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4 September 2026

Orient's Link Zone extension drilling delivers more high-grade silver

Iltani Resources Limited (ASX: ILT, "Iltani" or "the Company") is pleased to report the latest assay results from the ongoing drilling program at its Orient Silver-Indium Project in North Queensland, Australia's largest and highest grade known silver-indium project.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Link Zone drilling between Orient East and Orient West delivers multiple intercepts of high-grade silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation including an intercept in ORR190 of >1,000 gm/t Ag (silver grade metres) & >1,000 gm/t Ag Eq. (silver equivalent grade metres):**
  - ORR190: **13m @ 334 g/t Ag Eq. from 141m** inc. **8m @ 492 g/t Ag Eq. from 143m** inc. **2m @ 1,237 g/t Ag Eq. (531 g/t Ag, 112 g/t In, 10.3% Pb & 5.7% Zn)** from 144m.
  - ORR192 intersected **18m @ 123 g/t Ag Eq.** from 70m inc. **6m @ 248 g/t Ag Eq.** from 72m inc. **1m @ 548 g/t Ag Eq.** from 76m.
  - ORR196 intersected **3m @ 220 g/t Ag Eq.** from 155m inc. **1m @ 402 g/t Ag Eq.** from 156m.
- **Drilling builds on Link Zone drill holes completed at the end of 2025, when ORR136 & ORR138 delivered intercepts of >1,000 gm/t Ag (silver grade metres) & >1,000 gm/t Ag Eq. (silver equivalent grade metres):**
  - ORR136[1] intersected **22m @ 155 g/t Ag Eq.** from 127m inc. **10m @ 280 g/t Ag Eq.** from 136m inc. **4m @ 519 g/t Ag Eq.** from 142m.
  - ORR138[2] intersected **10m @ 314 g/t Ag Eq.** from 104m inc. **5m @ 558 g/t Ag Eq.** from 107m inc. **1m @ 1,372 g/t Ag Eq. (437 g/t Ag, 265 g/t In, 8.1% Pb & 10.4% Zn)** from 110m.
  - ORR139[2] intersected **6m @ 141 g/t Ag Eq.** from 115m inc. **1m @ 643 g/t Ag Eq. f**rom 119m.
  - ORR140[2] intersected **5m @ 87 g/t Ag Eq.** from 86m inc. **2m @ 128 g/t Ag Eq.** from 87m.
- **Link Zone drilling delivers significant potential to increase the Orient Mineral Resource**
  - All Link Zone intercepts are outside of the current Orient Mineral Resource
  - Link Zone mineralisation has now been defined over 240m strike extent to 145m depth
  - Additional 400m strike extent remains to be tested.
- Iltani's 110-hole drill program will be complete this month, with further assays pending.
- Once all assay results are received, Iltani will use the results to update the Orient Mineral Resource for Orient West and Orient East, expected in Q4 2026, with the MRE result feeding into the Orient Scoping Study in 2027.
- Iltani is planning follow-up Link Zone drilling, to target and extend the mineralisation intersected. Drilling is planned to commence before the start of the wet season in 2026.

[1] ILT ASX Release 25 Nov 2025: Iltani receives final assay results from Orient VTEM drilling, QLD.
[2] ILT ASX Release 9 Jan 2026: Further outstanding drilling results from Orient drilling, QLD.

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Iltani Managing Director Donald Garner commented:

"More excellent drilling results from our current 110-hole drilling program at Orient, with ORR190, ORR192 & ORR196 intercepting high grade silver-lead-zinc-mineralisation in the Link Zone, notably, ORR190, which delivered an intercept of >1,000 silver grade metres (gm/t Ag) & >1,000 silver equivalent grade metres (gm/t Ag Eq.). Results include:

- *ORR190: **13m @ 334 g/t Ag Eq.** from 141m inc. **8m @ 492 g/t Ag Eq.** from 143m inc. **2m @ 1,237 g/t Ag Eq. (531 g/t Ag, 112 g/t In, 10.3% Pb & 5.7% Zn)** from 144m.*
- *ORR192 intersected **18m @ 123 g/t Ag Eq.** from 70m inc. **6m @ 248 g/t Ag Eq.** from 72m inc. **1m @ 548 g/t Ag Eq.** from 76m.*
- *ORR196 intersected **3m @ 220 g/t Ag Eq.** from 155m inc. **1m @ 402 g/t Ag Eq.** from 156m.*

The mineralisation intersected in ORR190, ORR192 & ORR196 builds on the drilling Iltani completed in the Link Zone at the end of 2025, when ORR136 and ORR138 both delivered intercepts of >1,000 gm/t Ag (silver grade metres) & >1,000 gm/t Ag Eq. (silver equivalent grade metres).

- *ORR136: **22m @ 155 g/t Ag Eq.** from 127m inc. **10m @ 280 g/t Ag Eq.** from 136m inc. **4m @ 519 g/t Ag Eq.** from 142m downhole.*
- *ORR138: **10m @ 314 g/t Ag Eq**. from 104m inc. **5m @ 558 g/t Ag Eq. from 107m** inc. **1m @ 1,372 g/t Ag Eq. (437 g/t Ag, 265 g/t In, 8.1% Pb & 10.4% Zn)** from 110m downhole.*

All the Link Zone drilling sits outside the current Orient Mineral Resource, and we have now defined Link Zone mineralisation over 240m strike to 145m depth (from surface), with an additional 400m+ of strike extent remaining to be tested.

