



02 December 2025

HIGH GRADE GOLD IN ROCK CHIPS AT MT FISHER WITH WAGTAIL DRILLING COMMENCING SOON

HIGHLIGHTS

- High grade rock chips up to 14.75 g/t Au returned from Mt Fisher.
- Bullock Pit (Wagtail North) sampling returned up to 14.2 g/t Au across a 70 m × 25 m quartz-vein zone with high-grade (>3 g/t Au) results consistent with 'Wagtail-style' high-grade mineralisation.
- Historical sampling at Wagtail includes a 32 g/t Au bulk sample (17.7 kg, 1982) and rock chips averaging >12 g/t Au, with maximum grades to 73.8 g/t Au.
- These results support the potential for additional high-grade vein targets outside the current 14.6k oz @ 7.11g/t Au Wagtail resource¹.
- Infill drilling at the Wagtail deposit to commence shortly to follow up historical high-grade intercepts including¹:
 - 5m @ 41.13 g/t Au from 45m, including 3m @ 67.94 g/t Au (MTFC002); and
 - 3m @ 55.14 g/t Au from 47m, including 2m @ 81.6 g/t Au (WTRC002)
- Mt Fisher and Wagtail scoping studies progressing with partner SSH Group, alongside ongoing toll treatment discussions with nearby processing operators.

High-Tech Metals Ltd (ASX: HTM) ("High-Tech", "HTM" or "the Company"), is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its 100%-owned Mt Fisher Gold Project in Western Australia, where infill drilling at the high-grade Wagtail deposit is scheduled to commence early next month.

The Wagtail deposit currently hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 14,600 ounces at 7.11g/t Au, located on an existing mining lease¹. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Exploration and development activities at Wagtail are being managed by SSH Mining Australia Pty Ltd ("SSH"), a subsidiary of SSH Group Ltd (ASX:SSH), under the Mining Agreement announced in September. Under this agreement, SSH will fund all pre-feasibility works and associated drilling required to advance the project to a Final Investment Decision ("FID").

As part of ongoing field activities, HTM geologists collected rock chip samples from remnant stockpiles and historic workings at both Wagtail and the adjacent Mt Fisher deposit, located approximately 1km northwest of Wagtail (refer figure 1).

The sampling returned several high-grade results, highlighting the potential for higher-grade zones within the Mt Fisher stockpile and confirming the continuity of mineralisation along the Wagtail reef system.

¹ Refer ASX Announcement "Transformational Gold Resources Acquisition Presentation" 26 February 2025



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An **infill reverse-circulation (“RC”)** drilling program is now planned to commence in the coming weeks to support JORC resource estimation, metallurgical testwork and the mining studies currently being completed by SSH.

High-Tech’s CEO, James Merrillees, commented:

“The results from our ongoing field work reaffirm the exceptional grade profile at Wagtail which featured an average historical production grade of 66g/t Au. The upcoming infill RC drilling will provide critical data to refine our resource model, provide metallurgical characteristics, advance mining studies and strengthen the case for near-term development. We are excited to be moving forward rapidly towards gold production under the funding and technical support structure provided by our agreement with SSH.”



Figure 1: High-Tech Metal's Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Gold Project tenements, Northern Goldfields, Western Australia.



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WAGTAIL RESOURCE INFILL DRILLING

Wagtail

Wagtail is a quartz-vein-hosted, high-grade gold reef system with historic production of 2,384oz at 66g/t Au (1949–1952). The main reef strikes north-south and dips steeply east. High-grade mineralisation plunges moderately to the north and remains open along strike and at depth (Figure 1 and 2).

Wagtail hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of **63,700 tonnes @ 7.11g/t Au for 14,600oz** of gold². The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Wagtail reef itself consists of anastomosing quartz–sulphide veining within a biotite–silica–carbonate altered shear zone extending over 350 metres of strike. Significant visible gold has previously been panned from drill cuttings, consistent with free-milling mineralisation.

