99.99% PURITY SPHERICAL AND FLAKE GRAPHITE PRODUCED FROM CAMPOONA

- **Production of spherical graphite from a bulk sample of run-of-mine Campoona ore has met (or exceeded) all industry standard parameters for lithium-ion battery anode material**
- **Purity, tap density, fraction size and ratio are all with industry standard parameters for a medium size spherical graphite product, most often used in electric vehicles and energy storage applications**
- **High yield of 47% spherical graphite**
- **99.99% purity achieved with both caustic baking and autoclave assisted caustic leach methods which eliminate the use of hydrofluoric acid**
- **Achieving high purity of both spherical and flake graphite products provides options to convert the bulk of Campoona concentrate into high value battery products**

iTech Minerals Ltd (ASX: **ITM**, **iTech** or **Company**) has received the results of its metallurgical program, undertaken by ANZAPLAN in Germany, to produce high value battery anode material (BAM) from a bulk sample of run-of-mine material from the Campoona Graphite Deposit.

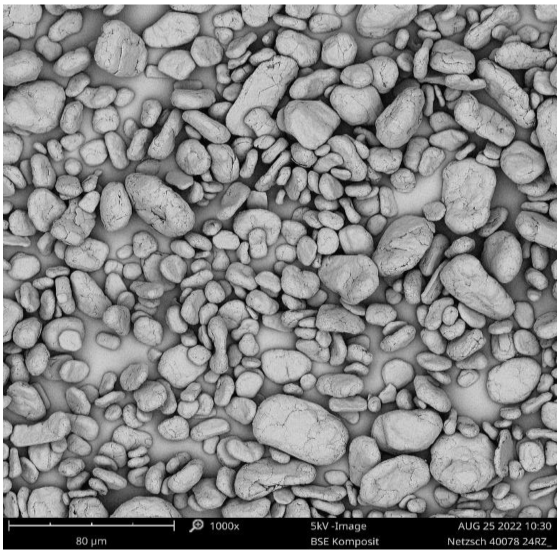

Figure 1. 99.99% carbon spherical graphite produced from Campoona concentrate (SEM image; 5kV, 1000x magnification, image ~ 320 microns across)

"These results demonstrate that Campoona has the potential to produce a high value spherical graphite, from an Australian project in a State with significant production of renewable energy and excellent infrastructure. The use of non-HF methods such as caustic baking to purify the concentrate add further weight to the projects green credentials which we believe will help us produce a premium product for the renewable energy markets."

Managing Director Mike Schwarz

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Glenn Davis - Chair
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Gary Ferris - NED
Jarek Kopias - Co Sec

