



HIGH-TECH METALS
LIMITED

25 June 2026

MT FISHER DRILLING PROGRAM COMPLETED – ASSAYS PENDING

41-hole, 6,038m RC program completed with final assays expected within 4–5 weeks

HIGHLIGHTS:

- 41-hole RC drilling program completed at Mt Fisher for a total of 6,038m.
- Final samples have been transported to Perth, with remaining assay results expected within 4–5 weeks.
- Preliminary sampling of carbonaceous stockpile representing the primary mineralised horizon at Mt Fisher confirms the presence of gold mineralisation, with assays ranging up to 20.1 g/t Au.
- Follow-up bulk sampling and metallurgical testwork underway to assess the stockpile's grade distribution and economic potential.
- Trial RC drilling indicates alternative sampling methods are required for evaluation of low-grade stockpiles.

High-Tech Metals Ltd (ASX: HTM) ("**High-Tech**", "**HTM**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that the recently announced Mt Fisher RC drilling program has now been completed.

A total of 41 RC holes for 6,038m were completed within Mining Lease M53/127, targeting extensions to the current Mt Fisher Mineral Resource and testing high-grade shoot continuity identified during the recent independent geological review.

Final samples from the drilling program have been transported to Perth for assay and analysis. The Company expects the assay results to be received within 4–5 weeks.

The Company will continue to report assay results to the market as they are received and interpreted.

High-Tech's Chief Executive Officer, James Merrillees, commented:

"Completion of this program marks an important milestone in our strategy to systematically grow the Mt Fisher Resource and unlock the broader potential of the mineralised system."

"While we await the assay results, we are encouraged by the successful completion of the program and by the early indications from sampling of the carbonaceous stockpile, which has returned several high-grade gold assays including 20.1 g/t Au."

"The carbonaceous material represents the primary mineralised horizon at Mt Fisher and has historically received limited evaluation as a potential source of recoverable gold. Additional bulk sampling is now underway to better understand both grade distribution and metallurgical characteristics."

"With all drilling complete and final samples now in Perth, we look forward to reporting the assay results over the coming weeks."



+61 08 9388 0051



info@hightechmetals.com.au



www.hightechmetals.com.au



22 Townshend Road
Subiaco WA 6008 Australia



HIGH-TECH METALS
LIMITED

Carbonaceous Stockpile Sampling

As part of ongoing evaluation of potential near-term development opportunities at Mt Fisher, the Company completed a preliminary sampling program on a carbonaceous stockpile located within Mining Lease M53/127.

The stockpile comprises pyritic carbonaceous shale and pyritic chert, representing some of the host lithologies associated with gold mineralisation at Mt Fisher. The material is interpreted to have been mined and stockpiled during historical operations.

Ten surface grab samples were collected across the stockpile and submitted for gold analysis. Results returned gold values ranging from <0.01 to 20.1 g/t Au, confirming the presence of gold mineralisation within the stockpiled material, including (refer Table 1 and Figures 1, 2 & 3):

- 20.1 g/t Au (26HTMSS001)
- 5.55 g/t Au (26HTMSS010)
- 1.76 g/t Au (26HTMSS005)
- 1.28 g/t Au (26HTMSS008)

The Company cautions that these samples comprise selective surface grab samples and are not necessarily representative of the overall grade or distribution of gold within the stockpile.

Given the geological significance of the carbonaceous material and the elevated gold values, the Company has completed a bulk sampling program to provide a more representative assessment of the stockpile. Approximately 300 kg of material has been collected for further grade evaluation and metallurgical testwork.

Results from the bulk sampling program will be used to assess the potential economic significance of the stockpiled material and guide any future evaluation work.