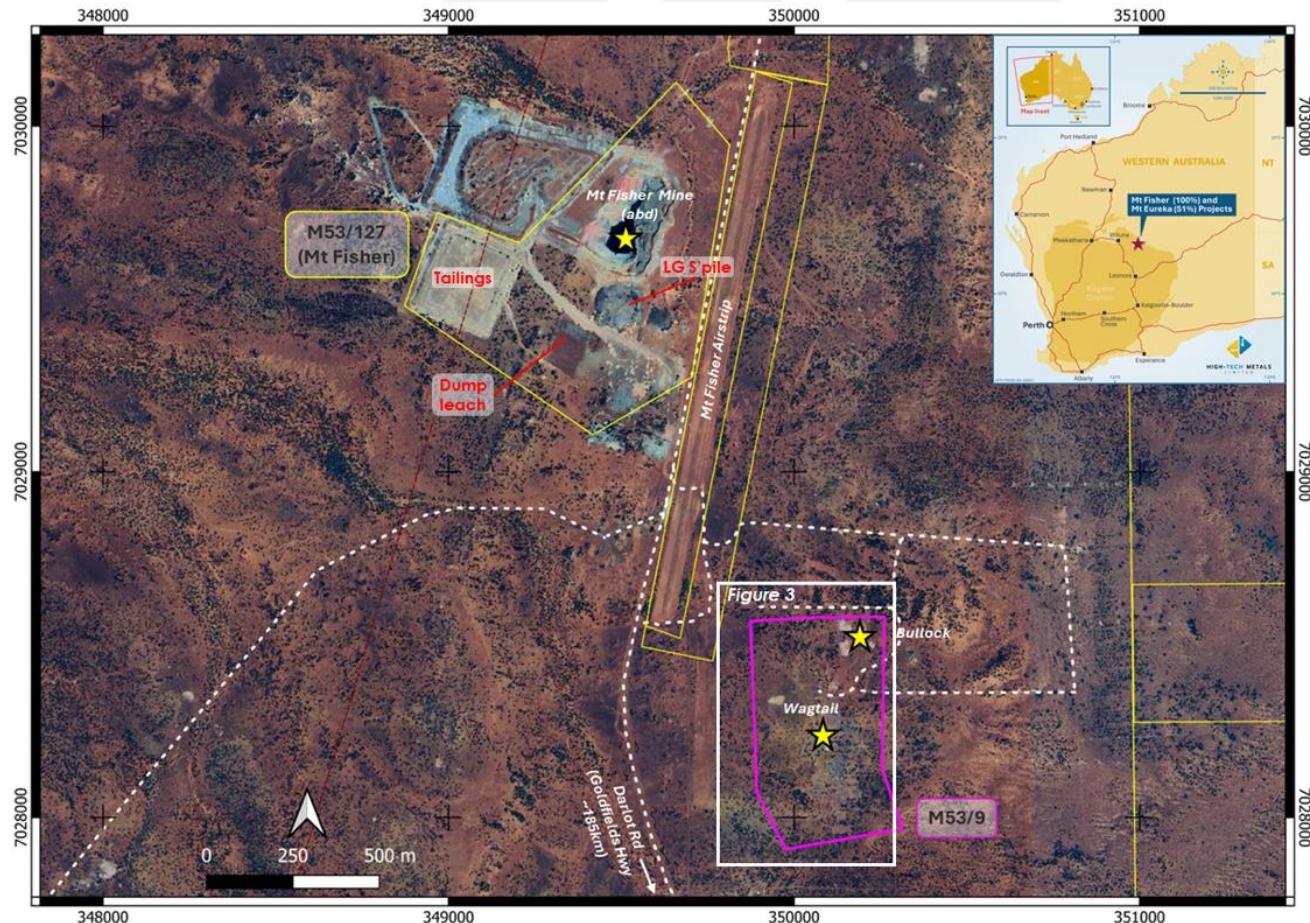


Figure 2: High-Tech Metal's Mt Fisher and Wagtail Mining Licences on background aerial photo.