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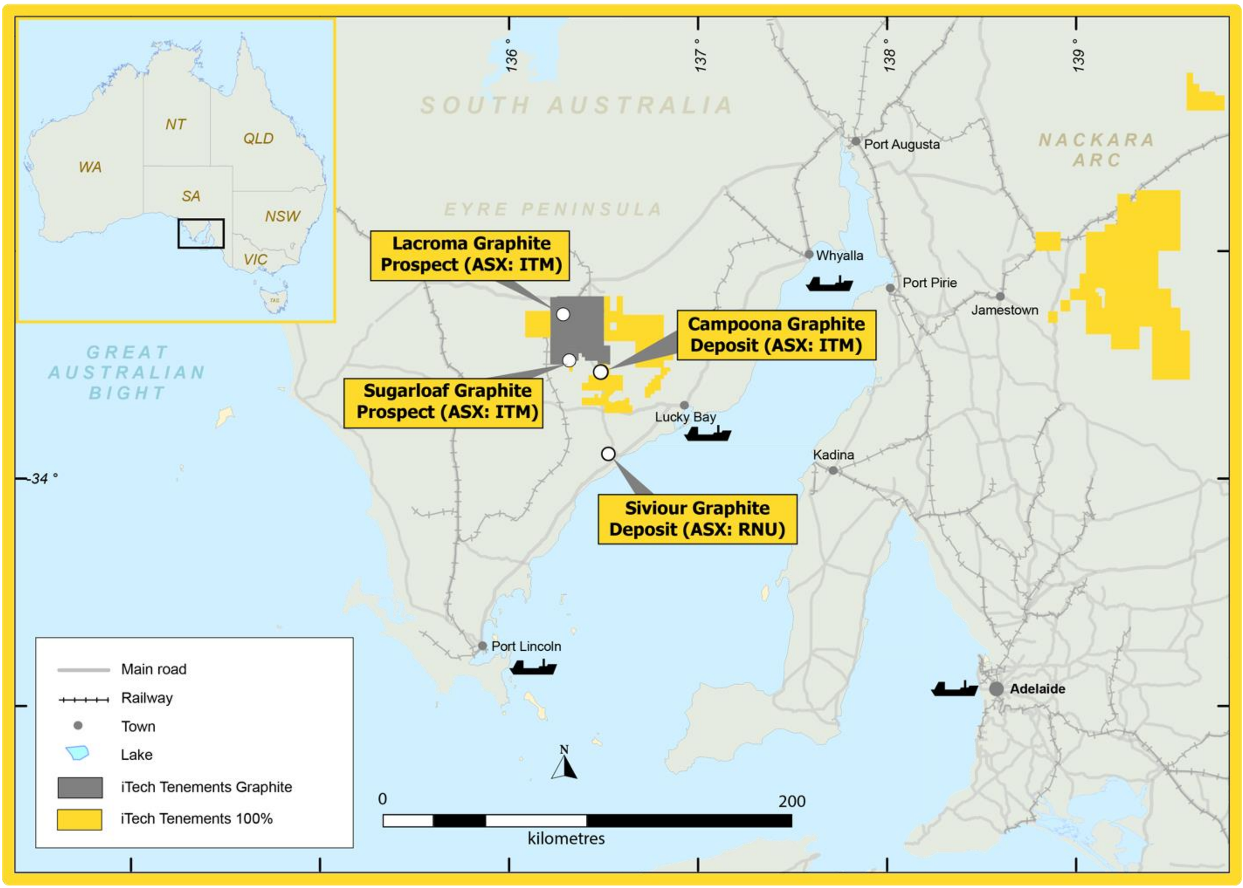

Figure 2. Location of graphite deposits and prospects – Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

iTech continues to build its portfolio of critical minerals projects with the production of both 99.99% fixed carbon (FC) spherical graphite and flake graphite, from Campoona graphite concentrates. Testing of the spherical product confirms it is within or exceeds all relevant industry standard parameters for lithium-ion battery anode material. High yields of spherical product, of 47%, show the potential for excellent conversion of flake into high value spherical graphite. Additionally, the ability to purify the flake concentrate to 99.99% FC prior to spheronisation, opens the possibility to produce a high value purified fine product rather than the normally low value waste generated during spheronisation. Purified fines left over from spheronisation can be used as conductivity-enhancement additives in the battery cathodes. Premium performance conductivity enhancement materials are typically worth more than spheroidal graphite produced from natural graphite.

The Campoona Graphite Project contains a JORC 2012 graphite Mineral Resource of 8.55 Mt @ 9.0% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC), a granted mining lease and approved multipurpose licences for processing infrastructure and groundwater extraction. iTech is currently investigating the best pathway to produce “green graphite”, including the use of abundant renewable energy available in South Australia.

Metallurgical Results
Test work was undertaken on bulk sample (407 kg) of run-of-mine (ROM) graphite ore collected from reverse circulation and diamond drilling at the Campoona Central Deposit. The drill holes were located within areas representative of low strip ratio mineralisation of prime economic interest.

Table 1 shows the flake size distribution that was achieved while focussing on a concentrate suitable to produce purified spherical graphite (PSG). A concentrate of ~94% TGC with recoveries of ~80% were achieved through conventional flotation processes. Spheronisation of graphite flakes typically uses the small to fine flakes which means >99% of the sample is suitable for PSG production.

Size Fraction	wt.-%
- 75 µm (fine)	96.07
+75 µm/- 150 µm (small)	3.37
+150 µm/- 180 µm (medium)	0.14
+180 µm/- 300 µm (large)	0.28
+ 300 µm (jumbo)	0.14

Table 1. Final concentrate size analysis

The process of converting large flakes into smaller particles (micronising) of a suitable size for anode production is expensive because any additional grinding is energy intensive, adding additional cost to processing. With the Campoona concentrate, the process begins with smaller flake sizes, and the purity can be improved, to 99.99% FC, through low-cost purification, finer flake material becomes particularly attractive for producing battery-grade graphite, and more cost effective than starting with large-flake material. Additionally, the resultant fines, which would normally be a low value by-product, have the potential to become a high value conductivity enhancement material in battery cathodes.

