



20 July 2026

MT FISHER DRILLING ADVANCES RESOURCE UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY

Final assays received from RC drilling program strengthen the geological model and provide the foundation for an updated pit optimisation, Mineral Resource Estimate and Phase Two drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final assays received from the 41-hole (6,038m) Phase 1 RC drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned Mt Fisher Gold Project.
- The completed drilling program has refined the geological model for the existing 35koz Mt Fisher Mineral Resource (Table 3)¹, confirmed the continuity of mineralisation beneath the historical pit and beyond the current Resource, and identified clear targets for the Phase 2 drilling program.
- In parallel, the Company has commenced pit optimisation studies using the revised geological model together with current economic parameters.
- Completion of the Phase 1 drilling program enables the Company to commence the next stage of Project evaluation including an updated MRE for Mt Fisher (due August 2026) using current economic parameters and incorporating prevailing gold price assumptions.
- Multiple broad mineralised intersections were returned across the program, including:
 - 12m @ 2.30g/t Au from 171m, including 5m @ 4.95g/t Au (26MFRC010)
 - 13m @ 1.54g/t Au from 192m, including 5m @ 3.38g/t Au (26MFRC017)
 - 5m @ 3.35g/t Au from 70m (26MFRC025)
 - 10m @ 1.35g/t Au from 152m, including 3m @ 3.31g/t Au (26MFRC015)
 - 2m @ 5.49g/t Au from 181m (26MFRC005)
- Phase 2 RC drilling to commence in mid-August targeting down-plunge extensions beneath the historical pit, northern extensions and interpreted higher-grade shoots.

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

"Completion of this drilling program marks an important milestone in the systematic advancement of the Mt Fisher Gold Project. This program has delivered exactly what we set out to achieve by improving our understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation and providing the information required to update both the geological model and Mineral Resource Estimate.

"Drilling across the northern extension area confirmed continuation of the mineralised system beyond the current Resource and has given us a much clearer picture of where we want to drill next. Importantly, drilling beneath the historical pit continues to support our interpretation that mineralisation remains open at depth. Near-term news flow will include the updated pit optimisation, Mineral Resource Estimate and the commencement of the Phase Two drilling campaign as we continue to build confidence in both the scale and development potential of Mt Fisher."

¹ ASX Announcement – Transformational Acquisition – Gold Resources & Mining Leases – 26/02/2025.





High-Tech Metals Ltd (ASX: HTM) ("**High-Tech**", "**HTM**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that it has received the remaining gold assay results from the recently completed 41-hole (6,038m) reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned Mt Fisher Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The drilling program represents another important milestone in HTM's Mt Fisher Development Pathway and was designed to improve confidence in the existing Mineral Resource, refine the geological interpretation and evaluate extensions to mineralisation beneath and adjacent to the historical Mt Fisher pit. Together with an updated pit optimisation, the completed drilling program will provide the basis for an updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**"), expected next month.

With drilling complete and all assay results now received, the Company has commenced the next phase of technical evaluation, incorporating the updated geological interpretation into a revised resource model and pit optimisation using current economic parameters, including prevailing gold price assumptions.

DRILLING ADVANCES MT FISHER TOWARDS AN UPDATED RESOURCE

Existing Resource and Program Objectives

Mt Fisher currently hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of **464,000 tonnes at 2.32g/t Au for 35,000 ounces of gold** (Table 3)², defined over approximately 600 metres of strike within Mining Lease M53/127. This Resource was estimated in 2022 and formed the basis of the Company's latest drilling campaign.

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.

The recently completed drilling program was designed to:

- Improve confidence in the existing Mineral Resource.
- Refine the geological interpretation and structural model.
- Test interpreted extensions to mineralisation beneath and adjacent to the historical Mt Fisher pit.
- Provide the geological information for an updated MRE.
- Define targets for the next phase of resource growth drilling.

Drilling Strengthens the Geological Model

The completed drilling program has provided the Company with its most detailed understanding of the Mt Fisher deposit to date, improving confidence in both the geometry and continuity of the mineralised system.

Drilling successfully intersected the targeted mineralised sedimentary horizon throughout the existing Resource area and into the northern extension, confirming continuity of the principal mineralised structure beyond the current Resource envelope.

² ASX Announcement – Transformational Acquisition – Gold Resources & Mining Leases – 26/02/2025.