² Refer ASX Announcement "Transformational Gold Resources Acquisition Presentation" 26 February 2025



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Previous Drilling Results

Historical drilling at Wagtail returned numerous high-grade intercepts, including³:

- **5m @ 41.13 g/t Au from 45m**, including 3m @ 67.94 g/t Au (MTFC002).
- **3m @ 55.14 g/t Au from 47m**, including 2m @ 81.6 g/t Au (WTRC002).

In long section the Wagtail reef shows a well-defined high-grade central shoot extending ~140m along strike and to at least 100m depth, with a second, blind shoot evident toward the southern end of the system (refer Figure 3).

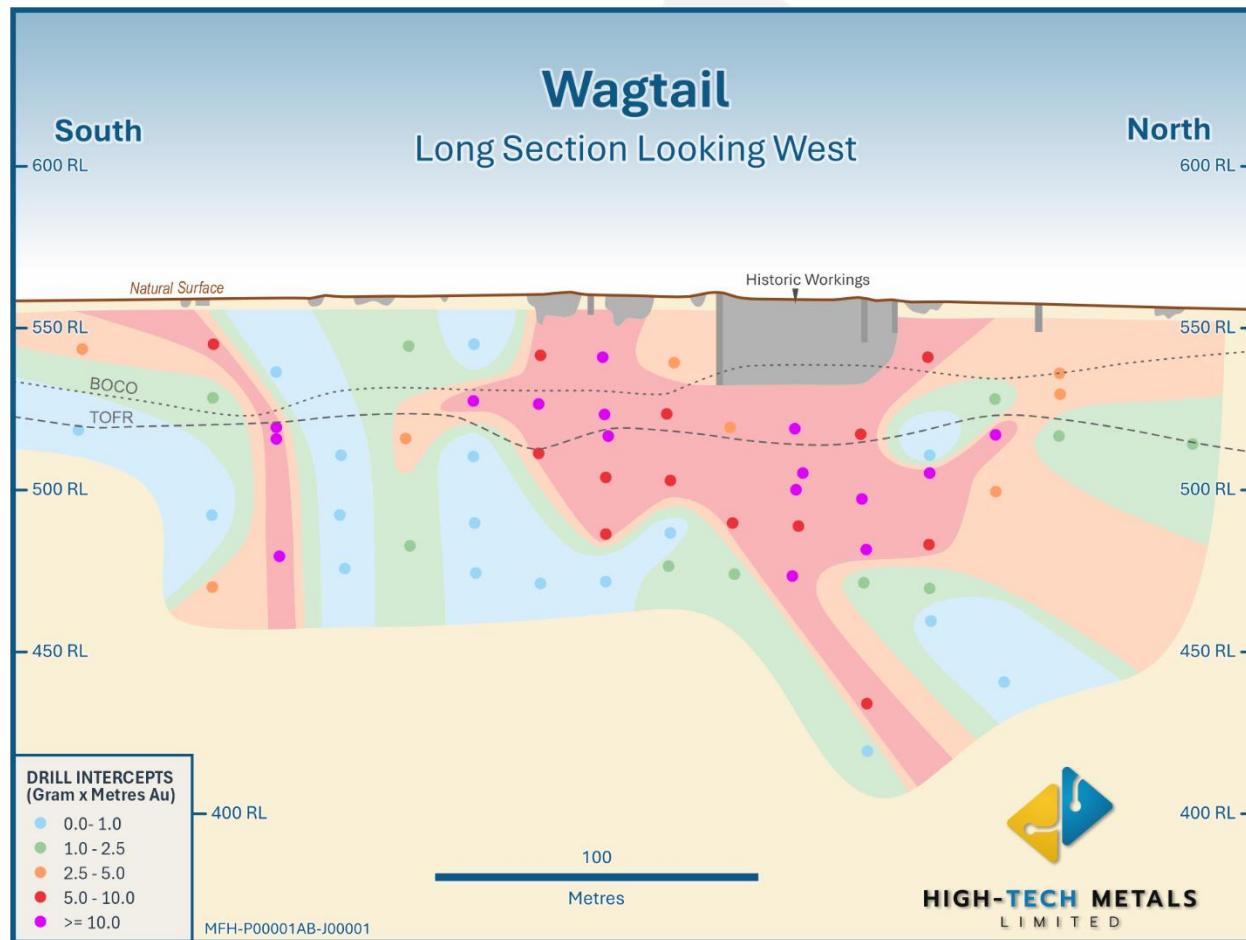


Figure 3: Wagtail long section, view to the west highlighting high grade zones. BOCO = Base of Complete Oxidation. TOFR = Top of Fresh Rock.