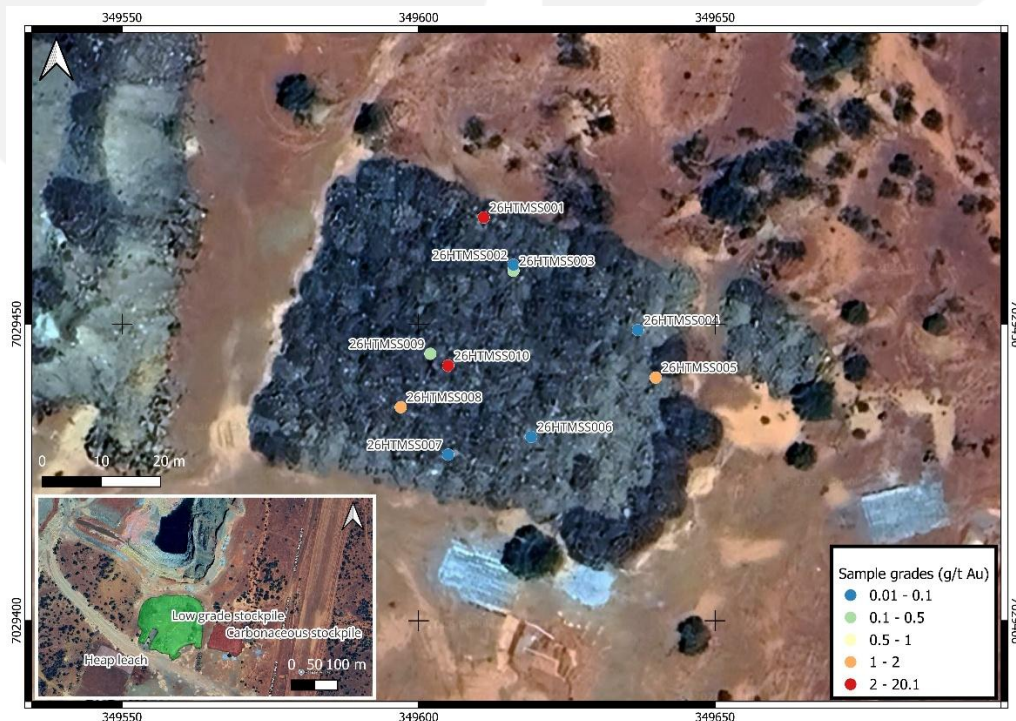


Figure 1: Rock-chip sampling, carbonaceous stockpile June 2026.



HIGH-TECH METALS
LIMITED



Figure 2: Mt Fisher carbonaceous stockpile selected rock chips (refer Table 1).



Figure 3: High-Tech geologist sampling Mt Fisher carbonaceous stockpile, June 2026.



HIGH-TECH METALS
LIMITED

Low Grade Stockpile Drilling Trial

Following completion of the Mt Fisher program, the Company completed a trial RC drilling program on the low-grade stockpile to assess the suitability of RC drilling for grade estimation and future evaluation of the stockpiled material (refer Figure 4).

The trial follows encouraging metallurgical testwork previously reported by the Company, which demonstrated that material from the Mt Fisher low-grade stockpiles is amenable to conventional gravity and cyanide processing¹.

The unconsolidated nature of the stockpiled material resulted in poor hole stability and limited drilling advance, with most holes achieving depths of approximately 2 m compared to the planned 9–10 m depth.

Based on the results of the trial, the Company considers RC drilling unlikely to provide a representative sampling methodology for these stockpiles and is assessing alternative approaches, including bulk sampling techniques, to support future evaluation of the material.



Figure 4: RC drilling, Mt Fisher low-grade stockpile June 2026.

Next Steps

- Receipt of assays from the completed 6,038m RC drilling program.
- Completion of bulk sampling and metallurgical testwork of the carbonaceous stockpile.
- Assessment of alternative sampling methodologies for low-grade stockpiles.
- Ongoing Resource growth evaluation at Mt Fisher.

¹ Refer HTM ASX Announcement 25/11/25





HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE ON THE ASX BY THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For further information:

James Merrillees

CEO

info@hightechmetals.com.au

+61 08 9388 0051

Lucas Robinson

Corporate Storytime

lucas@corporatestorytime.com

+61 408 228 889

About High-Tech Metals Ltd

High-Tech Metals Ltd (High-Tech, ASX: HTM) is an Australian gold exploration and development company positioned for strong growth through the advancement of a significant gold project portfolio in Western Australia.

The acquisition of the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Gold Projects was a transformational step in HTM's evolution. Together, these projects deliver a commanding 1,150 km² landholding in the heart of the prolific Yilgarn Craton, one of the world's premier gold provinces.

The Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka projects are in a proven and mining-friendly jurisdiction, with secure tenure and no known impediments to land access, providing a strong foundation for future development.

Our Goal

HTM's strategy is to rapidly advance near-term production opportunities on existing mining leases to establish early cash flow, creating a self-funded pathway for high-impact exploration targeting world-class gold discoveries across one of Western Australia's last under-explored greenstone belts.

Our Team

HTM is supported by an experienced and respected technical and corporate team with a proven record of discovery and development success.





HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based upon and fairly represents information compiled by Mr James Merrillees, a Competent Person who is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr Merrillees is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Merrillees has sufficient experience that 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 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Merrillees consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning High-Tech Metals Limited's planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements.