Purification and Spheronisation
The latest results from the metallurgical test work program include results from the purification of both flake and spheronised graphite and on industry standard parameters for the purified spheronised graphite. As indicated in Table 2 the spherical graphite test program demonstrate that Campoona concentrates are suitable to produce purified uncoated spherical graphite, with all parameters tested within industry standard classification tests.

Specification	Campoona Graphite	Industry standard (medium)
Fixed Carbon (%)	**99.99**	**99.95**
Yield Test (wt %)	**47**	**20-30**
Tap Density (g/cm^3)	**0.94**	**>0.9**
D_{50}	**17.2**	**17-19**
Ratio D_{90}/D_{10}	**3.16**	**<3.5**

Table 2. Test results for spheronised purified graphite from Campoona Graphite Deposit

Purification tests of both flake concentrate and spheronised graphite both achieved 99.99% FC using the non-HF processes, caustic baking and/or autoclave assisted caustic leach.

Purification of Spherical Graphite				Purification of Flake Graphite			
Parameter		Caustic Baking	AA Caustic Leach	Parameter		Caustic Baking	AA Caustic Leach
SO_3	[wt.-%]	0.01	0.02	SO_3	[wt.-%]	0	0.03
NiO	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	NiO	[ppm]	< 10	<10
SiO_2	[ppm]	49	20	SiO_2	[ppm]	285	26
Fe_2O_3	[ppm]	11	17	Fe_2O_3	[ppm]	15	16
Al_2O_3	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	Al_2O_3	[ppm]	12	11
Na_2O	[ppm]	17	22	Na_2O	[ppm]	22	<10
CaO	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	CaO	[ppm]	< 10	< 10
P_2O_5	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	P_2O_5	[ppm]	< 10	< 10
K_2O	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	K_2O	[ppm]	< 10	< 10
MgO	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	MgO	[ppm]	< 10	< 10
PbO	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	PbO	[ppm]	< 10	< 10
BaO	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	BaO	[ppm]	23	13
MnO_2	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	MnO_2	[ppm]	< 10	< 10
TiO_2	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	TiO_2	[ppm]	< 10	< 10
ZrO_2	[ppm]	< 10	< 10	ZrO_2	[ppm]	< 10	< 10
Volatiles	[wt.-%]	-	-	Volatiles	[wt.-%]	-	-
LOI 920°C	[wt.-%]	99.99	99.99	LOI 920°C	[wt.-%]	99.96	99.99
FC	**[wt.-%]**	**99.99**	**99.99**	**FC**	**[wt.-%]**	**99.96**	**99.99**

Table 3. Test results for purified spheronised and flake graphite from Campoona Graphite Deposit

Next Steps

Resource Expansion Program

The Campoona Graphite Project contains a JORC 2012 graphite Mineral Resource of 8.55 Mt @ 9.0%. iTech could significantly expand its global graphite resources at both Sugarloaf Graphite Prospect which occurs on EL5791 and EL5920 and the Lacroma Graphite Prospect which occurs approximately 30 km to the north of Campoona on EL6643. iTech Minerals owns 100% of the graphite rights on EL6643 and EL5920 and right to all minerals on EL5791.

The Sugarloaf Prospect was originally explored by Archer Materials (ASX: AXE or Archer) between 2011 and 2016 and consists of a large occurrence of microcrystalline graphite. Due to the former prevailing view that graphite deposits needed to have a large flake size to be economic, Archer decided to focus on other prospects. With a change in demand to fine flake sizes for spherical graphite production, iTech believes that Sugarloaf has the potential to significantly expand the Company's resources of fine flake graphite if metallurgical test work confirms that it can be readily concentrated to battery grade levels.

The Lacroma Prospect corresponds to a prominent Electro-Magnetic (EM) signature that has a potential strike extent of over 12 kilometres (see Figure 3). Initial drilling at Lacroma recorded very wide intercepts of graphite (60m @ 6.8% TGC). Lacroma graphite, like the graphite at Campoona Shaft and Central Campoona, is high crystalline fine flake graphite. Metallurgical test work undertaken by Archer Materials (ASX: AXE or Archer) in 2015 showed that a 98.6% TGC concentrate using the same conventional flotation and leaching conditions as for the Campoona Deposits. This suggests that the same processing circuit planned by iTech could also use graphite ore from Lacroma.

iTech is currently planning a substantial drilling program to test both the Sugarloaf Graphite Prospect and the Lacroma EM anomaly. Further drilling at both prospects has the potential to support a substantial Mineral Resource upgrade.