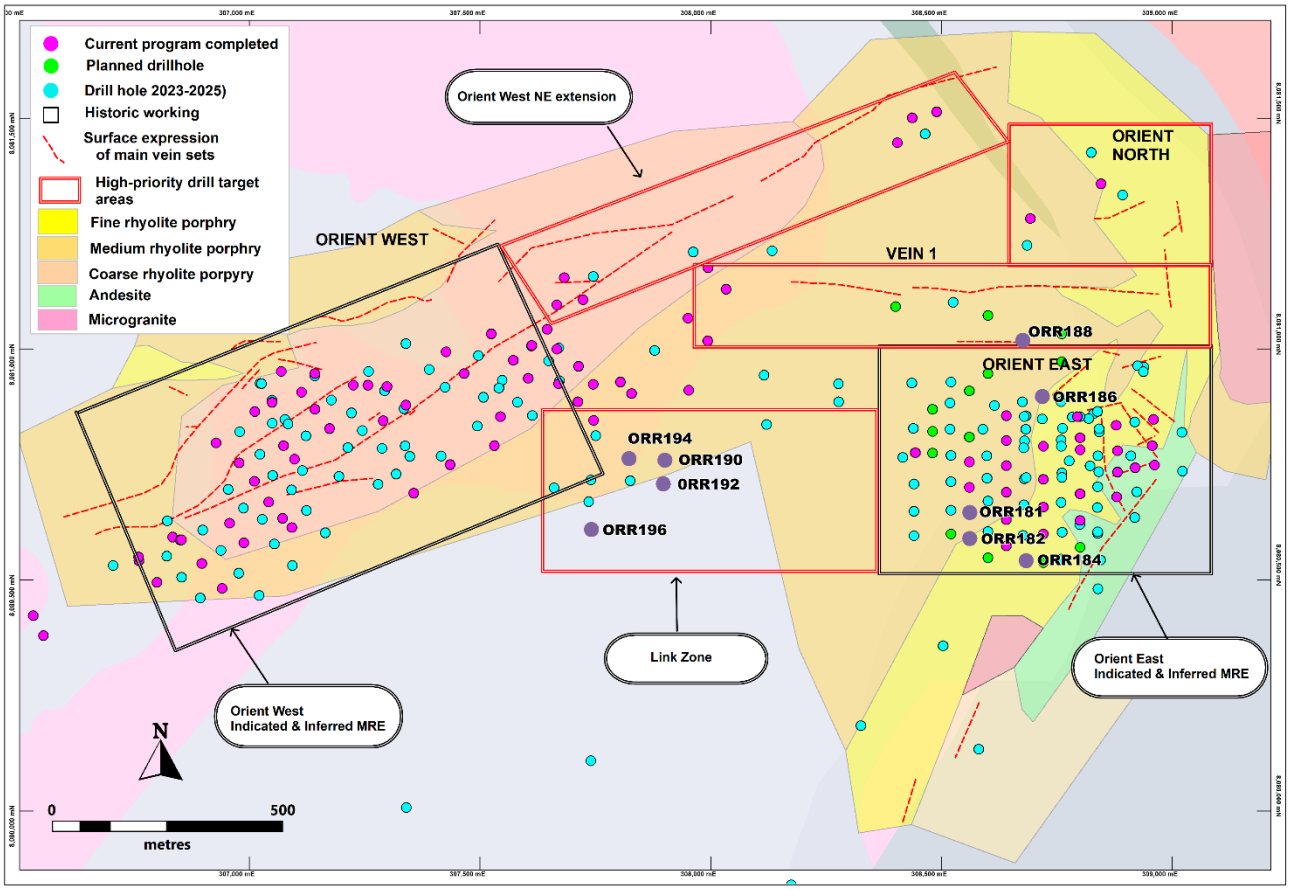
The drilling has delivered multiple intersections of high-grade lead-silver-zinc-indium mineralisation within the Link Zone, and we believe this has the potential to translate into a material increase in the Orient Mineral Resource, with an MRE update planned for delivery in Q4 CY2026.

We are already planning follow-up drilling to target and extend the Link Zone mineralisation, with the drilling expected to be underway before the wet season at the of 2026."

1. Orient Silver-Indium Project 2026 Drilling Program

Iltani has received assay results from an additional four RC drill holes (ORR190, ORR192, ORR194 & ORR196) completed at the Orient Silver-Indium Project in Northern QLD (Figure 1) targeting the Link Zone between Orient East and Orient West.

Figure 1 Orient Silver-Indium Project Link Zone Drilling



The initial 110-hole drilling program is scheduled to be completed in September 2026 with the data generated used to update the current Orient Silver-Indium Project Mineral Resource, which is likely to be completed in Q4 2026. The updated Mineral Resource will provide greater confidence for the Orient Silver-Indium Project Scoping Study planned to be completed in early 2027.

