



3 July 2026

MT FISHER DRILLING RETURNS MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS

Results from the first 17 holes of the 41-hole program supports HTM's Mt Fisher Strategy to grow resources, advance development and unlock district-scale exploration upside.

HIGHLIGHTS

- First assay results received from the recently completed 6,038m reverse circulation drilling program at Mt Fisher Gold Project in Western Australia.
- Results have been received for 17 of the 41 holes completed, with assays from the remaining 24 holes – including drilling targeting northern resource extensions - expected over the coming weeks.
- Multiple significant gold intersections returned from the first batch of assays, including:
 - 13m @ 1.54g/t Au from 192m, including
 - 5m @ 3.38g/t Au from 194m in 26MFRC017
 - 12m @ 2.30g/t Au from 171m, including
 - 5m @ 4.95g/t Au from 171m in 26MFRC010
 - 10m @ 1.35g/t Au from 152m, including
 - 3m @ 3.31g/t Au from 156m in 26MFRC015
 - 6m @ 1.40g/t Au from 146m, including
 - 3m @ 2.13g/t Au from 148m in 26MFRC012
 - 6m @ 1.08g/t Au from 196m, including
 - 2m @ 2.54g/t Au from 197m in 26MFRC011
 - 2m @ 5.49g/t Au from 181m in 26MFRC005
- Initial results support continuity of mineralisation within the existing Mt Fisher system and are consistent with the Company's current geological interpretation.
- These results will assist with an updated MRE and the assessment of near-term gold production scenarios at Mt Fisher.
- Follow-up Phase Two Drilling scheduled to commence in mid-August, targeting Resource extension and infill drilling, with the Company using a diamond drilling rig under consideration.

High-Tech Metals Ltd (ASX: HTM) ("**High-Tech**", "**HTM**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report the first assay results from its recently completed 6,038m reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling program at the Mt Fisher Gold Project in Western Australia.

The drilling program represents the first major milestone in the Company's Mt Fisher Growth Strategy, a disciplined and staged program designed to systematically expand Mineral Resources, advance near-term development opportunities and unlock the broader exploration potential across the Mt Fisher Gold Project.





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

"The consistency of mineralisation across this first batch of assays is encouraging, with multiple broad, high-grade gold intersections returned from RC drilling within the existing mineralised system.

"These results represent less than half of the completed drilling program, with most of the northern extension drilling still pending assay and these results support our evolving geological and structural model, particularly the continuity of mineralised sediment horizons and the presence of higher-grade shoots within the Mt Fisher system.

"Combined with the Wagtail Mineral Resource update, Scoping Study and ongoing metallurgical testwork, and planned Phase 2 drilling at Mt Fisher we expect to continue advancing several important workstreams at Mt Fisher in the near-term. With a strong cash position, we're well placed to deliver a steady pipeline of news flow over the coming months."

Mt Fisher currently hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of **464,000 tonnes at 2.32g/t Au for 35,000 ounces of gold¹**, defined over approximately 600 metres of strike within Mining Lease M53/127. Importantly, this Resource sits within a broader mineralised structural corridor extending for at least seven kilometres, highlighting substantial exploration upside beyond the current resource envelope.

Results reported in this announcement comprise the first 17 holes from the 41-hole program, with assay results for the remaining 24 holes expected over the coming weeks.

FIRST ASSAY RESULTS

The recently completed 41-hole RC drilling program was designed to:

- Improve confidence in mineralisation continuity within the existing Mt Fisher resource;
- Test interpreted high-grade shoots;
- Evaluate extensions to the north and south of the current resource; and
- Support future Mineral Resource growth.

Initial assay results from the first 17 holes confirm multiple mineralised zones consistent with the Company's geological model with significant intercepts including (Refer Figures 1, 2 & 3 and Tables 1 and 2):

- **13m @ 1.54g/t Au** from 192m, including
 - **5m @ 3.38g/t Au** from 194m in 26MFRC017
- **12m @ 2.30g/t Au** from 171m, including
 - **5m @ 4.95g/t Au** from 171m in 26MFRC010
- **10m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 152m, including
 - **3m @ 3.31g/t Au** from 156m in 26MFRC015
- **6m @ 1.40g/t Au** from 146m, including
 - **3m @ 2.13g/t Au** from 148m in 26MFRC012
- **6m @ 1.08g/t Au** from 196m, including
 - **2m @ 2.54g/t Au** from 197m in 26MFRC011
- **2m @ 5.49g/t Au** from 181m in 26MFRC005

* Reported using 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and maximum 2m internal dilution (Refer Appendix A for full assay and collar details including JORC Tables)

¹ ASX Announcement – 26/02/2025.