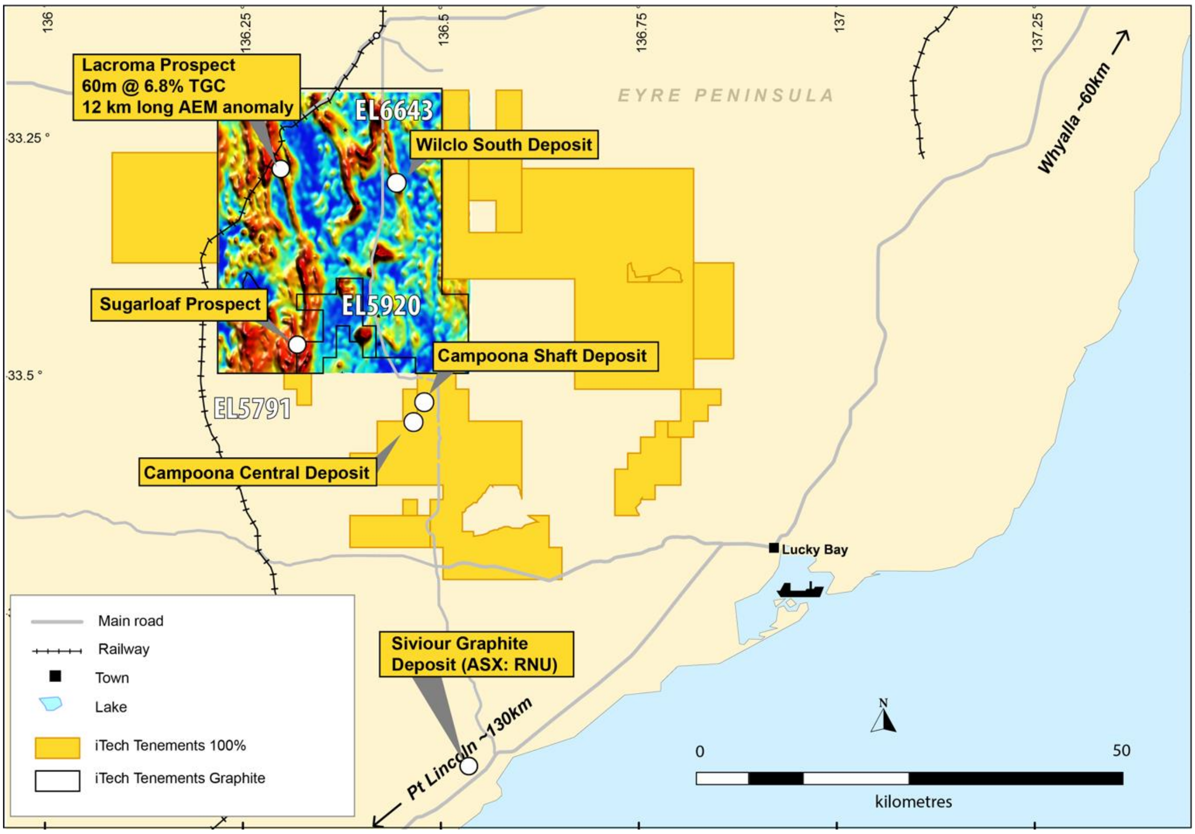

Figure 3. Location of graphite deposits and prospects with airborne electromagnetic image on EL6643 and EL5920 – Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

Area	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Graphitic Carbon (%)	Contained Graphite (t)
Campoona Shaft	Measured	0.32	12.7	40,600
	Indicated	0.78	8.2	64,000
	Inferred	0.55	8.5	46,800
Central Campoona	Indicated	0.22	12.3	27,100
	Inferred	0.30	10.3	30,900
Wilclo South	Inferred	6.38	8.8	561,400
Combined	Total Resource	8.55	9.0	770,800

Table 4. Mineral Resource Estimate, Campoona Graphite Project – Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information which relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled 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. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the estimates of Mineral Resources in this release and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not changed.

The information contained in this report, relating to metallurgical results, is based on, and fairly and accurately represent the information and supporting documentation prepared by Damian Connelly. Mr Connelly is a full-time employee of METS Engineering who are a Contractor to iTech, and a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Connelly has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Connelly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the results in the form and context in which they appear.