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2. Recent Orient Silver-Indium Project Link Zone drilling results

Iltani is pleased to report the results from RC drill holes ORR190, ORR192, ORR194 & ORR196 completed at the Orient Silver-Indium Project to test the Link Zone. ORR190, ORR192 & ORR196 intersected material silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation (Table 1), and ORR194 only intersected low-grade mineralisation.

Table 1 Orient Silver-Indium Project Link Zone Material Drilling Results (ORR190, ORR192 & ORR196)

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t	Ag gm/t	Ag Eq. gm/t
ORR190	**141**	**154**	**13**	**136.1**	**28.4**	**2.7%**	**1.8%**	**333.5**	**1,769**	**4,336**
inc.	*143*	*151*	*8*	*204.6*	*43.6*	*4.0%*	*2.5%*	*491.5*	*1,637*	*3,932*
inc.	*144*	*146*	*2*	*531.2*	*111.9*	*10.3%*	*5.7%*	*1236.6*	*1,062*	*2,473*
inc.	*145*	*146*	*1*	*705.0*	*136.0*	*13.7%*	*6.7%*	*1590.5*	*705*	*1,590*
ORR192	70	88	18	41.9	4.7	0.9%	1.0%	123.4	754	2,221
inc.	*72*	*78*	*6*	*88.7*	*12.0*	*1.7%*	*1.8%*	*247.5*	*532*	*1,485*
inc.	*76*	*77*	*1*	*179.0*	*32.9*	*3.5%*	*4.5%*	*547.6*	*179*	*548*
ORR196	155	158	3	77.9	14.2	1.9%	1.4%	220.0	234	660
inc.	*156*	*157*	*1*	*149.3*	*29.1*	*3.4%*	*2.4%*	*402.0*	*149*	*402*

30 g/t Ag Eq. lower cut with no upper cut applied.
Intersection width is downhole width only.

ORR190 and ORR192 were drilled to test the western extent of mineralisation intersected in previous drilling in the Link Zone, which sits outside the current Orient Mineral Resource. Both drill holes intercepted high-grade silver lead zinc indium mineralisation and ORR190 delivered an outstanding intercept of **>1,000 gm/t Ag (silver grade-metres)** & **>1,000 gm/t Ag Eq. (silver equivalent grade-metres).**

- ORR190 intersected **13m @ 334 g/t Ag Eq. (136 g/t Ag, 28 g/t In, 2.7% Pb & 1.8% Zn)** from 141m inc. **8m @ 492 g/t Ag Eq. (205 g/t Ag, 44 g/t In, 4.0% Pb & 2.5% Zn)** from 143m inc. **2m @ 1,237 g/t Ag Eq. (531 g/t Ag, 112 g/t In, 10.3% Pb & 5.7% Zn)** from 144m.
- ORR192 intersected **18m @ 123 g/t Ag Eq. (42 g/t Ag, 5 g/t In, 0.9% Pb & 1.0% Zn)** from 70m inc. **6m @ 248 g/t Ag Eq. (89 g/t Ag, 12 g/t In, 1.7% Pb & 1.8% Zn)** from 72m inc. **1m @ 548 g/t Ag Eq. (179 g/t Ag, 33 g/t In, 3.5% Pb & 4.5% Zn)** from 76m
- ORR196 intersected **3m @ 220 g/t Ag Eq. (78 g/t Ag, 14 g/t In, 1.9% Pb & 1.4% Zn)** from 155m inc. **1m @ 402 g/t Ag Eq. (149 g/t Ag, 29 g/t In, 3.4% Pb & 2.4% Zn)** from 156m.

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3. Orient Silver-Indium Project Link Zone Drilling Results to Date

To date, the drilling completed in the Link Zone has delivered multiple high-grade intercepts of silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation. At the end of 2025, ORR136 was completed to test an east-west orientated VTEM plate located at the western projected extent of the Orient East mineralisation.

- ORR136 returned **22m @ 155 g/t Ag Eq. (51 g/t Ag, 13 g/t In, 1.1% Pb & 1.2% Zn)** from 127m inc. **10m @ 280 g/t Ag Eq. (96 g/t Ag, 28 g/t In, 2.1% Pb & 2.0% Zn)** from 136m inc. **4m @ 519 g/t Ag Eq. (183 g/t Ag, 61 g/t In, 3.7% Pb & 3.5% Zn)** from 142m downhole.

Subsequently three further holes were completed east, west and up dip from ORR136:

- ORR138 (up dip) returned **10m @ 314 g/t Ag Eq. (112 g/t Ag, 44 g/t In, 2.2% Pb & 2.1% Zn)** from 104m inc. **5m @ 558 g/t Ag Eq. (200 g/t Ag, 85 g/t In, 3.8% Pb & 3.6% Zn)** from 107m inc. **1m @ 1,372 g/t Ag Eq. (437 g/t Ag, 265 g/t In, 8.1% Pb & 10.4% Zn)** from 110m downhole.
- ORR139 (80m west) returned **6m @ 141 g/t Ag Eq. (48 g/t Ag, 9 g/t In, 1.2% Pb & 1.0% Zn)** from 115m inc. **1m @ 643 g/t Ag Eq. (212 g/t Ag, 44 g/t In, 5.1% Pb & 4.0% Zn)** from 119m downhole.
- ORR140 (80m east) returned **5m @ 87 g/t Ag Eq. (26 g/t Ag, 2 g/t In, 0.7% Pb & 0.7% Zn)** from 86m inc. **2m @ 128 g/t Ag Eq. (41 g/t Ag, 4 g/t In, 1.0% Pb & 1.0% Zn)** from 87m downhole.