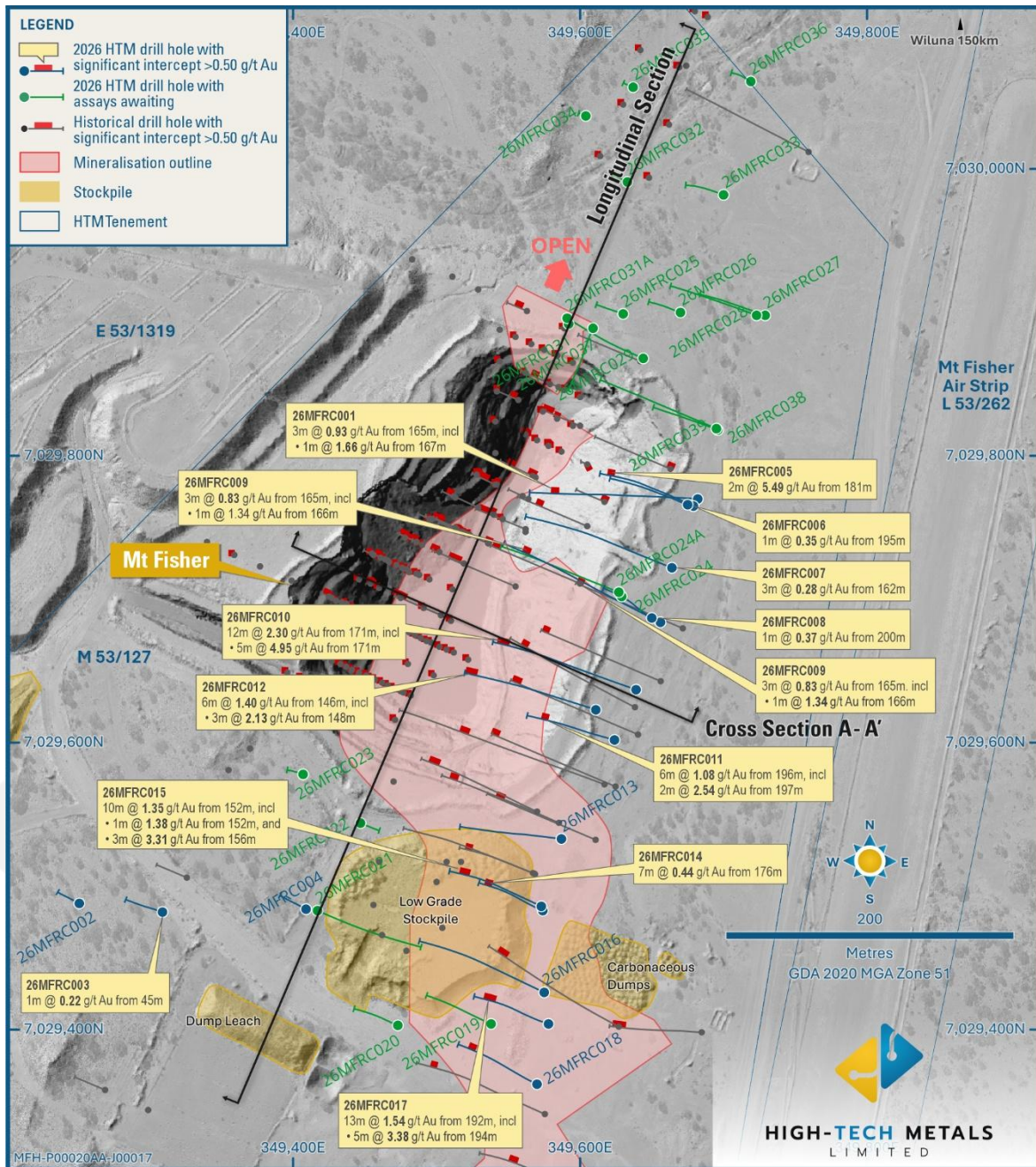


Figure 1: HTM's Mt Fisher Project, 2026 RC drilling

The first batch of assay results primarily represents drilling within the existing Mt Fisher Resource area and immediate surrounds, with most holes designed to improve geological understanding of mineralisation continuity and high-grade shoot geometry.