³ Refer ASX Announcement "Transformational Gold Resources Acquisition Presentation" 26 February 2025



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ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

Mt Fisher - Low Grade Stockpile

Sampling of oversized material within windrows adjacent to the Mt Fisher dump-leach pads returned a high-grade assay of **14.75 g/t Au**, confirming the presence of locally enriched transitional ore within the broader stockpile material. The sampled material is visually consistent with that logged in previous stockpile testwork (refer Figures 2 & 4).



Figure 4: Oversized transitional high-grade ore from Mt Fisher low-grade stockpile (sample MFS007: 14.75 g/t Au).

Bullock Pit (Wagtail North)

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling by HTM geologists at the Bullock prospect - a small historical open pit located on the northeastern margin of the Wagtail lease - identified iron-rich quartz veining over an area of approximately 70 m × 25 m. Seven reconnaissance rock-chip samples were collected at Bullock, returning grades of up to **14.2 g/t Au** (refer Table 1 & Figure 3).

All samples reporting >3 g/t Au comprise quartz vein material with abundant cubic iron oxides (interpreted as pseudomorphs after sulphides), consistent with the mineralisation style observed at the nearby Wagtail deposit.

The shallow Bullock pit, was originally excavated by prospector A. Bullock in the early 1980s, reaches a maximum depth of ~8 m and appears to have targeted a series of ferruginous north-south-trending quartz veins dipping steeply to the west. Historical references note that a 17.7 kg bulk sample collected from one of the adjacent shafts in 1982 returned 32 g/t Au (Collis, 2004).



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The Company's review of historical reports highlighted a 2004 rock-chip sampling program on the Wagtail licence which reported consistently high grades, **averaging >12 g/t Au across 40 samples, with individual assays up to 73.8 g/t Au** (refer Table 1 & Figure 5).

These historical and recent results collectively support the potential for additional high-grade quartz-vein structures extending beyond the current Wagtail resource footprint.