ABOUT iTECH MINERALS LTD

iTech Minerals Ltd is a newly listed mineral exploration company exploring for and developing battery materials and critical minerals within its 100% owned Australian projects. The company is exploring for kaolinite-halloysite, regolith hosted rare earth element mineralisation and developing the Campoona Spherical Graphite Project in South Australia. 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.

This announcement contains results that have previously released as "Replacement Prospectus" on 19 October 2021, "Campoona Graphite Battery Anode Test Work Underway" on 22 November 2021, "Campoona Spherical Graphite Project Concentrate" on 21 August 2022 and "Campoona Spherical Graphite Project Bulk sample produced" on 5 July 2022. iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement.

GLOSSARY

FC = Fixed Carbon
HF = Hydrofluoric Acid
PSG = Purified Spherical Graphite
ROM = Run of Mine
TGC = Total Graphitic Carbon
AA Caustic Leach = Autoclave Assisted Caustic Leach
EM = Electromagnetic

JORC 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* .	• The deposit was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) • Sampling is guided by iTechs protocols and QAQC procedures • RC samples are collected by a riffle splitter from material recovered by drilling with a face sampling hammer of approximately 130mm. • DD core was cut in quarters using a core saw and quarter core submitted for assay. Some intervals close to the surface were too soft for cutting and representative material was cut from the core in the tray. • All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for preparation and forwarded to either Perth or Brisbane for LECO analyses. • A total of 4,054m of drilling comprise the Campoona Shaft resource, with 2,842 samples submitted for C% analyses from these drilled metres. From those samples, a total of 1,863 samples were re-assayed for GC%, with 200 samples being QAQC (internal standards or duplicates). • All samples are crushed to -4mm and pulverised via LM2 to nominal 90% passing - 75pm. • Twelve costeans along the surface outcrop were sampled every metre.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The Campoona Shaft deposit was sampled by 40 reverse circulation (RC) holes (3,538m) and 6 triple tubed diamond drill (DD-HQ3) holes (516.9m). • RC holes were drilled in an orientation so as to hit the mineralisation as close to orthogonal to the strike direction as possible. • Due to the steep dip of the deposit it is not practical to intersect the deposit orthogonally down dip. • Face sample hammers were used and all samples collected dry and riffle split after passing through the cyclone. • For RC and DD holes down hole surveys were taken at the collar (6m) and at 30m, then every 30m to EOH. • DD holes were drilled for graphite samples to be used for metallurgical extraction. • No core orientation was achieved due to the softness of the ore.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Surface RC sampling was acceptable with no wet sampling in the drilled Shaft area. • The RC rig sampling systems are routinely cleaned to minimize the opportunity for contamination; drilling methods are focused on sample quality and recovery. • DD-HQ3 drilling methods were used to maximize the core recovery, with the tube splits being pumped out. Core runs were limited to 1.5m.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging is completed for all holes. • Geological logging consisted of coding of intervals with occasional long hand descriptions being undertaken. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. • All diamond core was logged and photographed and stored in sheds. • Diamond drilling recovery information was collected for 5 of the 6 drilled diamond holes. Recovery was greater than 95% in all but the first hole drilled. In this hole 15% of core was lost over the entire length of the hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Half core was sampled using a diamond saw, with some intervals close to the surface needing to be cut from the core tray due to softness. • All RC samples are split using a 3 tier riffle splitter mounted under the cyclone, RC samples are drilled dry. • Samples taken from the host rocks and other barren units were taken as 4m composites, if a grade of +1%C was returned then the corresponding single metre intervals was submitted for analyses. No material logged as graphitic schist interval was submitted as composite, all were submitted as single metre samples. • Sample preparation at the ALS laboratory involved the original sample being weighed on submission to laboratory and dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and. Sample is then crushed through to nominal -10mm (DD samples only). Second stage crushing to nominal -4mm (both RC and DD samples). Sample is split to less than 2kg through linear splitter and excess retained. Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1/20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is completed using LM2 mill to 90% passing 75%pm. The pulverised residue is shipped to ALS in Perth for LECO analysis. • Duplicate analysis has been completed and identified no issues with sampling representatively for estimated holes. • Sample sizes are representative of the grain sizes being assayed for.