These results demonstrate:

- Strong mineralisation continuity.
- Multiple broad mineralised intersections support continuity of the Mt Fisher system and provide increased confidence in the existing geological interpretation.
- High-grade intervals within broader mineralised zones continue to support the presence of higher-grade shoots within the Mt Fisher system.

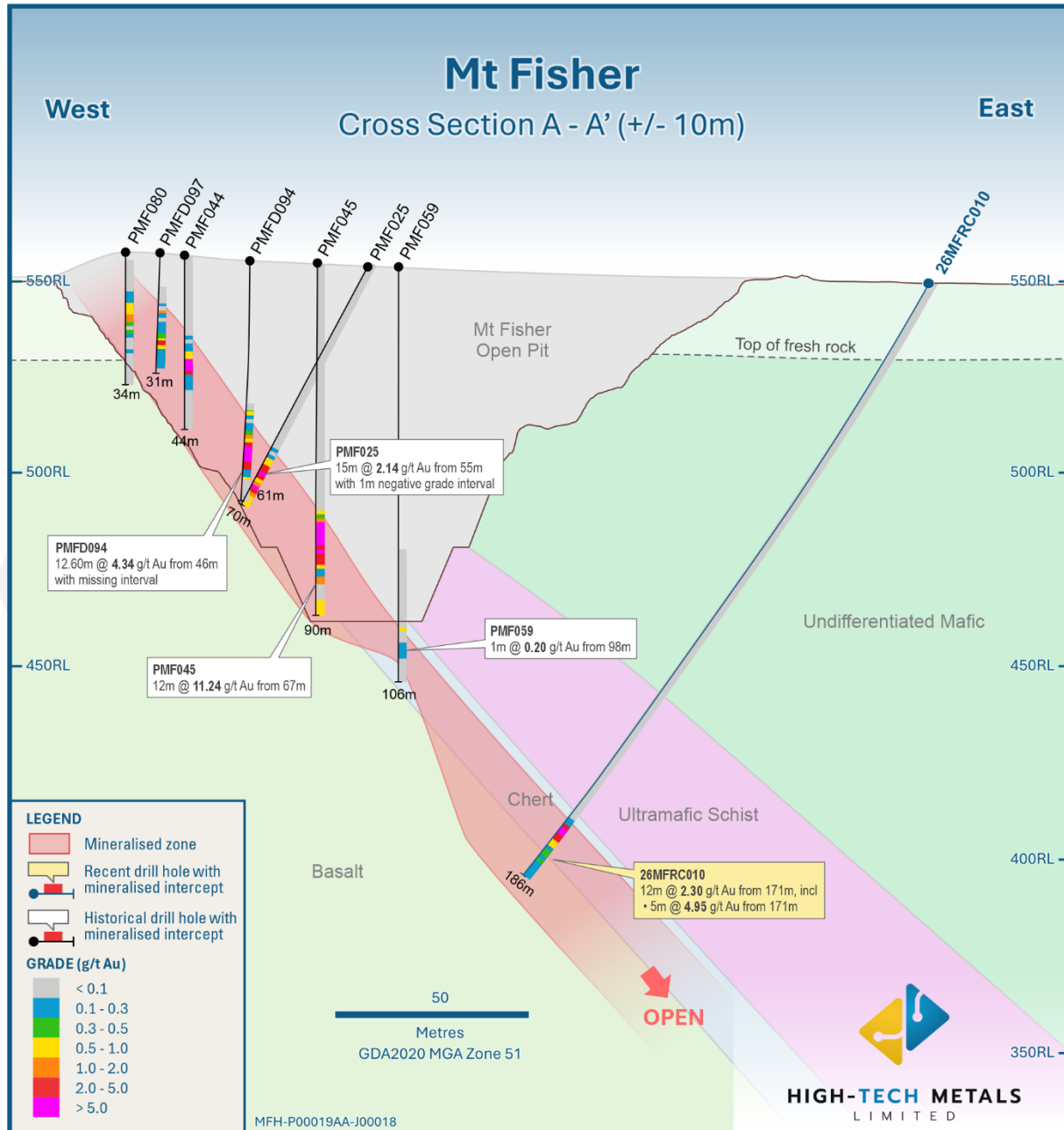


Figure 2: HTM's Mt Fisher Project Section A-A' with high-grade intersection in 26MFRC010 extending mineralisation below the Mt Fisher pit.