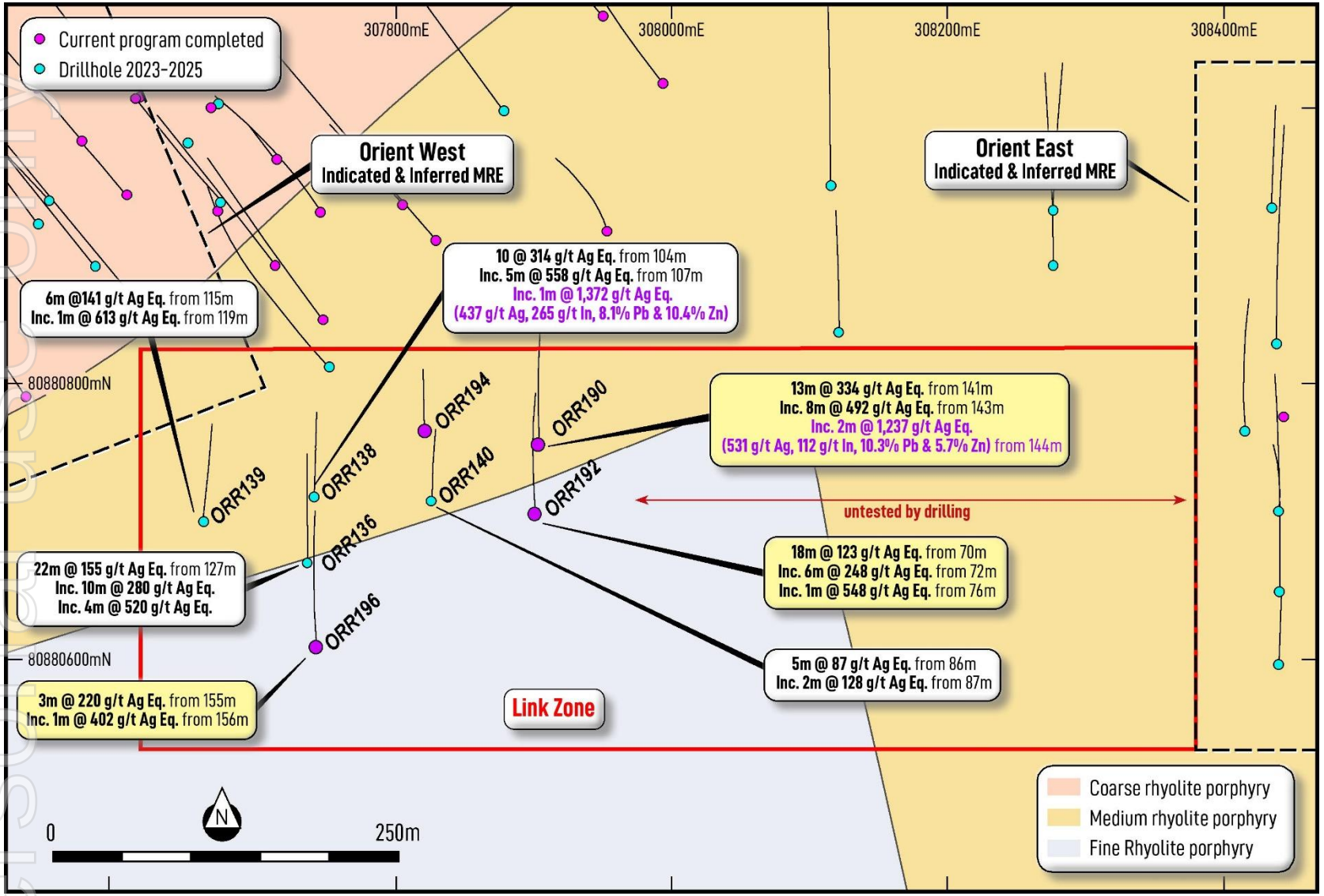
Table 2 Orient Silver-Indium Project Link Zone Drilling Results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t	Ag gm/t	Ag Eq. gm/t
ORR136	**127**	**149**	**22**	**50.7**	**13.4**	**1.1%**	**1.2%**	**155.1**	**1,115**	**3,412**
inc.	*136*	*146*	*10*	*96.0*	*27.9*	*2.1%*	*2.0%*	*280.0*	*960*	*2,800*
inc.	*142*	*146*	*4*	*183.1*	*61.1*	*3.7%*	*3.5%*	*519.4*	*732*	*2,078*
ORR138	**104**	**114**	**10**	**111.7**	**44.1**	**2.2%**	**2.1%**	**314.3**	**1,117**	**3,143**
inc.	*107*	*112*	*5*	*200.4*	*85.4*	*3.8%*	*3.6%*	*558.5*	*1,002*	*2,793*
inc.	*109*	*112*	*3*	*295.4*	*129.0*	*5.5%*	*5.3%*	*820.2*	*886*	*2,461*
inc.	*110*	*111*	*1*	*437.2*	*265.2*	*8.1%*	*10.4%*	*1372.4*	*437*	*1,372*
ORR139	85	92	7	11.0	0.8	0.3%	0.3%	37.8	77	265
ORR139	115	121	6	47.6	8.5	1.2%	1.0%	141.0	286	846
inc.	*119*	*120*	*1*	*212.1*	*44.1*	*5.1%*	*4.0%*	*612.5*	*212*	*613*
ORR140	86	91	5	26.2	2.1	0.7%	0.7%	86.7	131	434
inc.	*87*	*89*	*2*	*40.7*	*4.0*	*0.9%*	*1.0%*	*127.6*	*81*	*255*
ORR190	**141**	**154**	**13**	**136.1**	**28.4**	**2.7%**	**1.8%**	**333.5**	**1,769**	**4,336**
inc.	*143*	*151*	*8*	*204.6*	*43.6*	*4.0%*	*2.5%*	*491.5*	*1,637*	*3,932*
inc.	*144*	*146*	*2*	*531.2*	*111.9*	*10.3%*	*5.7%*	*1236.6*	*1,062*	*2,473*
inc.	*145*	*146*	*1*	*705.0*	*136.0*	*13.7%*	*6.7%*	*1590.5*	*705*	*1,590*
ORR192	70	88	18	41.9	4.7	0.9%	1.0%	123.4	754	2,221
inc.	*72*	*78*	*6*	*88.7*	*12.0*	*1.7%*	*1.8%*	*247.5*	*532*	*1,485*
inc.	*76*	*77*	*1*	*179.0*	*32.9*	*3.5%*	*4.5%*	*547.6*	*179*	*548*
ORR196	155	158	3	77.9	14.2	1.9%	1.4%	220.0	234	660
inc.	*156*	*157*	*1*	*149.3*	*29.1*	*3.4%*	*2.4%*	*402.0*	*149*	*402*