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples have been analysed by the c-IR07 technique which reports total carbon. All samples above 2% TC have been analysed using the C-IR18 technique which reports total graphitic carbon. • A nominal 0.4g sample is weighed into a ceramic boat with the exact weight being electronically recorded by the LECO inbuilt computer. The sample is combusted in oxygen at 1500-2000 Deg C and the resultant carbon dioxide gas formed is quantified using an infrared detection system. • Multi-elements are analysed on selected intervals to confirm the tenor of the following suite of elements; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe , Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te. Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb. • ALS performs the multi-element analyses under the code ME-MS61, which is a multi-acid digest (with HF) and ICPAES and ICPMS finish. • Internal certified laboratory QA/QC is undertaken by ALS. • Company standards and blanks are inserted at a minimum of 20% frequency rate. • QAQC data analysis has been completed for all drillhole data and demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision for use in Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel. • Drill hole twins exist at the Campoona Shaft, with CSRC12_013 and CSRC12_042 (twinned). CSDD12_002, 003, 004 were drilled at high angles to the mineralisation so that two separate RC holes were intersected. One RC hole intersected close to surface the other RC hole intersected at a deeper RL. • Primary data are captured on paper in the field and then re-entered into spreadsheet format by the supervising geologist, to then be loaded into the Company's database. • No significant adjustments are made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• MGA94 Zone 53 grid coordinate system is used. • All but three of the holes comprising the resource (CS prefixed) have had their surface locations surveyed for Northing, Easting and RL. No co-ordinate transformation was applied to the data. The three holes that were not surveyed by a third party were surveyed by iTech Minerals using hand held GPS and the RL was estimated from a digital elevation model derived from a geophysical survey. • Downhole surveys collected by multi-shot digital camera, for resource holes. • For the Campoona Shaft Resource a digital terrain model was collected contemporaneously with the geophysical survey.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Campoona Shaft (CS prefixed) hole locations are at a nominal 50m (Y) by 20m (X) pattern. Due to the hole angles this results in approximate down-dip intersections at intervals of 40m. • Data spacing and distribution are considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Most of the holes are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation. • The RC holes were generally drilled at a dip of 60° to define the geology of the deposit. • Some diamond drill holes were drilled along the dip at a dip of 80° in order to give a larger sample for metallurgical testing.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were under company supervision from the rig to the Adelaide ALS laboratory. • All residual sample material is stored securely in sealed bags at iTech Minerals Lonsdale, Adelaide storage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No sampling audits have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• All work being reported is from ML 6470 owned by Pirie Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of iTech Minerals Ltd.
• The Mining Lease is in good standing with no known impositions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The tenement has had historic exploration conducted over it by companies including Shell, BHP, Aberfoyle, Kerr McGee. The tenement was historically explored for base metals, uranium, diamonds and gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Disseminated flake graphite is widely distributed in the metamorphosed Palaeoproterozoic Hutchison Group rocks of the eastern Eyre Peninsula.
• The graphite mineralised bodies appear to be constrained within a regional shear of graphitic gneiss. The structure has impacted the mineralisation such that shearing has resulted in a series of graphitic units that have higher graphite contents than the precursor host, they can be described as lenses or pods. The structure which hosts the mineralisation has a strike of roughly 13km.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration resultsincluding 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 holecollar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>HOLE ID</th><th>EASTING</th><th>NORTHING</th><th>RL</th><th>DEPTH</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th></tr>
<tr><td>CSAUG_001</td><td>637141.5</td><td>6289016.7</td><td>363.149</td><td>30</td><td>-90</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSAUG_002</td><td>637186.6</td><td>6289064.1</td><td>365.051</td><td>30</td><td>-90</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSAUG_003</td><td>637220.6</td><td>6289104.7</td><td>367.798</td><td>30</td><td>-90</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSAUG_004</td><td>637270.3</td><td>6289160.9</td><td>363.644</td><td>30</td><td>-90</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSDD12_001</td><td>637336.8</td><td>6289224.0</td><td>358.543</td><td>71.5</td><td>-80</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSDD12_002</td><td>637300.0</td><td>6289199.0</td><td>361.583</td><td>88</td><td>-80</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSDD12_003</td><td>637251.3</td><td>6289156.4</td><td>362.989</td><td>106.4</td><td>-80</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSDD12_004</td><td>637181.4</td><td>6289076.5</td><td>363.063</td><td>115</td><td>-80</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSDD12_005</td><td>637145.4</td><td>6289052.4</td><td>359.959</td><td>74</td><td>-60</td><td>120</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