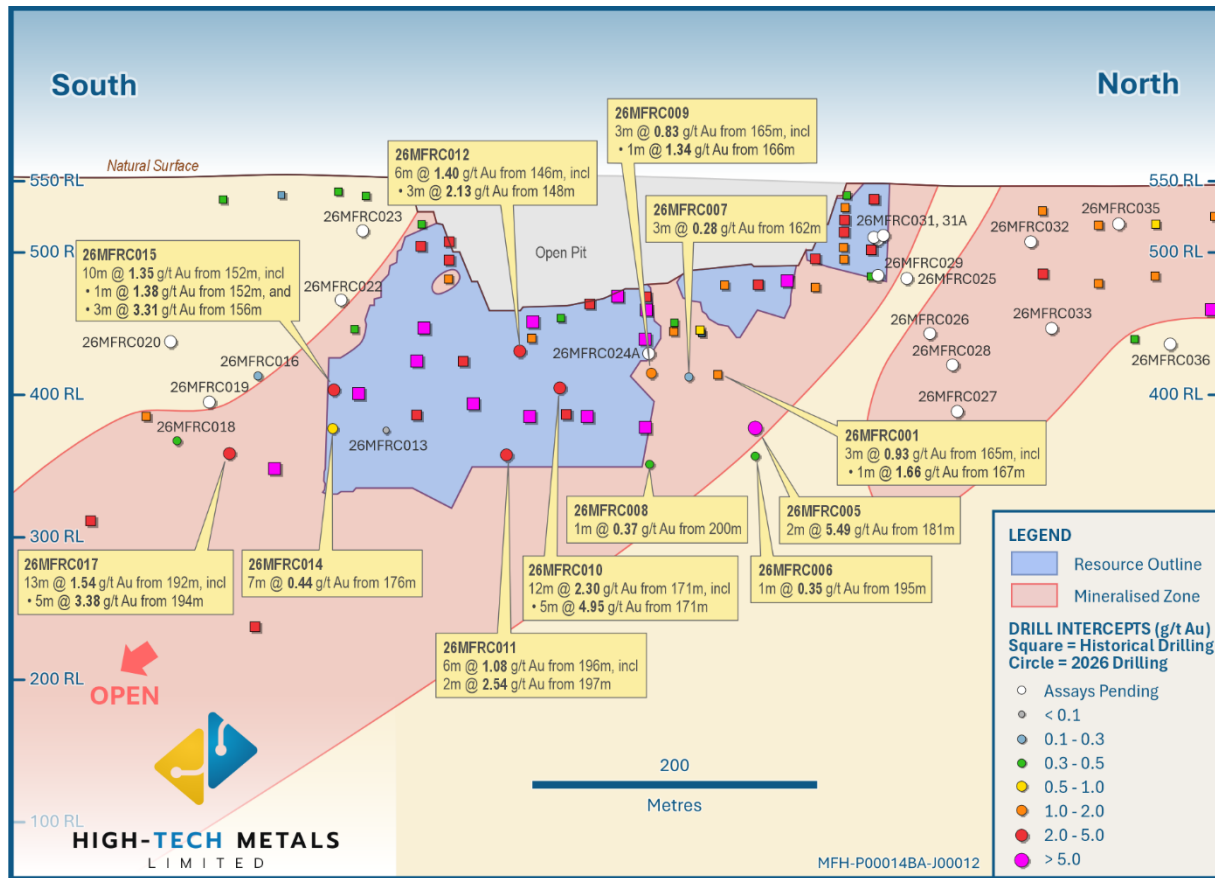


Figure 3: Long Section (view to west) HTM's Mt Fisher Gold Project with new drilling outside the current Resource envelope.