30 g/t Ag Eq. lower cut with no upper cut applied.
Intersection width is downhole width only.

High-grade silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation has now been defined over 240m strike extent to 145m depth from surface (Figure 2) with over 400m of strike extent remaining to be tested.

Figure 2 Link Zone Drilling



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4. Orient Silver-Indium Project Drilling Update

The track-mounted RC drill rig is currently drilling ORR237, the 97th hole out of the planned initial 110-hole drilling program and the drilling program is expected to be completed in 2-3 weeks.

Samples are being submitted to Intertek assay lab in Townsville, Qld every 2-3 days, and the current turnaround time on assays is approximately 1 to 2 months.

On completion of the 110-hole program, the data generated will be used to update the current Orient Silver-Indium Project Mineral Resource, which is likely to be completed in Q4 2026. The updated Mineral Resource will provide greater confidence for the Orient Silver-Indium Project Scoping Study which will be completed in early 2027.

Once the track-mounted RC drill rig has completed the initial 110-hole drilling program, further holes may be added to the program based on assay results.

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Authorisation

This announcement has been approved for issue by Donald Garner, Iltani Resources Managing Director.

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Competent Persons Statement

Orient Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to the Orient Mineral Resource Estimate is based on information compiled by Mr Louis Cohalan who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geologists (AIG), and is a full time employee of Mining One Consultants, and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Mr Cohalan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Erik Norum who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geologists (AIG), and is an employee of Iltani Resources Limited., and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Mr Norum consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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About Iltani Resources

Iltani Resources (ASX: ILT) is an ASX listed company focused on exploring and developing base metal, precious metal and critical mineral projects located within Australia.

Our flagship project is the Orient Silver-Indium Project, part of larger Herberton Project located in Northern Queensland. Drilling completed by Iltani since June 2023 has defined an Orient Mineral Resource of **62.5 Mt @ 81.5 g/t Ag Eq. (23 g/t Ag, 12 g/t In, 0.6% Pb & 0.7% Zn)**[3]

