold-antimony mineralisation

Interpretation of these features from detailed magnetic surveys has identified over 18km of prospective structures that are coincident with a regional 6.5km long, antimony in lag soil anomaly (Figure 5). The Falchion Gold-Antimony Prospect occurs within the central part of the antimony soil anomaly and at the centre of a 3.7km gradient array IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 5). The Sabre and Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects also lie within these features. Gold and antimony mineralisation at Sabre and Falchion has a close association with disseminated sulphide mineralisation (pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or arsenopyrite), suggesting the IP anomaly is a zone of high prospectivity for further mineralisation. Future work will focus on the 18km of prospective structures recently identified around Falchion with ongoing mapping and sampling to help narrow down targets with potential for economic mineralisation for drill testing.

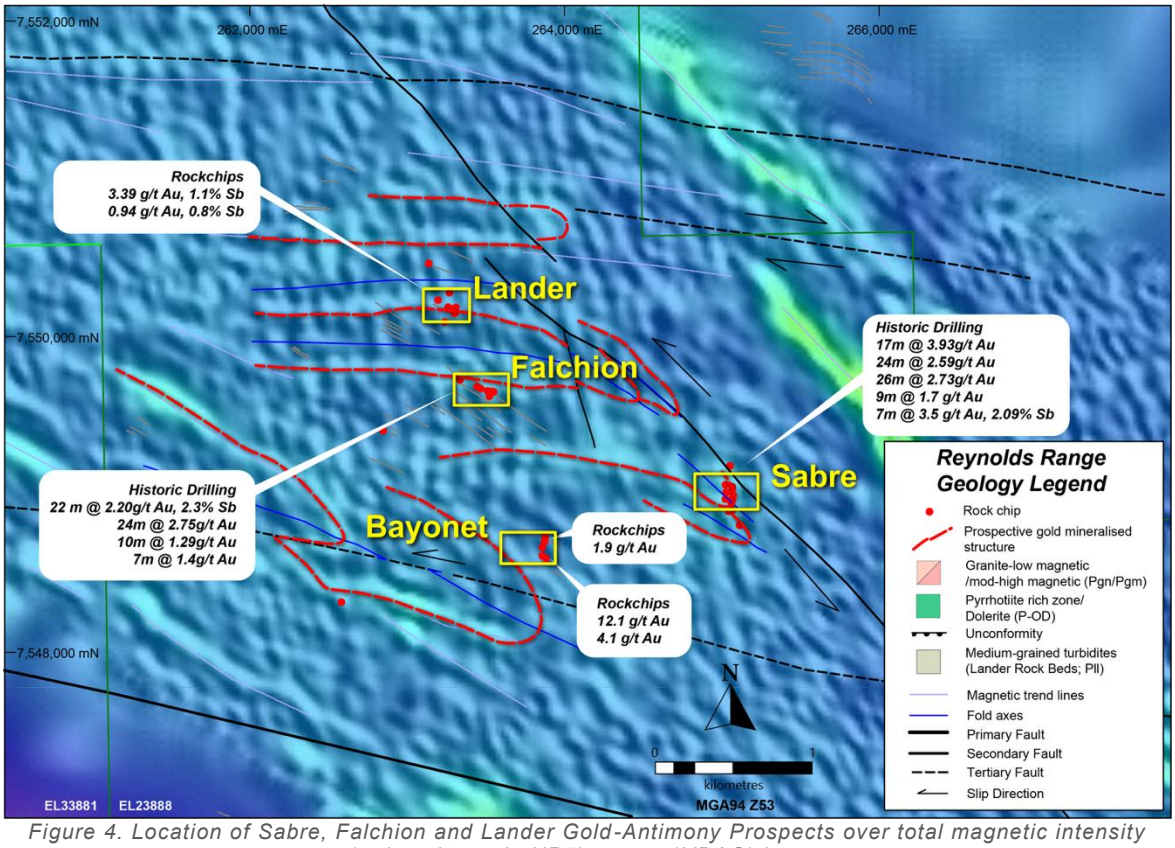

Figure 4. Location of Sabre, Falchion and Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects over total magnetic intensity (reduced to pole HP5km over 1VDAG) image