- *hole length.*
- *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.*

CSDD12_006	637078.2	6288907.3	370.476	62	-80	120
CSRC12_006	637354.7	6289257.1	355.234	69	-60	130
CSRC12_007	637351.3	6289264.7	354.824	121	-60	130
CSRC12_008	637278.5	6289152.1	363.539	38	-60	110
CSRC12_009	637260.2	6289157.9	362.935	73	-60	110
CSRC12_010	637243.6	6289163.6	361.703	72	-60	110
CSRC12_011	637204.8	6289067.9	366.489	21	-60	110
CSRC12_012	637188.1	6289073.5	364.232	55	-60	100
CSRC12_013	637174.1	6289078.5	362.559	59	-60	100
CSRC12_014	637028.2	6288889.0	361.707	97	-60	110
CSRC12_015	637011.5	6288897.4	359.532	51	-60	100
CSRC12_016	637068.8	6288830.8	358.97	99	-60	280
CSRC12_037	637003.0	6288445.0	364	49	-60	120
CSRC12_038	637072.9	6289035.1	357.19	109	-60	120
CSRC12_039	637367.9	6289326.2	350.151	121	-60	120
CSRC12_040	637310.4	6289214.6	361.635	90	-60	120
CSRC12_041	637239.7	6289169.4	360.994	126.5	-60	120
CSRC12_042	637175.6	6289088.1	362.593	85	-60	120
CSRC12_043	637111.8	6289009.1	361.663	99	-60	120
CSRC12_044	637022.6	6288930.9	362.984	65	-60	120
CSRC12_045	637095.0	6289023.0	360.6	85	-60	120
CSRC12_046	637231.0	6289105.0	368.7	133	-60	120
CSRC12_047	637295.1	6289226.8	359.872	145	-60	120
CSRC12_048	637284.1	6289190.1	361.583	73	-60	120
CSRC12_049	637257.7	6289214.5	357.572	114.5	-60	120
CSRC12_050	637210.1	6289127.6	364.18	90.5	-60	120
CSRC12_051	637195.5	6289144.9	361.446	109	-60	120
CSRC12_052	637145.4	6289052.5	359.905	28	-60	120
CSRC12_053	637177.6	6289031.6	364.19	91	-60	120
CSRC12_054	637140.0	6288913.0	374.8	97	-50	300
CSRC12_055	637058.7	6288981.4	360.867	109	-60	120
CSRC12_056	636977.4	6288916.4	355.125	79	-60	120
CSRC12_057	636994.9	6288905.5	357.302	98	-60	120
CSRC12_058	637271.7	6289201.6	359.685	107	-60	120
CSRC12_059	637196.3	6289134.3	362.231	110	-60	120
CSRC12_060	636929.2	6288826.5	351.196	61	-60	120
CSRC12_061	637161.7	6289041.7	361.518	115	-60	120
CSRC12_062	637204.9	6289034.4	367.865	97	-60	120
CSRC12_063	637384.5	6289312.0	351.736	114.5	-60	120
CSRC12_064	636917.0	6288836.8	350.5	79	-60	120
CSRC12_065	637006.8	6288961.6	356.18	103	-60	120
DDGT_01	637198.0	6289080.4	365.756	120	-50	310
DDGT_02	637328.7	6289155.1	359.174	57	-50	130
DDGT_03	637243.8	6289135.0	366.606	120	-50	130

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation*	• No high grade cuts were applied • No data aggregation was applied • No equivalents were used

	should be stated and	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drill holes have been drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation. • Down hole intervals from RC drilling are typically twice (2x) the true width of the mineralisation. • Downhole intervals from DD holes are at least four (4x) the true width of the mineralisation, the reason for this is stated above.
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.*	• See report body
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.*	• All relevant information has been reported
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.*	• Results of iTechs metallurgical programs continue to show the potential for high grade graphite products. A 600 kg bulk sample for test work were taken from RC drill holes were located within areas representative of low strip ratio mineralisation of prime economic interest. See current ASX release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• A review of logging, sampling, assaying and QAQC processes and methods should be considered prior to undertaking further data collection. • Auger drilling may be undertaken to provide a larger bulk sample. • The Campoona structure has been highlighted in ASX releases to be the subject of ongoing regional exploration. • Some of the drill holes have been intentionally drilled down dip which has provided large intersections but with little information with respect to mineralisation/host rock contacts. Additional drilling should be considered to provide further confidence in the position, grade and geotechnical characteristics of the northwest contact of the main mineralised body.