ASX LR 5.23 Statement

High-Tech Metals Ltd confirms that the information in this announcement relating to previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is extracted from the Company's prior ASX announcements, as referenced herein. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

For personal use only



HIGH-TECH METALS
LIMITED

Table 1: Rock Chip Details and Selected Elements
(Carbonaceous Stockpile, Mt Fisher)

Sample ID	Description	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	Elevation (m)	Weight (g)	Au g/t	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Te ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
26HTMSS001	Sulfur-sulfide-rich quartz	349611	7029468	547	1220	20.1	4.3	155	129	12	45	33	7.76	2.2	28	15	3	1.1	1.7	0.3	12	48	327
26HTMSS002	Laminated chert, moderate-poor sulfur	349616	7029460	547	1000	0.04	0.7	140	20	4	50	9	3.52	2.4	14	15	0.09	0.8	2.1	0.2	16	33	531
26HTMSS003	Pyritic black shale	349616	7029459	547	1040	0.13	3.8	26	113	22	55	249	3.31	4.1	46	55	2.79	5.5	8.5	0.4	32	9.5	407
26HTMSS004	Sulfur-rich chert	349637	7029449	547	1210	0.1	1.5	43	12	9	40	138	3.37	1.5	20	48	1.275	1.1	1.3	0.8	8	6	204
26HTMSS005	Highly fissile sulfur-rich black shale	349640	7029441	547	771	1.76	13.2	84	507	23	85	117	1.89	9.8	6	147	3.04	29.7	27.2	1.5	82	19.5	407
26HTMSS006	Banded chert	349619	7029431	547	1360	0.09	4.8	686	66	5	50	64	7.91	2	40	16	0.125	1.2	3.4	0.4	30	74	271
26HTMSS007	Black shale with carbonate veining	349605	7029428	547	1140	-0.01	-0.5	95	76	49	1640	37	8.16	-0.5	506	6	0.015	0.5	-1	-0.2	194	12	360
26HTMSS008	Banded chert	349597	7029436	547	1200	1.28	2	1800	12	9	40	265	14.5	1.2	26	14	0.21	2.2	-1	-0.2	10	351	940
26HTMSS009	Sulfur-sulfide-rich chert	349602	7029445	547	1140	0.45	-0.5	216	5	6	25	177	5.91	0.7	22	5	0.99	0.4	-1	-0.2	2	41.5	863
26HTMSS010	Loose material - chert + shale within stockpile	349605	7029443	547	1110	5.55	1	899	40	39	415	86	9.26	1.8	176	37	0.33	3.9	3	0.3	122	207	486

* Negative values are below the detection limit for that element.

+61 08 9388 0051

info@hightechmetals.com.au

www.hightechmetals.com.au

22 Townshend Road
Subiaco WA 6008 Australia



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Selected rock chip samples (~1kg) from carbonaceous stockpile at Mt Fisher by HTM's geologists
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	- No QA/QC samples were collected - Laboratory submitted standards and checks - Follow-up bulk sampling has now been completed to assess representativity for grade and recovery.
	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.	- Samples were collected by HTM staff and transported to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth. - Samples are not considered representative.
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.).	N/A
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	N/A
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	N/A
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.	N/A
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	N/A
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample collection, size and analytical methods are deemed appropriate for selective rock chip sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- The samples are selected rock chips from a mined stockpile. - Bureau Veritas (Perth) provide their own routine quality controls within industry standard practices.
	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.	The samples are selective rock chips from a mined stockpile and not considered representative.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.



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.	- The analytical methods and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested - A 300 kg bulk sample has been collected for metallurgical testwork.
	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.	N/A no geophysical measurements taken
	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.	- No QA/QC samples included in the HTM submission - Bureau Veritas (Perth) provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	N/A no drill results are reported
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A no drill results are reported
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	- Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software - Assay files are sent directly from the lab to HTM's database manager - All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to check samples are accounted for.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	N/A no drill results are reported
	Specification of the grid system used.	All locations and maps are reported in GDA1994, MGA Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topography is based on 50cm resolution Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Samples are selective rock chips at random spacings.
	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.	N/A, no mineral resource estimation is reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing applied.
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.	Samples are selective rock chips at random spacings across a stockpile with no geological controls known.
	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.	N/A no drilling reported.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Each sample was collected in a tied-off calico bag and then placed into a polyweave bag, which was then zip-tied closed. - Samples were delivered directly to Bureau Veritas in Perth by HTM staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	HTM owns 100% of the Mt Fisher gold project tenements E53/1061, E53/1106, E53/1319, E53/1788, E53/1836, E53/2002, E53/2075, E53/2095, E53/2102, L53/262, M53/0009, M53/0127, E53/2199, E53/2201, E53/2307, E53/2354, E53/2355, and E53/2356. Cannon Resources entered into a split commodity agreement in respect of E53/1218 where HTM retains gold rights, and Cannon retains rights to all other minerals. HTM holds 75% in a Joint Venture Agreement with Cullen Resources. The tenements in the Cullen JV consist of E53/1209, E53/1299, E53/1637, E53/1893, E53/1957, E53/1958, E53/1959, E53/1961, E53/2052, E53/2101 (Pending), E53/2358 (Pending), and E53/2063. Rox Resources holds 1% NSR on all Tenements excluding E53/1319. Aurora holds a 1.5% NSR on Tenements from the Windidda Project Area. Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd holds a 2.5% NPI on E53/568 Eureka North and E53/645 White Well