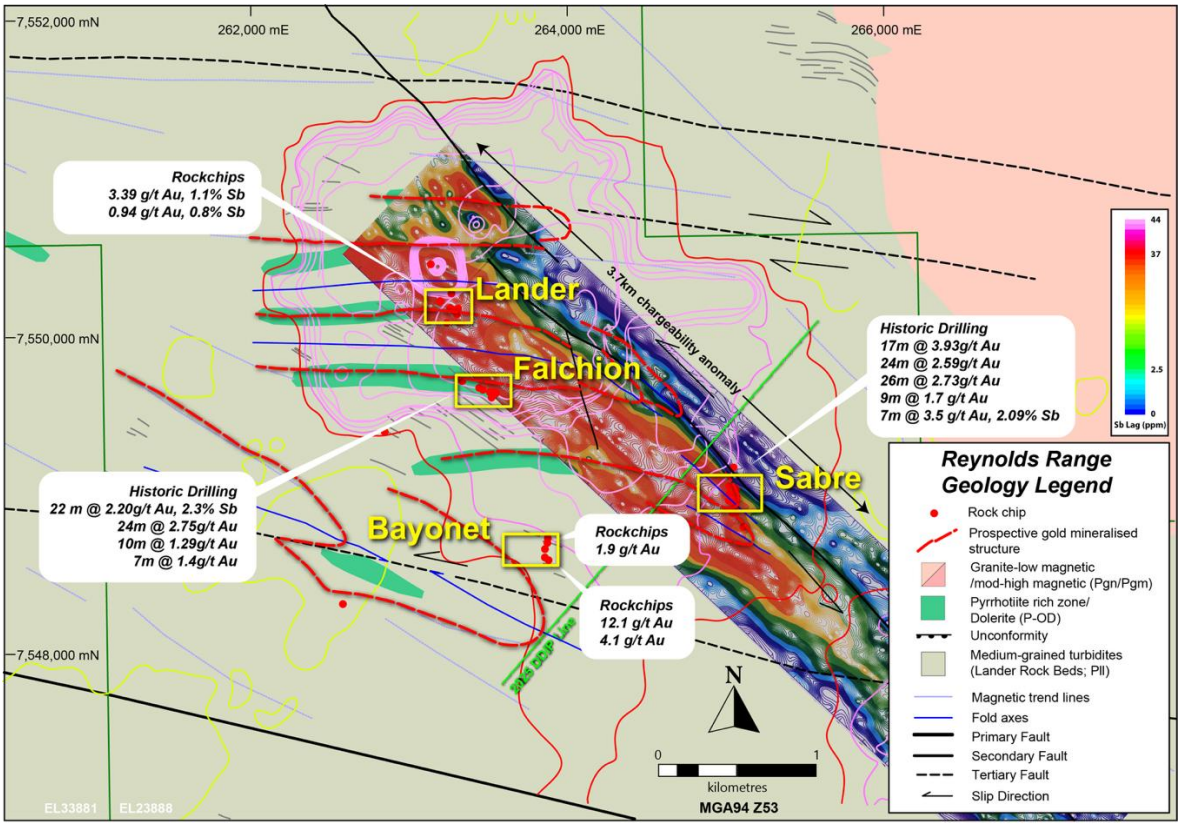

Figure 5. Gradient array IP survey and interpreted geology of the Sabre, Falchion and Lander Gold-Antimony Prospects.