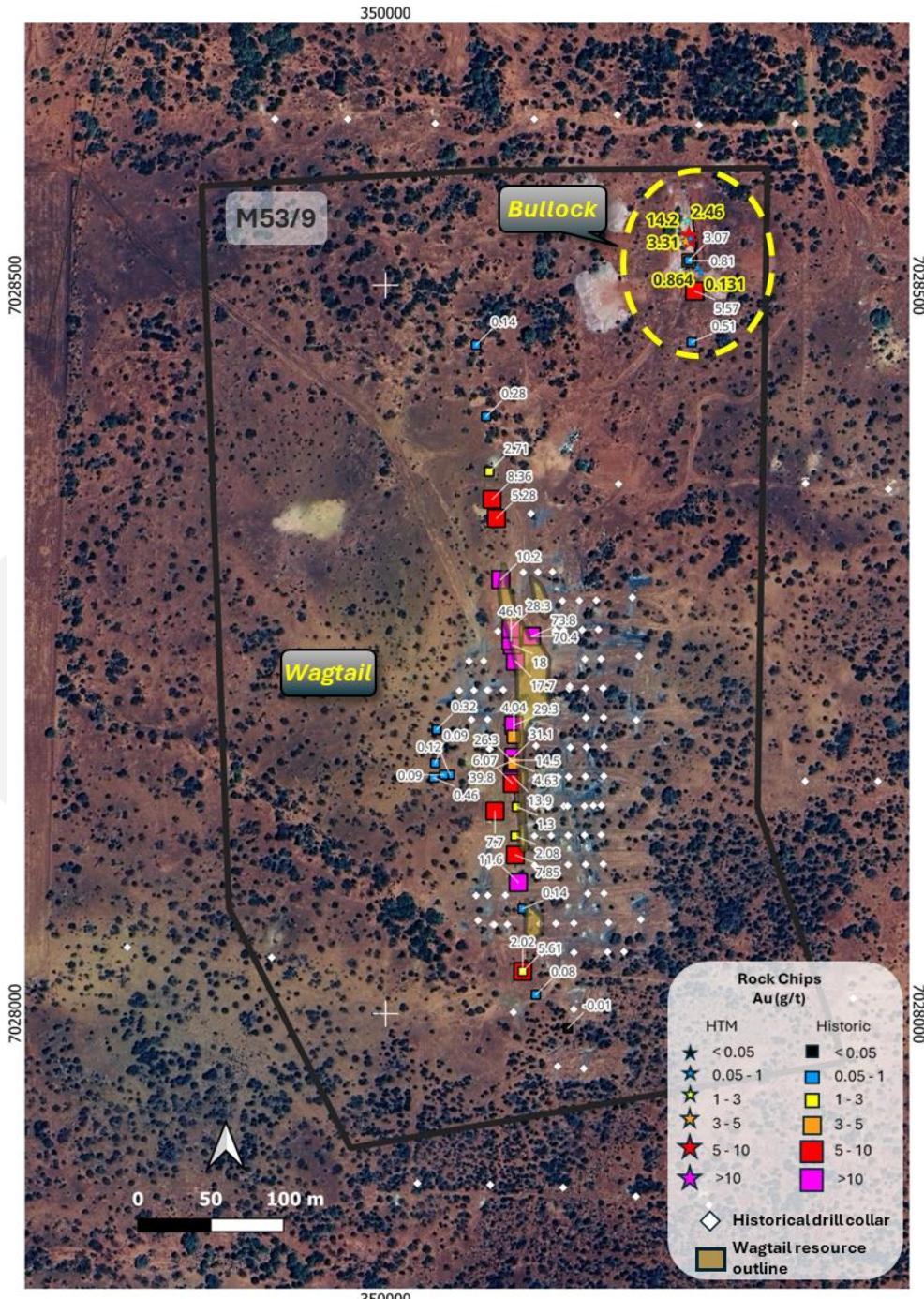


Figure 5: HTM and historical rock chip sampling at Bullock and Wagtail.



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NEXT STEPS

The Company, in collaboration with SSH, continues to advance scoping-level assessment work across the Wagtail and Mt Fisher deposits. Key upcoming activities at Wagtail include:

- Infill drilling to enhance geological confidence and support future resource updates, with drilling (scheduled to commence in the coming weeks).
- Metallurgical testwork to characterise ore (from both Wagtail and Mt Fisher), including comminution, gravity and leach recovery studies (ongoing).
- Diamond drilling to obtain larger bulk samples for detailed metallurgical and processing optimisation (scheduled for mid-late January).
- Permitting, mine design and site-infrastructure studies to support project planning and development pathways (ongoing).
- Engagement on toll treatment and offtake options with nearby processing facilities (ongoing).

The above workstreams form the basis of the ongoing scoping study and are expected to underpin the Company's evaluation of a potential near-term mining opportunity.

REFERENCE

Collis., G., 2004., Mining Lease 53/009, Annual Technical Report for the Period: 12 October 2003 to 11 October 2004. WAMEX open file report # A69607. Accessed at <https://wamex.dmp.wa.gov.au/Wamex/Search/ReportDetails?ANumber=69607>

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 recent acquisition of the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Gold Projects represents 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 located 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. The team is actively advancing exploration across both Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka, focused on unlocking the full potential of these highly prospective gold projects.