Upside Pending

Importantly, most of the drilling targeting the northern Resource extensions and broader step-out targets are still awaiting assays.

As a result, the strongest test of the Company's Resource expansion thesis is still to come.

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The Mt Fisher gold mineralisation is hosted within a greenschist-facies mafic to ultramafic sequence containing a distinctive sedimentary horizon comprising chert, graphitic shale and banded iron formation ("BIF").

This sedimentary package represents the principal target horizon at Mt Fisher and is readily distinguishable from the surrounding mafic-ultramafic host rocks due to its elevated silica content, magnetite-rich banding and the presence of carbonaceous shale.

Gold mineralisation is predominantly associated with sulphide-rich zones, particularly pyrite with minor pyrrhotite, together with quartz veining developed within and adjacent to the sedimentary units. The Company believes the carbon-rich shale horizon may act as a favourable chemical trap for mineralising fluids, contributing to gold deposition.



The current geological model indicates that mineralisation remains open along strike to the north and south and down plunge beneath the historic pit, with higher-grade zones interpreted to be structurally controlled within broader mineralised envelopes.

Importantly, the recent RC drilling successfully intercepted the targeted mineralised chert horizon, supporting the Company's interpretation of continuity within the Mt Fisher mineralised system and reinforcing confidence in the broader Mt Fisher Growth Strategy.

MT FISHER GROWTH STRATEGY

Building Momentum

High-Tech continues to execute its Mt Fisher Growth Strategy, which combines resource growth, development studies and district exploration to maximise value from the broader Mt Fisher Project.

Resource Definition

- Updated Mt Fisher MRE.
- Updated Wagtail MRE.
- Improved geological and structural models.

Near-Term Production

- Wagtail Scoping Study.
- Mining scenario evaluation.
- Stockpile processing opportunities.
- Pathway to early cash flow.

Metallurgy & Processing

- Carbonaceous stockpile metallurgical testwork.
- Processing optimisation.
- Toll treatment assessment.
- Evaluate restart and mining options.

Resource Growth

- Grade control and infill drilling.
- Extension drilling north and south.
- Potential diamond drilling for structural understanding.

District Exploration

- Dam–Damsel corridor (75koz Resource)².
- Regional reconnaissance and mapping.
- New target generation.

² ASX Announcement – 26/02/2025.





NEXT STEPS – ADVANCING THE MT FISHER GROWTH STRATEGY

The Company continues to advance multiple workstreams aimed at growing Resources and progressing toward development. Near-term milestones include:

- Receipt and interpretation of assays from the remaining 24 RC drill holes at Mt Fisher.
- Metallurgical testwork on the carbonaceous stockpile.
- Delivery of the updated Wagtail Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Completion of the Wagtail Scoping Study, anticipated within approximately 4–5 weeks.
- Commencement of Phase Two Growth Drilling in mid-August.
- Potential diamond drilling programs for Mt Fisher/Wagtail.
- Reconnaissance fieldwork across additional targets, including the Dam–Damsel corridor (hosting a MRE of ~75k oz Au)

A follow-up RC drilling program has already been booked for mid-August to continue both resource extension and infill drilling at Mt Fisher. The Company is also assessing the inclusion of diamond drilling to improve structural understanding of high-grade mineralisation and support future resource growth.

Reconnaissance fieldwork is also planned across the broader project area, including the Dam–Damsel trend, which hosts a current **Mineral Resource of 75koz Au²** and represents an important component of the broader Mt Fisher growth opportunity.

~ENDS~

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

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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.

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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 matter 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 planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statement.

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.



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Table 1: Drill Collar details