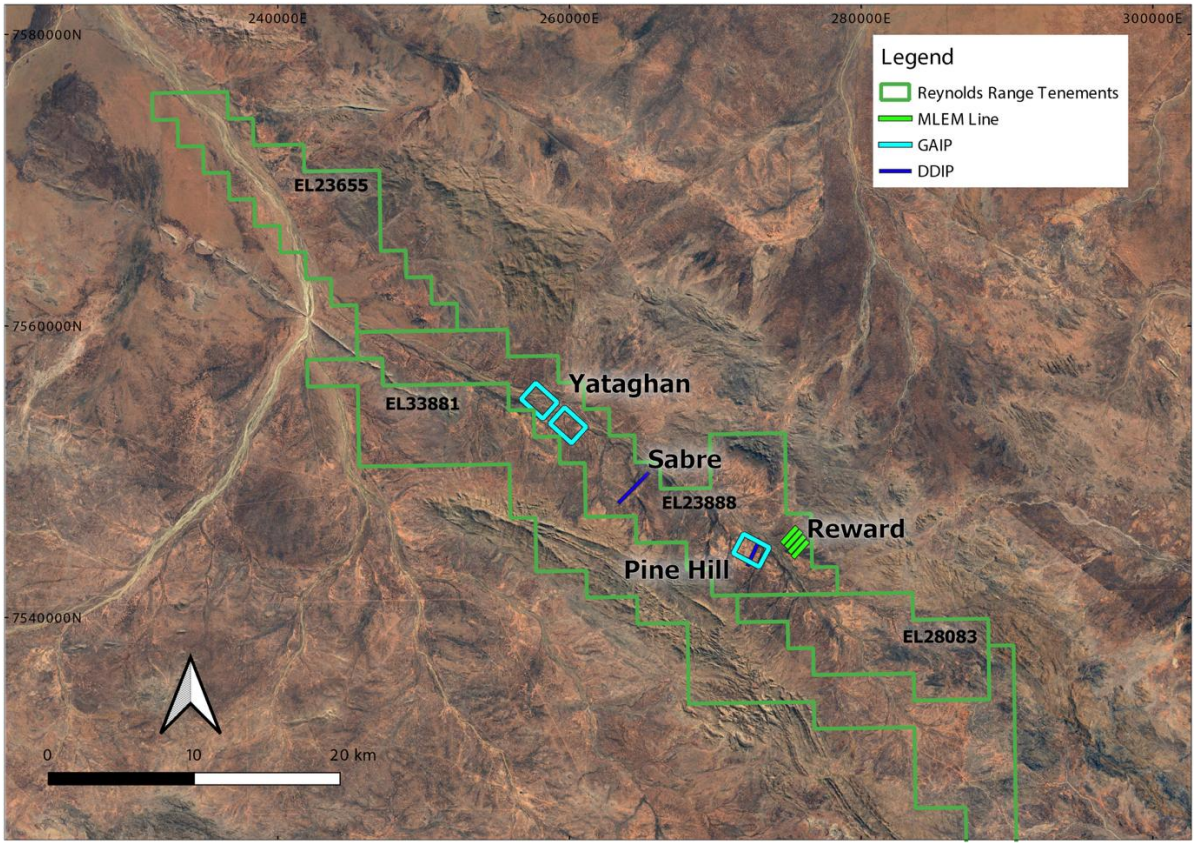

Figure 6. Location diagram of EL 23655, EL 23888, EL 28083 and EL33881 with location of recently completed geophysical surveys.

Reynolds Range Geophysical Survey Program

iTech Minerals contracted Resource Potentials and GAP Geophysics to undertake a large program of MLEM, GAIP and DDIP Surveys across the Reynolds Range Project, targeting gold and antimony mineralisation at the Reward, Pine Hill, Sabre, Falchion and Yataghan Prospects. MLEM was undertaken at Reward to target massive sulphide style mineralisation and GAIP and DDIP was undertaken at the remaining prospects to target disseminated sulphides associated with structurally controlled gold and antimony mineralisation (Figure 6).

Reward Moving Loop EM Survey

iTech has recently completed a moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey over the Reward Prospect. The survey consisted of four 1.2km long MLEM lines spaced 400m apart targeting extensions to high grade, gold rich massive sulphide mineralisation exposed at surface in historical workings (Figure 11). The survey was successful in delineating a 1.3km long EM anomaly sitting approximately 60-70m beneath the surface and increasing in strength to the north-west beyond the extent of the current survey (Figure 7,8). The southern most MLEM line did not identify a significant conductor, however the next three consecutive lines to the NW each identified a significant basement sourced conductor increasing in conductivity to the NW from 120S to 225S. The surface mineralisation at Reward overlies the transition from the 120S to 150S EM plates suggesting that the most conductive material and by inference, best mineralisation, may occur to the NW of the current surface workings. There is no historical drilling in this area, and it remains completely untested (Figure 8).