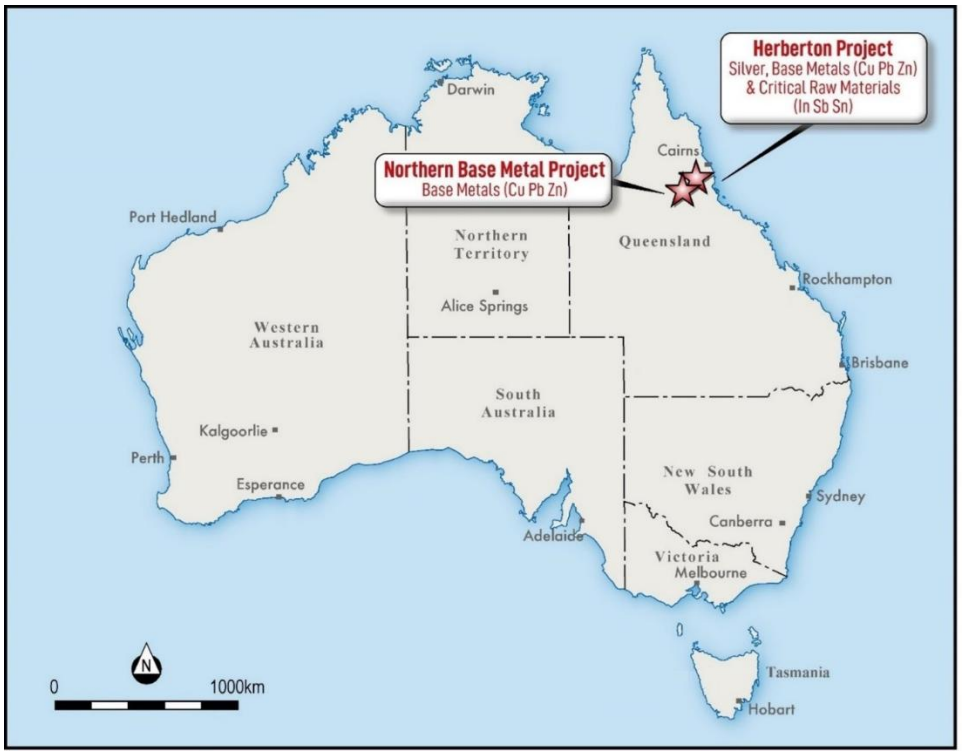
Table 3 Orient Project JORC Resource Estimate (30 g/t Ag Eq. cut-off grade)

	Resource Parameters						Contained Metal				
	Tonnes	Ag	In	Pb	Zn	Ag Eq.	Ag	In	Pb	Zn	Ag Eq.
Category	Mt	g/t	g/t	%	%	g/t	Moz	t	Kt	Kt	Moz
Indicated	38.8	23.2	10.8	0.55	0.68	81.7	28.9	420	212	263	101.9
Inferred	23.7	22.3	12.9	0.55	0.66	81.2	17.0	306	129	157	61.9
Total	**62.5**	**22.8**	**11.6**	**0.55**	**0.67**	**81.5**	**45.9**	**725**	**341**	**421**	**163.8**

The key economic minerals at Orient are silver-rich galena (lead sulphide) & indium-rich sphalerite (zinc sulphide), with historical test work indicating that silver, indium, lead and zinc are recoverable to, and payable in a lead-silver concentrate and a zinc-indium concentrate. Orient has the potential to become one of the world's largest sources of indium rich concentrate plus a material producer of silver, lead and zinc.

Indium is defined as a critical mineral and its key in high-tech applications, predominately in touch screens (as indium tin oxide) with a growing use in AI data centres where indium phosphide (InP) is required to manufacture the laser chips that power high-speed optical transceivers, replacing slower copper wiring for data transmission

Figure 3 Iltani Project Location



[3] ILT ASX Release 30 October 2025: Iltani delivers maiden Orient East JORC Mineral Resource estimate

Table 4 Orient Silver-Indium Project Drillhole Data

Prospect	Hole_ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Status
Link Zone	ORR190	RC	178	307900	8080760	799	-60	360	Complete
Link Zone	ORR192	RC	196	307900	8080705	799	-60	360	Complete
Link Zone	ORR194	RC	100	307820	8080768	799	-60	360	Complete
Link Zone	ORR196	RC	202	307740	8080610	792	-60	360	Complete
Grid Coordinates are MGA94 – Zone 55									

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Table 5 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR190)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR190	141037	79	80	1	55.2	2.9	1.31%	1.36%	171.2
ORR190	141056	141	142	1	11.5	0.5	0.32%	0.39%	42.6
ORR190	141057	142	143	1	13.8	1.3	0.39%	0.53%	55.1
ORR190	141058	143	144	1	157.0	38.2	3.03%	2.07%	386.6
ORR190	141059	144	145	1	357.4	87.9	6.93%	4.74%	882.7
ORR190	141060	145	146	1	705.0	136.0	13.71%	6.67%	1590.5
ORR190	141061	146	147	1	81.9	16.1	1.51%	1.15%	200.8
ORR190	141062	147	148	1	43.8	8.1	0.84%	0.77%	116.1
ORR190	141063	148	149	1	41.6	8.1	0.82%	0.80%	114.7
ORR190	141064	149	150	1	94.1	20.3	2.05%	1.46%	249.7
ORR190	141066	150	151	1	156.2	34.4	3.13%	2.14%	390.9
ORR190	141067	151	152	1	36.9	6.8	0.75%	0.67%	100.1
ORR190	141068	152	153	1	30.3	4.7	0.67%	0.68%	90.4
ORR190	141069	153	154	1	39.5	6.9	0.86%	0.84%	115.5
Intersection width is downhole width only									