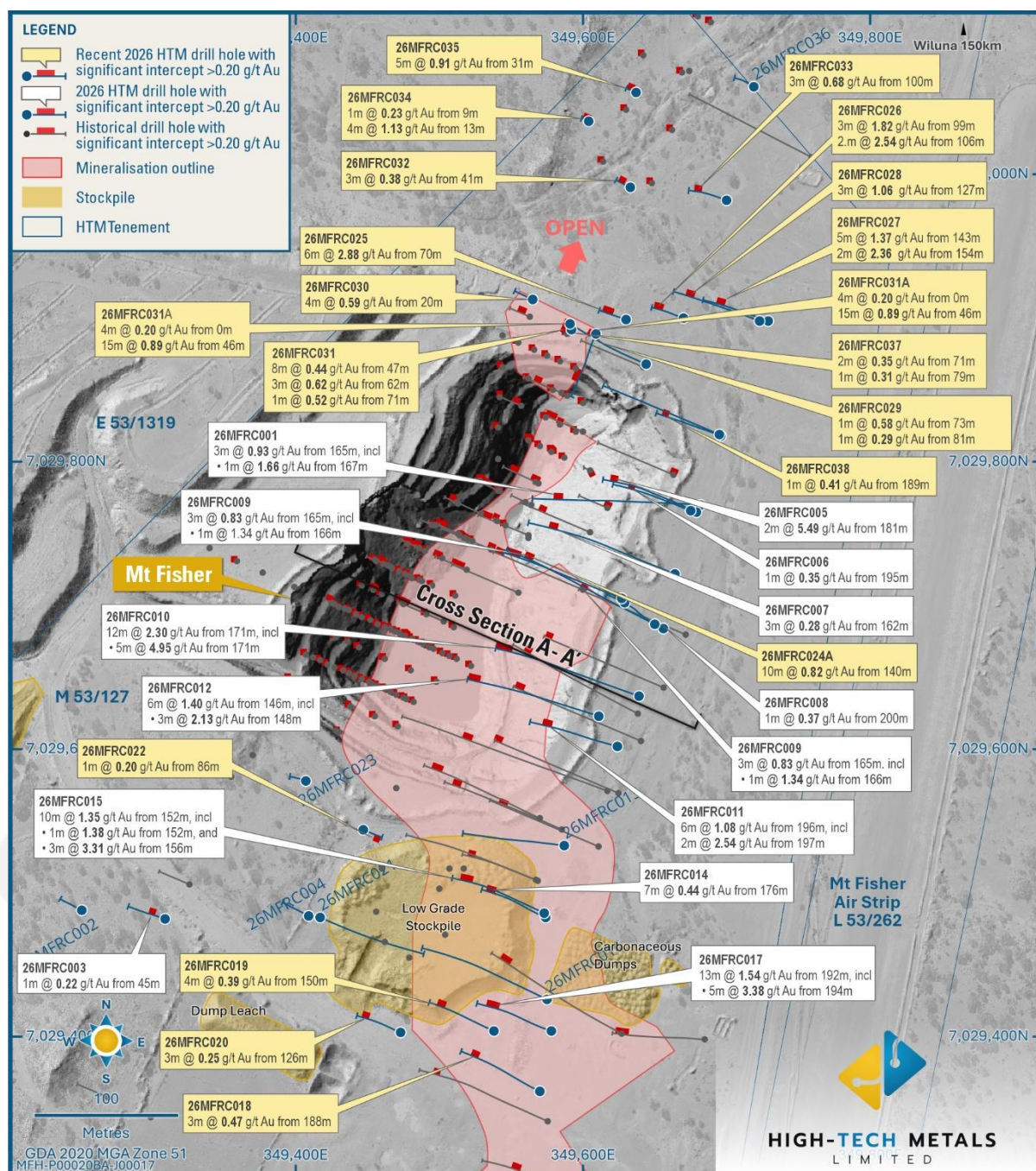


Figure 1: HTM's Mt Fisher Project, 2026 RC drilling

Mineralisation remains open beneath the historical pit and to the north, providing clear targets for the next phase of drilling.

Within the northern extension area, the drilling consistently intersected the projected mineralised horizon and has refined the interpretation of the mineralised wireframes. This work will be incorporated into the updated geological model forming the basis of the revised Mineral Resource Estimate.

Importantly, the completed program has provided the confidence to prioritise the next phase of drilling while improving the geological understanding required for future resource growth.