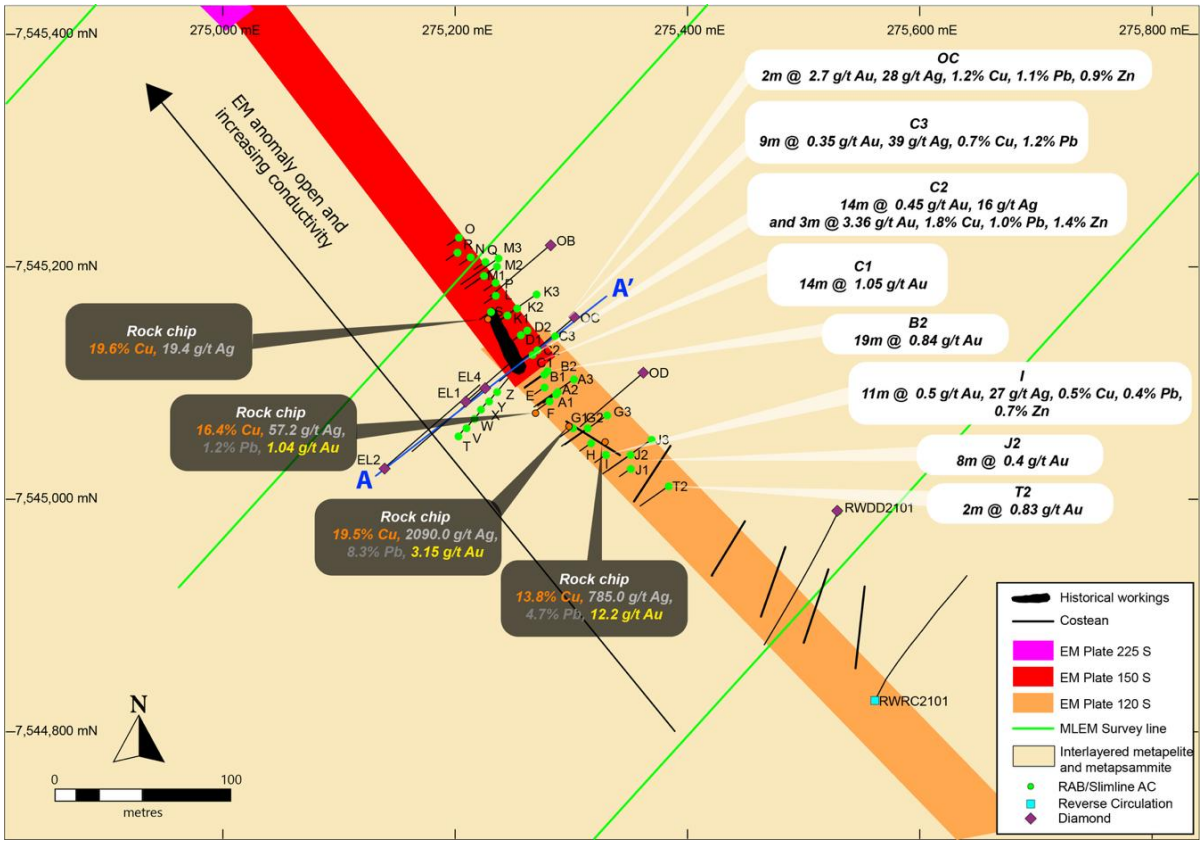

Figure 7. Plan of the Reward Prospect showing significant gold drill intersections (calculations based on gold content), historical workings and rock chips over new EM targets.