RC Reverse Circulation
EOH End of Hole
RL Reduced Level

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Target	Assays received
26MFRC001	Mt Fisher	RC	349681	7029768	553	193	-60	270	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC002	Mt Fisher	RC	349250	7029486	554	85	-80	293	Extension-South	Yes
26MFRC003	Mt Fisher	RC	349308	7029480	557	115	-80	293	Extension-South	Yes
26MFRC004	Mt Fisher	RC	349408	7029482	556	91	-80	293	Extension-South	Yes
26MFRC005	Mt Fisher	RC	349678	7029763	553	200	-72	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC006	Mt Fisher	RC	349674	7029764	554	228	-80	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC007	Mt Fisher	RC	349663	7029720	554	192	-60	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC008	Mt Fisher	RC	349655	7029682	557	222	-80	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC009	Mt Fisher	RC	349649	7029685	557	192	-57	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC010	Mt Fisher	RC	349638	7029635	557	186	-60	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC011	Mt Fisher	RC	349623	7029600	552	228	-80	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC012	Mt Fisher	RC	349610	7029621	553	156	-57	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC013	Mt Fisher	RC	349586	7029531	552	246	-80	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC014	Mt Fisher	RC	349573	7029481	555	200	-80	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC015	Mt Fisher	RC	349572	7029484	555	180	-70	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC016	Mt Fisher	RC	349574	7029424	557	180	-62	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC017	Mt Fisher	RC	349577	7029402	554	228	-80	293	Grade control	Yes
26MFRC018	Mt Fisher	RC	349569	7029360	555	216	-80	293	Grade control	No
26MFRC019	Mt Fisher	RC	349537	7029402	558	174	-80	293	Grade control	No
26MFRC020	Mt Fisher	RC	349472	7029401	555	150	-80	293	Grade control	No
26MFRC021	Mt Fisher	RC	349416	7029481	557	150	-62.5	113	Extension-South	No
26MFRC022	Mt Fisher	RC	349446	7029542	558	108	-84	113	Grade control	No
26MFRC023	Mt Fisher	RC	349406	7029576	559	66	-80	293	Grade control	No
26MFRC024	Mt Fisher	RC	349628	7029700	554	102	-55	293	Grade control	No
26MFRC024A	Mt Fisher	RC	349626	7029703	554	156	-55	293	Grade control	No
26MFRC025	Mt Fisher	RC	349629	7029897	546	102	-80	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC026	Mt Fisher	RC	349669	7029898	547	126	-80	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC027	Mt Fisher	RC	349728	7029896	548	186	-80	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC028	Mt Fisher	RC	349722	7029896	554	156	-70	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC029	Mt Fisher	RC	349643	7029866	550	108	-60	293	Grade control	No
26MFRC030	Mt Fisher	RC	349564	7029911	555	42	-60	293	Grade control	No
26MFRC031	Mt Fisher	RC	349591	7029890	559	72	-90	0	Grade control	No
26MFRC031A	Mt Fisher	RC	349590	7029894	559	90	-85	203	Grade control	No
26MFRC032	Mt Fisher	RC	349632	7029989	555	66	-80	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC033	Mt Fisher	RC	349699	7029980	553	126	-80	293	Extension-North	No





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Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Target	Assays received
26MFRC034	Mt Fisher	RC	349603	7030035	554	36	-80	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC035	Mt Fisher	RC	349636	7030055	553	54	-80	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC036	Mt Fisher	RC	349718	7030059	554	120	-80	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC037	Mt Fisher	RC	349608	7029887	549	108	-70	203	Grade control	No
26MFRC038	Mt Fisher	RC	349695	7029816	549	210	-80	293	Extension-North	No
26MFRC039	Mt Fisher	RC	349694	7029817	549	192	-68	293	Extension-North	No





Table 2: Au assay results reported in this announcement

EOH End of hole
Downhole intervals only
RL Reduced level

Hole ID	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Significant Intersection*	
							Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
26MFRC001	193	165	166	1	Cone	0.3	3	0.93
		166	167	1	Cone	0.82		
		167	168	1	Cone	1.66		
26MFRC003	115	45	46	1	Cone	0.22	1	0.22
26MFRC005	200	181	182	1	Cone	4.34	2	5.49
		182	183	1	Cone	6.64		
26MFRC006	228	195	196	1	Cone	0.35	1	0.35
26MFRC007	192	162	163	1	Cone	0.44	3	0.28
		163	164	1	Cone	0.16		
		164	165	1	Cone	0.24		
26MFRC008	222	200	201	1	Cone	0.37	1	0.37
26MFRC009	192	165	166	1	Cone	0.66	3	0.83
		166	167	1	Cone	1.34		
		167	168	1	Cone	0.49		
26MFRC010	186	171	172	1	Cone	3.99	12	2.3
		172	173	1	Cone	10.4		
		173	174	1	Cone	5.21		
		174	175	1	Cone	3.09		
		175	176	1	Cone	2.06		
		176	177	1	Cone	0.84		
		177	178	1	Cone	0.54		
		178	179	1	Cone	0.23		
		179	180	1	Cone	0.34		
		180	181	1	Cone	0.33		
26MFRC011	228	181	182	1	Cone	0.28	6	1.08
		182	183	1	Cone	0.33		
		196	197	1	Cone	0.48		
		197	198	1	Cone	3.57		
		198	199	1	Cone	1.51		
		199	200	1	Cone	0.26		
26MFRC012	156	200	201	1	Cone	0.29	6	1.4
		201	202	1	Cone	0.38		
		146	147	1	Cone	0.82		
		147	148	1	Cone	0.46		