Table 6 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR192)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR192	141094	70	71	1	13.2	0.4	0.26%	0.40%	42.6
ORR192	141095	71	72	1	24.2	1.9	0.48%	0.58%	71.2
ORR192	141097	72	73	1	55.8	8.4	1.10%	1.32%	165.0
ORR192	141098	73	74	1	59.1	7.0	1.20%	1.20%	165.4
ORR192	141099	74	75	1	95.8	7.8	1.74%	1.37%	229.9
ORR192	141100	75	76	1	55.1	6.2	1.06%	1.01%	146.0
ORR192	141101	76	77	1	179.0	32.9	3.52%	4.54%	547.6
ORR192	141102	77	78	1	87.5	9.9	1.72%	1.56%	231.3
ORR192	141103	78	79	1	29.3	3.3	0.63%	0.76%	91.3
ORR192	141104	79	80	1	27.9	2.0	0.69%	0.80%	93.4
ORR192	141105	80	81	1	23.4	1.9	0.69%	0.89%	93.5
ORR192	141106	81	82	1	21.0	1.4	0.67%	0.75%	83.0
ORR192	141107	82	83	1	16.0	0.9	0.42%	0.42%	52.0
ORR192	141108	83	84	1	12.2	0.4	0.32%	0.37%	42.4
ORR192	141109	84	88	4	13.5	0.3	0.27%	0.36%	41.6
Intersection width is downhole width only									

Table 7 Orient RC Drill Program Assay Data (ORR196)

Hole	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersect (m)	Ag g/t	In g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq. g/t
ORR196	141251	154	155	1	3.1	0.2	0.1%	0.1%	13.0
ORR196	141252	155	156	1	18.5	1.7	0.5%	0.5%	65.0
ORR196	141254	156	157	1	149.3	29.1	3.4%	2.4%	402.0
ORR196	141255	157	158	1	66.0	11.8	1.8%	1.2%	193.1
ORR196	141256	158	159	1	3.3	0.6	0.1%	0.1%	9.8
ORR196	141251	154	155	1	3.1	0.2	0.1%	0.1%	13.0
Intersection width is downhole width only									

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JORC Code, 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 (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. • 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. • 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.	• Drilling reported is reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • The drilling was completed by Charters Towers, Qld based drilling contractors Eagle Drilling Pty Ltd. • RC drilling returned samples through a fully enclosed cyclone system, then via a remote controlled gate into a cone splitter. 1m RC samples were homogenised and collected by a static cone splitter to produce a representative 3-5kg sub sample. • Sampling comprises 4m composite samples or, where visual mineralisation is encountered, 1m increment RC sub-samples, f were bagged and sent to Intertek Townsville for preparation and analysis. • Preparation consisted of drying of the sample and the entire sample being crushed to 70% passing 6mm and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. • Analysis will consist of four acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) (4A-MS48) analysis for the following 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, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, Zr. • Ore grade sample analysis consisted of four acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish. This was carried out for Ag, Pb, Zn, Sn & In.
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).	• The drilling was completed using a track mounted RC rig and a wheeled RC rig, both utilising 6m rods with reverse circulation capability. • Drilling diameter was 5.5 inch RC hammer using a face sampling bit. • Downhole surveys were undertaken at nominal 30m intervals during drilling utilising a digitally controlled Imdex Gyroscope instrument
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	• A visual estimate as to the quality of samples is made by the geologist on the rig • Samples with no recovery or very low recoveries were recorded also in the logging sheet. A few samples were collected wet due to rig unable to keep the hole dry. Wet samples were noted in the logging sheet. • Iltani personnel and Eagle Drilling crew monitor sample recovery, size and moisture, making