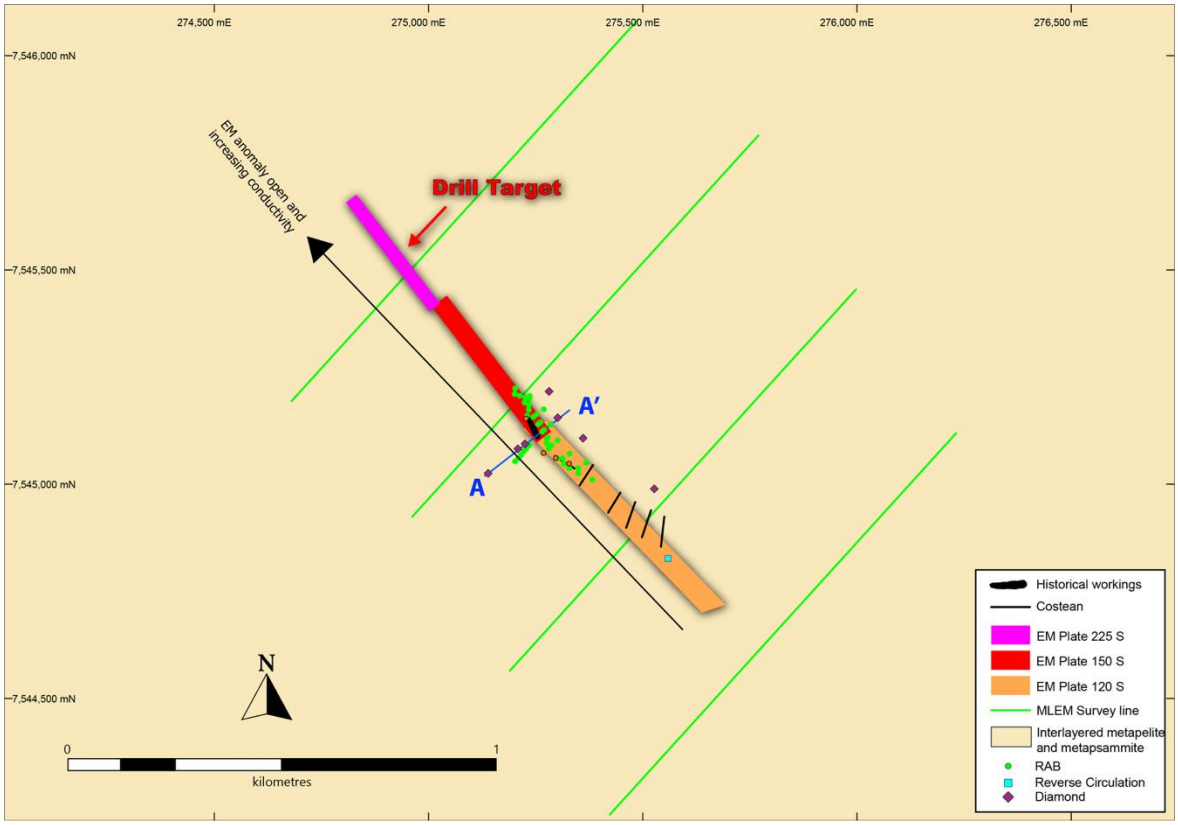

Figure 8. Plan of the Reward Prospect showing drill holes and historical workings over new EM targets.