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Hole ID	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Significant Intersection*	
							Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
26MFRC014	200	148	149	1	Cone	1.73		
		149	150	1	Cone	3.27		
		150	151	1	Cone	1.4		
		151	152	1	Cone	0.69		
		177	178	1	Cone	0.6	1	0.6
		178	179	1	Cone	0.22	3	0.58
		179	180	1	Cone	0.92	1	0.92
26MFRC015	180	152	153	1	Cone	1.38	10	1.35
		153	154	1	Cone	0.73		
		154	155	1	Cone	0.06		
		155	156	1	Cone	0.26		
		156	157	1	Cone	3.6		
		157	158	1	Cone	3.82		
		158	159	1	Cone	2.52		
		159	160	1	Cone	0.46		
		160	161	1	Cone	0.31		
		161	162	1	Cone	0.34		
26MFRC017	228	192	193	1	Cone	0.2	13	1.54
		193	194	1	Cone	0.75		
		194	195	1	Cone	2.03		
		195	196	1	Cone	0.38		
		196	197	1	Cone	0.78		
		197	198	1	Cone	6.68		
		198	199	1	Cone	7.01		
		199	200	1	Cone	0.6		
		200	201	1	Cone	0.3		
		201	202	1	Cone	0.19		
		202	203	1	Cone	0.2		
		203	204	1	Cone	0.06		
		204	205	1	Cone	0.82		



APPENDIX A



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APPENDIX A: Mt Fisher Gold Project, RC Drilling Results JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 & 2

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. - 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.	- All drillholes reported at Mt Fisher are Reverse Circulation (RC). Drilling details are tabulated in tables in the body of this announcement. - Drilling and sampling methods for recent holes completed by HTM are well documented and to industry standard. - RC samples are collected into calico bags over 1m intervals using a cone splitter. - Residual bulk samples are placed in piles on the ground, with intervals through mineralised horizons which are collected in green plastic bags. - Drill holes were generally oriented at 293° to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible. - Drillhole locations have been picked up with handheld GPS. - Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). - QAQC samples including blanks, standards and duplicates, are submitted routinely at a nominal rate of 1:33 samples. - Sampling protocols and QAQC are considered as per industry best practice procedures. - Samples were collected by HTM staff for submittal to Bureau Veritas (BV) Laboratory in Perth. - Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples over logged mineralised intervals from which a minimum 600g sample was collected and sent to Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratory in Perth - Within the mineralised zone: - A minimum 600g sample from each 1m interval was collected and sent to Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratory in Perth - At the lab samples are crushed to ~90% passing 3.15mm and rotary split to produce an ~50g subsample of for Fire Assay with analysis