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

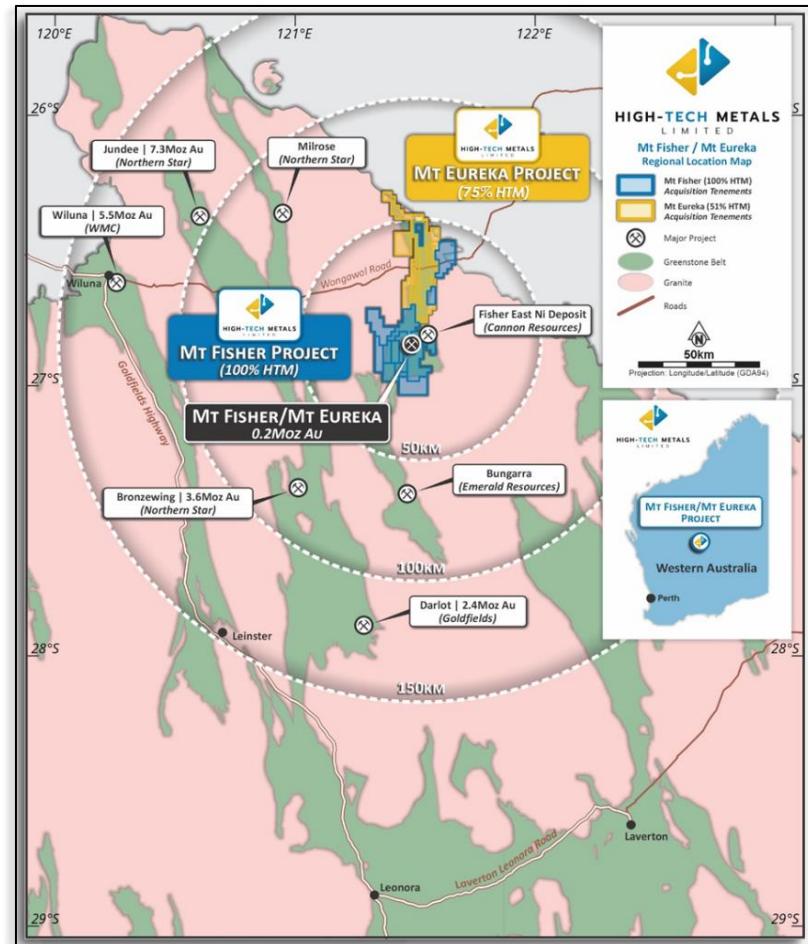
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based upon and fairly represents information compiled by Mr James Merrillees, a Competent Person who is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr Merrillees is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Merrillees has sufficient experience that is relevant 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 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.



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APPENDIX A SURFACE SAMPLE INFORMATION

TABLE 1: HTM Rock Chip sampling details. Coordinates MGA94 Zone 51 (GDA94).

Sample ID	Prospect	Sample Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	Au (g/t)	Sample Description
MFS007	Mt Fisher	Float	349306	7029395	14.75	Mineralised chert with sulfides, jarosite and iron oxides.
MFS008	Mt Fisher	Float	349306	7029395	1.305	Rock containing no visible signs of gold mineralisation from the tailings bund.
WN001	Wagtail	Rock Chip	350207	7028544	2.46	Ironstone with brecciated quartz.
WN002	Wagtail	Rock Chip	350209	7028530	9.36	Quartz vein with cubic iron oxides inside (after sulfides?), iron oxide on fractures.
WN003	Wagtail	Rock Chip	350208	7028534	14.2	Quartz vein with cubic iron oxides inside (after sulfides?), iron oxide on fractures.
WN004	Wagtail	Rock Chip	350206	7028530	3.31	Quartz vein with cubic iron oxides inside (after sulfides?), iron oxide on fractures.
WN005	Wagtail	Rock Chip	350209	7028532	0.189	Ironstone with minor quartz.
WN006	Wagtail	Rock Chip	350214	7028512	0.864	Ironstone with minor quartz from southern pit wall.
WN007	Wagtail	Float	350216	7028509	0.131	Ironstone from pit floor.