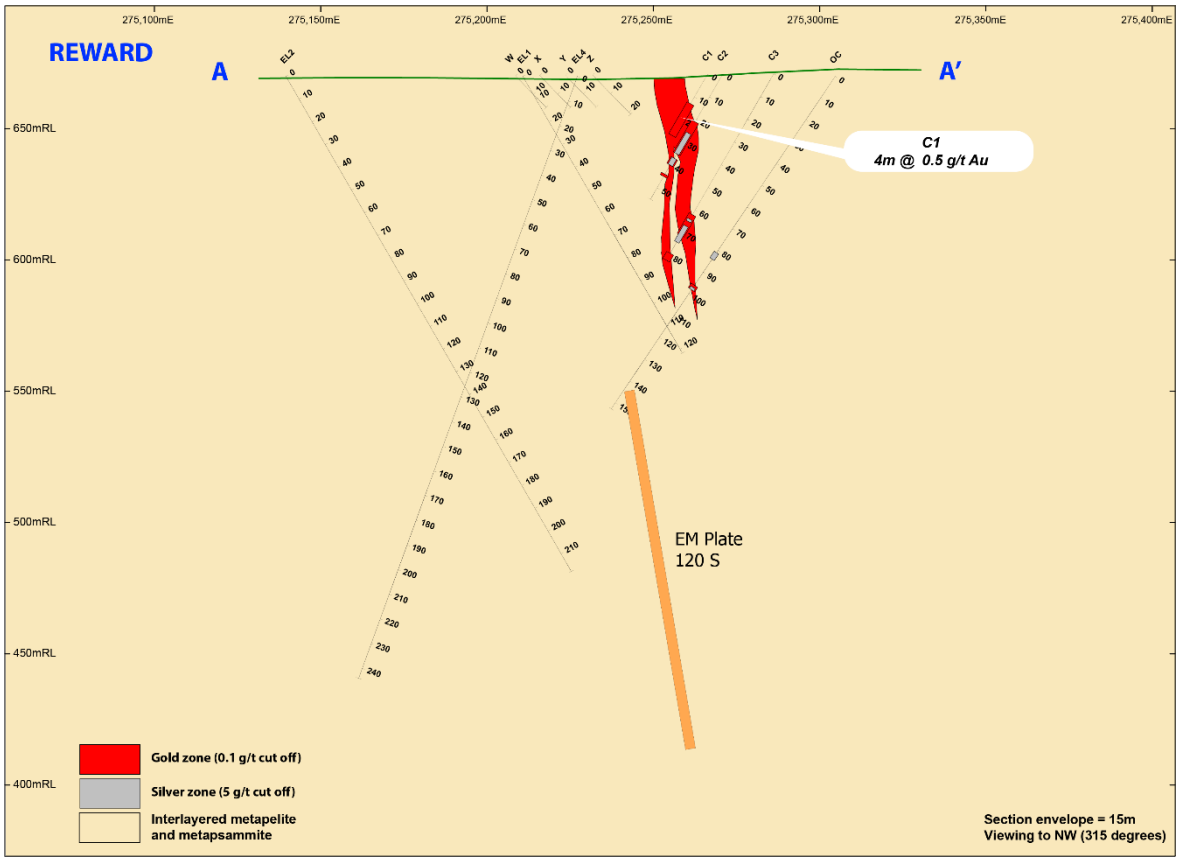

Figure 9. Section through the Reward Prospect showing drill holes with gold and silver intercepts in relation to new EM targets.