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed using an Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometer (ICP-AES). - Outside of the mineralised zone - Composite samples were also taken over 4m intervals, predetermined at a distance of at least 8m from the interpreted location of the mineralisation zone. 4m composite samples were taken from remaining RC cuttings put on the ground by the drill crew using an aluminium scoop and placed into a prenumbered calico bag, with the scoop cleaned after each sample was collected. - If any composite sample returned grades greater than 0.2g/t Au, all associated 1m split samples are collected from the field and submitted for analysis. - Samples are considered representative for this level of study.
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.).	- Industry standard drilling methods and equipment are utilised. - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken by Strike Drilling using a 146mm diameter face sampling drill bit.
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.	- Samples were weighed at the lab, the average sample weight is ~2kg. - Recovery and moisture content was qualitatively assessed and logged by HTM's geologist at the rig. - The cyclone was cleaned at the end of each 6m rod whilst drilling pre-determined depths for composite sampling, and every metre in mineralised intervals to minimise potential for downhole contamination. - The drilling sample recoveries and quality are considered acceptable and appropriate for the style of mineralisation. - There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- No Mineral Resource is estimated. - All drill chips are qualitatively logged by HTM field geologists on 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays. - Field logs are inputted directly into a laptop onsite using Company-standard logging codes.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative with chips logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture, minerals and alteration.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drilling has an associated lithology log.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A no core drilling completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	- HTM RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a rotary cone splitter attached to the cyclone. - If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database. - HTM samples outside of mineralised zone: 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles using a 650ml metal scoop which was cleaned after each sample was collected. - All samples are dried before analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Samples are crushed to ~90% passing 3.15mm before being pulverised to 85% passing <75 micron and rotary split to produce an ~50g sample for Fire Assay and ICP-AES analysis. - Sample collection, size and analytical methods are deemed appropriate for the stage of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- Certified Reference Materials (CRM) are inserted at nominal rate of 1 in 33 samples. - Routine 'blank' material was inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 33 samples. - At this stage, no umpire checks have been planned.



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		BV (Perth) provide their own routine quality controls within their own 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.	Field duplicates were taken at a nominal rate of 1 in 33 samples from a second chute off the splitter and weighed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range. - The sample sizes are considered appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.
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 (Fire Assay 50g) and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested and the stage of assessment being undertaken
	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 or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	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.	- Certified Reference Materials (CRM) are inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 33 samples. - Routine 'blank' material was inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 33 samples. - Duplicate samples are taken at a nominal rate of 1 in 33 samples. - At this stage, no umpire checks have been planned. - Internal laboratory control procedures by BV (Perth) involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The CP was able to match the significant intercepts that have been previously reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled as part of this program.



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 will be 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 have been made to assay data.
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.	Hole collars are marked out using a digital GPS (DGPS), a survey will be conducted by a registered surveyor using real-time kinetic (RTK) survey equipment which is accurate to +/-10mm.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey was completed in May 2025 and used to generate a topographic surface.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill spacing is on nominal 80m centres
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	No mineral resource estimate is reported.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- For RC samples, 1m samples through target zones were sent to the laboratory for analysis. - The remainder of the hole was sampled using 4m composite samples by collecting sample material using a 650ml metal scoop into calico bags with a specific number sequence. - For 4m composite samples >0.2g/t Au, 1m samples are collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis.
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.	RC drilling is generally perpendicular to strike.



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	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced, with holes drilled orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralised lode.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Sample security is managed by the Company - After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. - Most of the samples were transported by the Company directly to BV laboratory in Kalgoorlie which then deliver these by a transport contractor to their laboratory in Perth - BV audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have yet been completed.



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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. At Mt Eureka 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
	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.	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	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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 FisherMt Fisher Mine End 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



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		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 9,111 m and 64 shallow RC drill holes for 5,188 m.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: - easting and northing of the drillhole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - downhole length and interception depth - 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.	Tables containing this information are included in the body of the announcement.



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Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - 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.	- Tables containing this information are included in the JORC Table and in the body of the announcement. - No metal equivalents are reported
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - 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').	- Noted in the body of the announcement - Holes are drilled orthogonal to interpreted mineralisation and reported intersections are considered close to true width
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures and Tables in the text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All mineralised intervals are reported in tables in the announcement.



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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.	Plutonic Operations Limited, (1995 Annual Report M53/127, Technical Report No. 420. A45087) determined a: - SG of 2.5 t/m³ and a bulking factor of 1.4 for the low-grade stockpile - SG of 2.4 t/m³ and a bulking factor of 1.6 for the carbonaceous ore stockpile Rox Resources completed metallurgical test work in 2012 on two selected samples from the low-grade dump with reported recoveries of 95.7%. (RXL internal report, 2012, Metallurgical test work 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	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further work including figures are outlined in the body of the announcement including: - Reporting of final assay results from Phase 1 drilling - Phase 2 drill program which will be designed following receipt of final assays. the Phase 1 drill program - Updated mineral resources once all assays are received and assessed by HTM's resource geologist - Systematic follow-up metallurgical test work of RC chips.