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	appropriate adjustments as required to maintain quality. • A cone splitter is mounted beneath the cyclone to ensure representative samples are collected. • The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air necessary to minimise contamination. • No significant contamination or bias has been noted in the current drilling.
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 was carried out on RC chips by suitably qualified geologists. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Final and detailed digital geological logs were forwarded from the field following sampling. • Geological logging of the RC samples is qualitative and descriptive in nature. • Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field estimates of sulphide content and sulphide mineral species. • All drill holes are logged to the end of hole (EoH).
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.	• 1m increment samples were collected off the drill rig via cyclone - cone splitter into calico bags with a respective weight between 3-5kg. • The onsite geologist selects the mineralised interval from logging of washed RC chips, based on identification of either rock alteration and/or visual sulphides. Mineralised intervals are collected as 1m samples and those samples with no visual evidence of mineralisation are collected as 4m composite samples using a sample spear for despatch to the laboratory. If elevated results are received from the composite samples, the corresponding retained 1m samples are collected and submitted for analysis. • Industry standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the laboratory and is considered appropriate for the sample types. • QAQC samples (standards, blanks and field duplicates) were submitted at a frequency of at least 1 in 25. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by Iltani Geologist to ensure all procedures and best industry practice were followed. • Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the nature of mineralisation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Industry standard assay techniques were used to assay for silver and base metal mineralisation (ICP for multi-elements with a four-acid digest) • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine assay results for any elements. • Monitoring of results of blanks, duplicates and standards (inserted at a minimum rate of 1:25) is conducted regularly. QAQC data is reviewed for bias prior to uploading results in the database.
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.	• No drill holes were twinned. • Primary data is collected in the field via laptops in a self-validating data entry form; data verification and storage are accomplished by Iltani contractor and staff personnel. • All drillhole data was compiled in Excel worksheets and imported into Micromine software in order to query 3D data and generate drill plans and cross sections.
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.	• Drill hole collar locations are initially set out using a hand held GPS. • At completion of drilling, all drill collars will be accurately surveyed to 50mm by a certified surveyor. • Downhole surveys completed at nominal 30m intervals by driller using a digitally controlled Imdex Gyroscope instrument. • All exploration works are conducted in the GDA94 zone 55 datum. • Topographic control is based on a detailed drone survey and is considered adequate.
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.	• Drilling was targeted on selected veins and areas of potential stockwork mineralisation. • Drill hole spacing is adequate to report geological and grade continuity. • Sample compositing has been applied outside the zones of logged mineralisation, where 4m sample composites have been utilised. Iltani will resample the 4m composites on a 1m basis should the composites return high-grade assay results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• The drill holes were orientated in order to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as perpendicular as possible based on information to date. • Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results will be defined as downhole widths. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags at the drill rig then put on a pallet and transported to Intertek Townsville by using a freight carrying company.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal audits have been carried out on the suitability and quality of sampling techniques and data.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Orient is located on EPM 27223. EPM 27223 is wholly owned by Iltani Resources Limited • All leases/tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration activities have been carried out (underground mapping, diamond drilling, surface geochemical surveys and surface mapping, pre-feasibility study) by Great Northern Mining Corporation and Mareeba Mining and Exploration over the West and East Orient areas from 1978 to 1989. • Exploration activities have been carried out (soils and rock chip sampling) around Orient West and East by Monto Minerals Limited from 2014 to 2017 • Red River Resources carried out mapping, sampling and geophysical exploration (drone mag survey and IP survey) in 2020 and 2021.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Mineralisation occurs in primary vein systems up to 3m wide (controlled by fractures/shears) containing argentiferous galena, cerussite, anglesite, sphalerite, pyrite, marmatite, cassiterite (minor), and stannite (minor) surrounded by a stockwork of lesser veinlets of variable density. • The lead-zinc-silver-indium mineralisation at Orient is believed to represent part of an epithermal precious metals system. The Orient vein and stockwork mineralisation are associated with a strongly faulted and deeply fractured zone near the margin of a major caldera subsidence structure.
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, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is	• Iltani Resources has completed at total of 220 RC (Reverse Circulation) drill holes for 42,616m drilled at both Orient East and Orient West and 7 diamond holes for 2009.3m drilled. • Relevant information for recent drill holes is summarised in Tables1 - 3, assay results for significant intervals are presented in Tables 8 to 14.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>the case.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.
• 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.
• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>• Iltani are using a 30 g/t Ag Eq. lower cut with no upper cut applied) to report material intersections.
• Metal equivalents are used (silver equivalent)
• The equivalent silver formula is Ag Eq. = Ag + (Pb x 35.5) + (Zn x 50.2) + (In x 0.47)

Metal Equivalent Calculation - Recoveries and Commodity Prices
<table><tr><td>Metal</td><td>Price/Unit</td><td>Recovery</td></tr><tr><td>Silver</td><td>US$20/oz</td><td>87%</td></tr><tr><td>Lead</td><td>US$1.00/lb</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>Zinc</td><td>US$1.50/lb</td><td>85%</td></tr><tr><td>Indium</td><td>US$300/kg</td><td>85%</td></tr></table>
• It is Iltani’s opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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’).</td><td>• Drilling is generally perpendicular to the structure by angled RC at 50° to 60° into structures dipping between 45° and 80°.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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 plans and sections.</td><td>• Refer to plans and sections within report</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.</td><td>• All meaningful and material data is reported</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</td><td>• Exploration of the target area is ongoing.
• Iltani plans to complete further drilling at Orient during 2026.</td></tr>
</table>

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Metallurgical Equivalent Calculation – Additional Disclosure

The equivalent silver formula is Ag Eq. = Ag + (Pb x 35.5) + (Zn x 50.2) + (In x 0.47)

Table 8 Metal Equivalent Calculation - Recoveries and Commodity Prices

Metal	Price/Unit	Recovery
Silver	US$20/oz	87%
Lead	US$1.00/lb	90%
Zinc	US$1.50/lb	85%
Indium	US$350/kg	85%

Please refer to the release dated 14 November 2023 (Test Work Confirms Silver-Indium Production Potential) detailing the historical test work which Iltani is using to support the metal equivalent calculation.

The metal equivalent calculation (Ag Eq.) assumes lead and silver will be recovered to a lead concentrate and zinc, silver and indium will be recovered to a zinc concentrate. It is Iltani's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

It should be noted that there are other metals present, notably antimony and tin, which have the potential to be included in the metallurgical equivalent calculation, but at this stage, Iltani has chosen not to do so. These metals will likely also be recovered to the concentrates, notably the lead concentrate, however Iltani is currently assuming that these metals will not be payable, so are excluded from the metallurgical equivalent calculation.

Should this situation change, and the antimony and tin become payable in the lead concentrate and/or metallurgical test work indicates that the antimony or tin can be recovered to a separate concentrate where they are payable, then the metallurgical equivalent calculation could be expanded to include these metals.