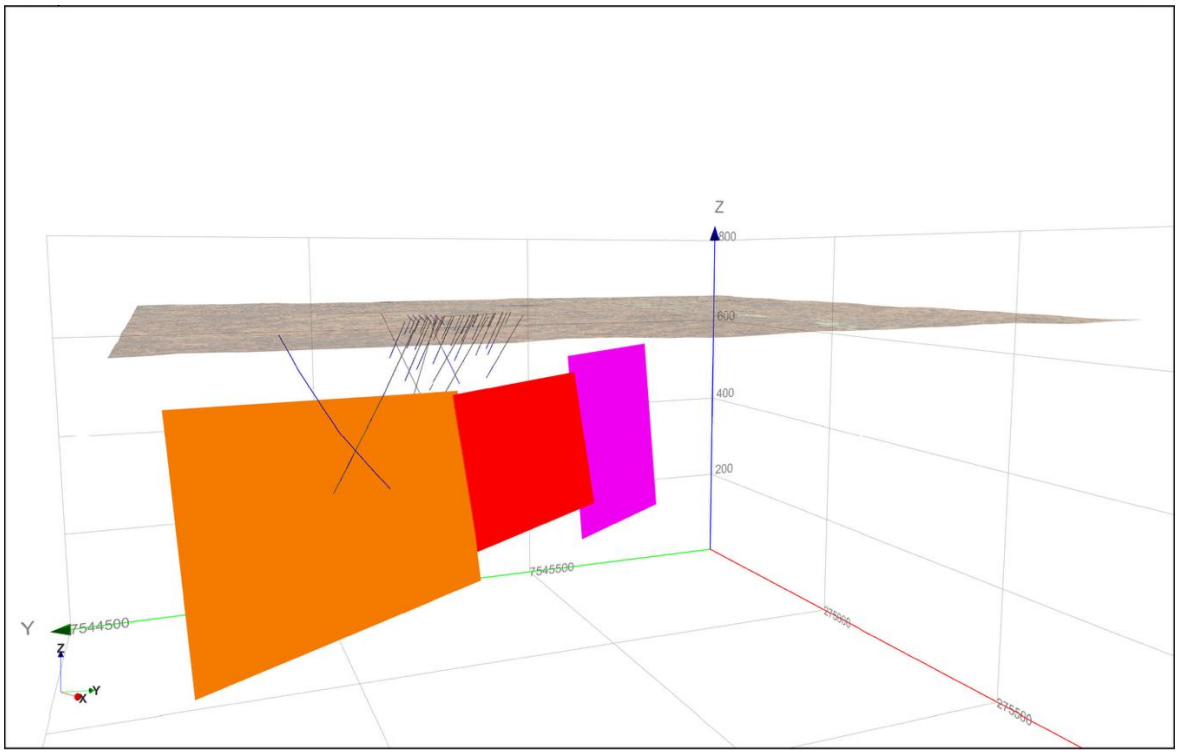

Figure 10. 3D view, looking NW, of the Reward Prospect showing historic drill holes in relation to the new EM targets.

Reward Copper-Gold-Silver Prospect

Historic mine workings, in the 1950s, excavated a 5m wide zone of outcropping gossanous malachite rich in copper, lead, silver, zinc and gold. The Reward Lode occurs between two parallel NW-SE striking shear zones within andalusite-sericite schists, dipping 80-85 degrees to the NE.

The prospect is recorded as a base metal deposit, with historical workings targeting secondary copper. However, the geological features, namely its quartz-reef character plus high arsenic, and structural control, points to it being essentially a gold prospect. This is supported by recent rock chips assays.

Significant results include (ASX: ITM 26 September 2024):

- **RR24-115 – 19.5% Cu, 3.15g/t Au and 2090.0g/t Ag**
- **RR24-116 – 19.6% Cu and 12.2g/t Au and 785.0g/t Ag**
- **RR24-114 – 13.8% Cu and 19.4g/t Ag**

The mineralisation is not confined to the quartz reef with high copper and gold values being associated with the adjacent wall rock. The mineralisation appears to be associated with a pyrite-rich black carbonaceous siltstone, which is recorded in the adjacent stratigraphy. The nature of the lode and its repetitions are yet to be determined.

Figure 11. Aerial view of the Reward Copper-Gold-Silver Prospect looking NW.

Scimitar Drilling Results

iTech Minerals recently completed two ~500m deep diamond holes to test for massive sulphide mineralisation at the Scimitar Prospect, approximately 6km to the north-west of the Reward Prospect. The drilling aimed to test the two highest conductors (2600 Siemens and 1200 Siemens) identified from a 2020 MLEM survey which occur beneath a regionally significant multielement lag soil anomaly (Figure 6). Logging of the drill holes did not identify massive sulphide mineralisation, but assays did identify several thin lead-zinc-silver rich veins which may be a contributing component of the EM anomaly and point to the presence of a mineralising system within the vicinity of the drill holes. Both the logging and assays did not sufficiently explain the EM anomaly. To confirm whether the drilling has sufficiently tested the modelled EM conductors, a program of down hole EM will be undertaken on both holes in the coming weeks. Both holes have been cased and left open to facilitate this program.

Drillhole SCDD25-001 targeted a 2600S EM anomaly, predicted to intersect the anomaly at about 500m down hole. A thin zone of galena and sphalerite, associated with quartz veining, was encountered at 517m with a best intersection of

SCDD25-001 – 2m @ 3.1% Zn, 0.8% Pb and 18 g/t Ag from 517-519m downhole.

Drill hole SCDD25-002 did not return any significant mineralised intervals.

Corporate

Attached to this report is the Company's Appendix 5B setting out iTech's cash flow statement for the quarter. The significant reportable outflows during the quarter include:

- $940,000 spent in relation to exploration activities primarily related to exploration undertaken at the Company's Reynolds Range project, Balumbah project and graphite metallurgical studies. The expenditure was incurred in relation to drilling and corresponding assays, travel, site access and labour as well as tenement maintenance costs. The Company has further incurred expenditure in relation to metallurgical studies related to its Sugarloaf graphite project; and
- $85,000 in payments to related parties. These payments relate to payment of director fees to executive and non-executive directors.