TABLE 2: Historical rock chips reported by Avoca Resources in 2024 (WAMEX open file report # A69607) accessed at <https://wamex.dmp.wa.gov.au/Wamex/Search/ReportDetails?ANumber=69607>

RRC- Representative Rock Chip

BDL – Below Detection Limit

Sample ID	Prospect	Sample Type	Company	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	Au (g/t)	Sample Description
MF018	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350125	7027990	BDL	Scrape, gossan
MF019	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350103	7028013	0.08	Scrape, gossan
MF020	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350094	7028029	5.61	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from shallow open stope
MF021	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350094	7028029	2.02	Stope, 20cm thick qtz-sulfide vein in shallow open stope
MF022	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350094	7028072	0.14	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from shallow open stope
MF023	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350091	7028090	11.6	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from shallow open stope
MF024	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350089	7028109	7.85	o/c, qtz-sulfide veining
MF025	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350089	7028122	2.08	o/c, qtz-sulfide veining
MF026	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350090	7028142	1.3	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from shallow open stope - 0.5m width
MF027	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350075	7028139	7.7	Stockpile, qtz-sulfide breccia



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Sample ID	Prospect	Sample Type	Company	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	Au (g/t)	Sample Description
MF028	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350033	7028162	0.46	o/c, parallel qtz-sulfide lode outcropping W of main lode
MF029	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350034	7028172	0.09	o/c, parallel qtz-sulfide lode outcropping W of main lode
MF030	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350035	7028195	0.32	o/c, parallel qtz-sulfide lode outcropping W of main lode
MF031	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350087	7028158	6.07	Stope, qtz-sulfide breccia from stope face
MF032	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350087	7028163	13.9	Stope, qtz-sulfide breccia from stope face
MF033	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350088	7028172	4.63	Stope, qtz-sulfide breccia from stope face
MF034	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350088	7028172	26.3	Stope, qtz-sulfide breccia from stope face
MF035	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350088	7028174	39.8	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from stope face
MF036	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350088	7028174	14.5	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from stope face
MF037	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350088	7028176	31.1	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from stope face
MF038	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350044	7028164	0.12	o/c, gossan
MF039	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350040	7028164	0.09	o/c, gossan
MF040	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350088	7028190	4.04	Stope, qtz-sulfide breccia from stope face
MF041	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350088	7028198	29.3	Mullock, qtz from around southern shaft
MF042	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350089	7028242	17.7	Mullock, qtz from around middle shaft
MF043	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350087	7028253	18	Mullock, qtz from around tank shaft
MF044	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350086	7028256	46.1	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from stope face
MF045	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350086	7028264	28.3	Stope, qtz-sulfide veining from stope face
MF046	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350100	7028259	73.8	Stockpile, qtz-sulfide veining
MF047	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350100	7028259	70.4	Stockpile, qtz-sulfide veining
MF048	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350079	7028298	10.2	Mullock, qtz from around shaft
MF049	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350076	7028340	5.28	Stope, qtz from mullock around shaft
MF050	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350073	7028353	8.36	o/c, qtz-sulfide gossan
MF051	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350071	7028372	2.71	Mullock, qtz-sulfide from around shaft
MF052	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350069	7028410	0.28	Subcrop, qtz-sulfide gossanous float & subcrop
MF053	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350062	7028459	0.14	Subcrop, qtz-sulfide gossanous float & subcrop
MF054	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350210	7028461	0.51	Subcrop, qtz-sulfide pile near Bullock pit





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Sample ID	Prospect	Sample Type	Company	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	Au (g/t)	Sample Description
MF055	Wagtail	RRC	AVOCA	350212	7028496	5.57	Mullock, qtz-sulfide veining from Bullock pit mullock
MF056	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350208	7028517	0.81	Pit Face, 0.5m channel across qtz sulfide vein, sth face Bullock pit, western lode
MF057	Wagtail	Channel	AVOCA	350208	7028517	3.07	Pit Face, 1m channel across qtz sulfide vein, sth face Bullock pit, eastern lode