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Several companies have completed exploration for base metals and gold within the regional Mt Fisher area. These companies include Minops Pty Ltd (1968 to 1971), Tenneco Australia (1971 to 1973), Sundowner (1985 to 1989), ACM Gold Ltd (1988 to 1992), Aztec Mining Company Ltd (1993 to 1994) and Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd (1994 to 1996). Work conducted included aeromagnetic surveys, ground magnetic surveys, regional mapping, rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry (including BLEG and stream sediment sampling) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. The Mt Fisher deposit was first discovered in 1936 and mining between 1937 and 1949 produced approximately 4,500 tonnes of ore at 28 g/t gold (Powell, 1990). In 1980, a small deposit was defined by percussion drilling around the historical workings. Further drilling from 1984 to 1986 defined a larger deposit to the south of the old workings with Sundowner acquiring a 100% interest in the project in January 1986. Sundowner completed a historic estimate of 252,000 tonnes at 5.4 g/t gold to a pit depth of 100 m. Following a period of study, a 250,000 tpa carbon-in-pulp treatment plant was built with completion in September 1987. Open pit mining commenced in April 1987 and continued through to September 1988, and processing finished in late November 1988. Total production from the Mt Fisher open pit was reportedly 218,000 tonnes at 4.3 g/t gold. Following completion of treatment, the plant was dismantled and moved to Sundowner's Darlot mine 140 km to the south (Leandri P.S., 1989. Mt Fisher Mt Fisher Mine Eod of Operations Report. March 1989. Sundowner Minerals NL). (Bright, D.V., 1990. Mt Fisher ML53/127. Annual Technical Report. July 1989 – June 1990. Sundowner Minerals NL). Norgold Ltd and BHP Ltd (BHP) conducted gold exploration in the same area in the 1980s and exploration included rock chip sampling and mapping. BHP followed up with RAB and RC drilling reporting several gold anomalies in what was later named the Dam prospect. From 1993 to 1997, CRAE completed extensive exploration with work largely focusing on the Dam prospect where gold anomalism was identified over a 7 km by 1 km area. Work completed included RAB and aircore (AC) drilling with a small amount of RC and diamond drilling follow-up. Delta acquired the Project in 1998 and explored it until 2001. They completed additional RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling. CRAE and Delta defined extensive regolith gold anomalies but were unable to identify any substantial bedrock sources to gold mineralisation. From 1996, Cullen Resources NL (Cullen) in joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) conducted exploration in the Mt Eureka area for gold and were also involved in a nickel joint venture with BHP. Avoca Resources Ltd (Avoca) acquired the Mt Fisher Gold Project in 2004 and completed geological mapping and soil and rock chip sampling over much of the tenement area. Drilling was focused on defining further mineralisation along the Dam-Damsel-Dirk gold corridor and extending known mineralisation at Moray Reef, with the internal reporting of Mineral Resources for both the Dam and Moray Reef prospects. From 2004 to 2011, Avoca completed a total of 158 RAB/AC drill holes for



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		9,111 m and 64 shallow RC drill holes for 5,188 m.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The geological setting is Archean greenstone-hosted gold, with host rocks and structures related to mesothermal orogenic gold mineralisation typical to that found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
Drillhole information	• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> ◦ <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> ◦ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> ◦ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ◦ <i>downhole length and interception depth</i> ◦ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	• No drillhole assay results are reported in this announcement. The completed RC drilling program is discussed by hole count and aggregate metreage only, with assays pending.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• No data aggregation methods were applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').</i>	• N/A no drilling results reported.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures and Tables in the text.
Balanced reporting	• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• All exploration results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Plutonic Operations Limited, (1995 Annual Report M53/127, Technical Report No. 420. A45087) determined a: • SG of 2.5kg/m³ and a bulking factor of 1.4 for the low-grade stockpile • SG of 2.4kg/m³ and a bulking factor of 1.6 for the carbonaceous ore stockpile Rox Resources completed metallurgical testwork in 2012 on two selected samples from the low-grade dump with reported recoveries of 95.7%. (RXL internal report, 2012, Metallurgical testwork report on Mt. Fisher low grade ore and Mt. Fisher tailings) All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further work is outlined in the body of the announcement and will include: • Updated mineral resource once all assays are received and assessed by HTM's resource geologist • Further drilling (including geotechnical and metallurgical) • Systematic follow-up metallurgical testwork bulk stockpile samples.