At the end of the June 2025 quarter, the Company had cash at bank of $1.70 million.

iTech expects to satisfy the last condition precedent in the lithium deal with SQM in the coming quarter and receive the first $2.0 million payment.

Tenement table

Tenement Number	Project Area	% Interest Held at end of quarter
South Australia		
EL 6363	Eyre Peninsula	100%
EL 6478	Eyre Peninsula	100%
EL 5870	Eyre Peninsula	100%
EL 5791	Eyre Peninsula	100%
EL 6647	Eyre Peninsula	100%
EL 5920	Eyre Peninsula	100% Graphite Rights
EL 6634	Eyre Peninsula	100% Graphite Rights
EL 6991	Eyre Peninsula	100%
EL 6994	Eyre Peninsula	100%
EL 5794	Nackara Arc	100%
EL 6000	Nackara Arc	100%
EL 6160	Nackara Arc	100%
EL 6351	Nackara Arc	100%
EL 6637	Nackara Arc	100%
EL 6676	Nackara Arc	100%
ML 6470	Campoona Graphite	100%
MPL 150	Campoona Graphite	100%
MPL 151	Campoona Graphite	100%
New South Wales		
EPM 8871[1]	Crowie Creek	100%*
Northern Territory		
EL23655	Reynolds Range	100%
EL23888	Reynolds Range	100%
EL28083	Reynolds Range	100%
EL33881	Reynolds Range	100%

[1] The tenement will be relinquished in July 2025

There have been no changes to tenement ownership during the quarter other than acquisition of tenements marked with *.

For further information please contact the authorising officer Michael Schwarz:

Michael Schwarz, FAusIMM, AIG
Managing Director
E: mschwarz@itechminerals.com.au
Ph: +61 2 5850 0000
W: www.itechminerals.com.au

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.

GLOSSARY

MLEM = Moving Loop Electromagnetic
GAIP = Gradient Array Induced Polarisation
DDIP = Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation

References

ASX Announcement: 29 May 2025 “Expanded Gold and Antimony Prospectivity at Reynolds Range”

ASX Announcement: 18 June 2025 “Gold and Antimony Prospectivity at Reynolds Range”

ASX Announcement: 7 July 2025 “Compelling EM Target at Reward Prospect – Reynolds Range”

iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity	
iTech Minerals Ltd	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
41 648 219 050	30 June 2025

	Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(1)	(7)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(48)	(283)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(142)	(564)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	24	133
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	202
1.8	Other – farm-in receipt	-	103
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(167)**	**(416)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	(101)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(5)	(46)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(939)	(2,720)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other - grants	-	174
	Reclassify term deposits from cash	-	(96)
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(944)**	**(2,789)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	3,440
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(218)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other - lease payments	(11)	(41)
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**(11)**	**3,181**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,824	1,726
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(167)	(416)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(944)	(2,789)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(11)	3,181

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**1,702**	**1,702**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	1.702	2,824
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**1,702**	**2,824**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	38
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	47

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	-

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(167)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(939)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,106)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,702
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,702
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	1.5

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: No. The Company incurred exploration expenditure that is not expected to recur at the same level in the coming quarter. iTech is currently undertaking geophysical surveys and will assess the results of the surveys, when available, prior to undertaking the next stage of exploration drilling.

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: iTech has entered into an agreement with Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile (SQM) whereby the Company expects to receive $1.9 million subject to a condition precedent which requires the approval of the Central Land Council (CLC), which cannot be unreasonably withheld. iTech has undertaken numerous fundraising activities in the past, including, but not limited to, private placements and share purchase plans. The Company expects that it will be able to raise further funds if required.

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Yes. iTech expects to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives following receipt of funds from SQM as detailed above. In the event that these funds are not received as expected and funding support is not sufficient to meet planned expenditures, iTech will further reduce corporate spend and other activities as required.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 31 July 2025

Authorised by: By the board
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.