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

- Results from High-Tech Metals' rock chip sampling program October 2025
- **Historical rock chips** refer to sampling reported by Avoca Resources in 20224 (WAMEX open file report # A69607) accessed at the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration website <https://wamex.dmp.wa.gov.au/Wamex/Search/ReportDetails?ANumber=69607>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>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.</i>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>• <i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Results reported from 15 rock chip samples at Mt Fisher and Wagtail. <p>Historical Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 40 rock chips collected on M53/9 by previous explorer Avoca Resources Ltd (WAMEX report A69607).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Samples were collected by SSH field crew and submitted to ALS laboratory in Perth.• Samples are selective rock chips considered to represent potential gold mineralised rock types across the project. <p>Historical Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Samples are reported as selective rock chips considered to represent potential gold mineralised rock types across M53/9.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Samples are assayed for gold by ALS Laboratories in Perth by fire assay and ICP-AES finish using a 50g charge (Method Au-ICP-22).• Where ICP-22 returned over limits the sample was re-assayed with a Gravimetric finish (Method Au-GRAV22).• Multi-element analysis by ICP-MS (ALS Method ME-MS61).• Fire assay is considered a total assay for gold. <p>Historical Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay using analytical code AA-Au23 (repeated by AA-Au25 for samples which returned gold grades greater than 10 g/t).• Multi-element analysis by ICP-MS (ALS Method ME-ICP41).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A no drilling reported.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A no drilling reported.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i><i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.N/A no drilling reported.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>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.</i><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.All rock chips were geologically described and sent to ALS in Perth for geochemical analysis. Historical Rock ChipsAll rock chips were geologically described. <ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.N/A no drilling reported.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i><i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.N/A no drilling reported.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rock chip samples were collected in the field and sent to ALS Perth for geochemical analysis. Historical Rock ChipsNo descriptions of sample preparation were provided.<ul style="list-style-type: none">The laboratory (ALS) use internal standards to ensure quality control.Given the limited number of samples and selective sampling no internal QA/QC samples were included. Historical Rock ChipsNo QA/QC procedures are documented.<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.Rock chip samples were selectively sampled to represent various types off gold mineralisation in the project. Historical Rock Chips





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rock chip sampling selectively sampled reef exposures on surface and within open stopes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All rock chip samples are approximately 1 - 5 kg.The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. <p>Historical Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">No sample weights were reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Perth where they were weighted, crushed and pulverised.Rock chip samples were assayed for gold by fire assay (method Au-AA24) with samples returning more than 10g/t Au re-analysed by method Au-GRA22.Samples were also analysed for a multi-element suite by ICP-MS following a four-acid digest (ME-MS61). Overlimit arsenic was re-analysed with ALS method AS-OG62.The assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate for the material tested. <p>Historical Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay with Atomic Absorption (AA) spectroscopy (Method AA AU25).Multi-element analysis by ICP-MS (ALS Method ME-ICP41).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A No geophysical measurements taken.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ALS use internal standards and blanks to ensure quality control. <p>Historical Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">No QA/QC procedures were reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data was captured directly into geological logging software.Assay files are sent directly from the lab to HTM's database manager for entry into the Company's relational database.All sampling sheets are cross-referenced in the Company's database against submissions to and analyses reported from the laboratory.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Rock Chips <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No data capture procedures were reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, considered accurate to within 3-5m. Historical Rock Chips <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No survey information is reported.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>• <i>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.</i>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rock chip samples are non-systematic and collected at various locations across the project .• N/A no mineral resource estimation is reported.• No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>• <i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rock chip samples were collected at non-systematic points from outcrop and spoil piles.• N/A no drilling reported.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All samples were collected by HTM employees or contractors and bagged into calico and polyweave bags secured with cable ties.• Samples were transported from the field to ALS in Perth by HTM contractors accompanied by sample submission sheets cross-referenced against samples delivered. Historical Rock Chips <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sample security procedures were not reported.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No audits have been completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>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.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>HTM holds 75% in a Joint Venture Agreement with Cullen Resources on the Mt Eureka gold project. 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.</p> <p>Rox Resources holds a 1% NSR on all Tenements excluding E53/1319.</p> <p>Aurora holds a 1.5% NSR on Tenements from the Windidda Project Area.</p> <p>Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd holds a 2.5% NPI on E53/568 Eureka North and E53/645 White Well.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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><ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.





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Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No data aggregation was applied (rock chip results reported).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A no drilling reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All rock chip results are reported .
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>	All meaningful and material information has been included or referenced in the body of the announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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</i>	Future work at the project is likely to include field reconnaissance, further sampling and drilling.





HIGH-TECH METALS
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>commercially sensitive.</i>	

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