Mineralisation Open Beneath the Historical Pit

One of the main objectives of the 2026 RC drilling program was to improve the Company's understanding of the down-plunge continuity of mineralisation beneath the historical Mt Fisher pit.

Drilling successfully intersected the projected mineralised position below the existing Resource, confirming continuation of the mineralised system beneath the base of the historical pit.

Hole 26MFRC010 returned **12m @ 2.30g/t Au** from 171m, **including 5m @ 4.95g/t Au**, extending mineralisation beyond the current Resource envelope (Figure 2).

Importantly, Section A-A' demonstrates that the strongest mineralised intervals returned from the current drilling program occur beneath the historical pit and remain open down plunge. While additional drilling will be required to determine the continuity and extent of this mineralisation, the results strengthen the Company's confidence in the geological interpretation and identifies a priority target for the planned Phase Two drilling program.

The results from this area will be incorporated into the updated geological model and Mineral Resource Estimate, while follow-up drilling will focus on testing the interpreted continuation of the mineralised shoot beneath the existing pit.

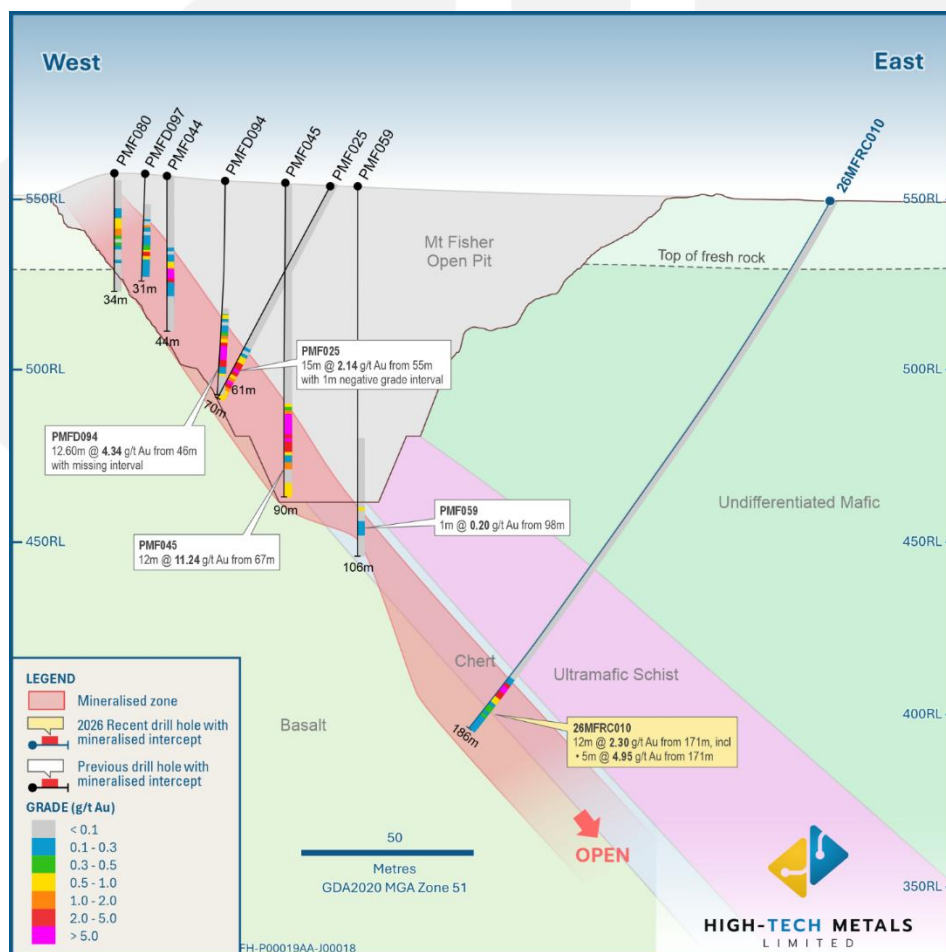


Figure 2: HTM's Mt Fisher Project Section A-A' with high-grade intersection in 26MFRC010 extending mineralisation below the Mt Fisher pit.

Northern Drilling Confirms Continuity and Defines Future Targets

The northern extension program was designed to test the interpreted continuation of the Mt Fisher mineralised system beyond the current Mineral Resource.

While gold grades varied across the northern extension, the drilling consistently intersected the projected mineralised horizon and confirmed continuation of the favourable host sequence beyond the limits of the current Resource (Figure 3).

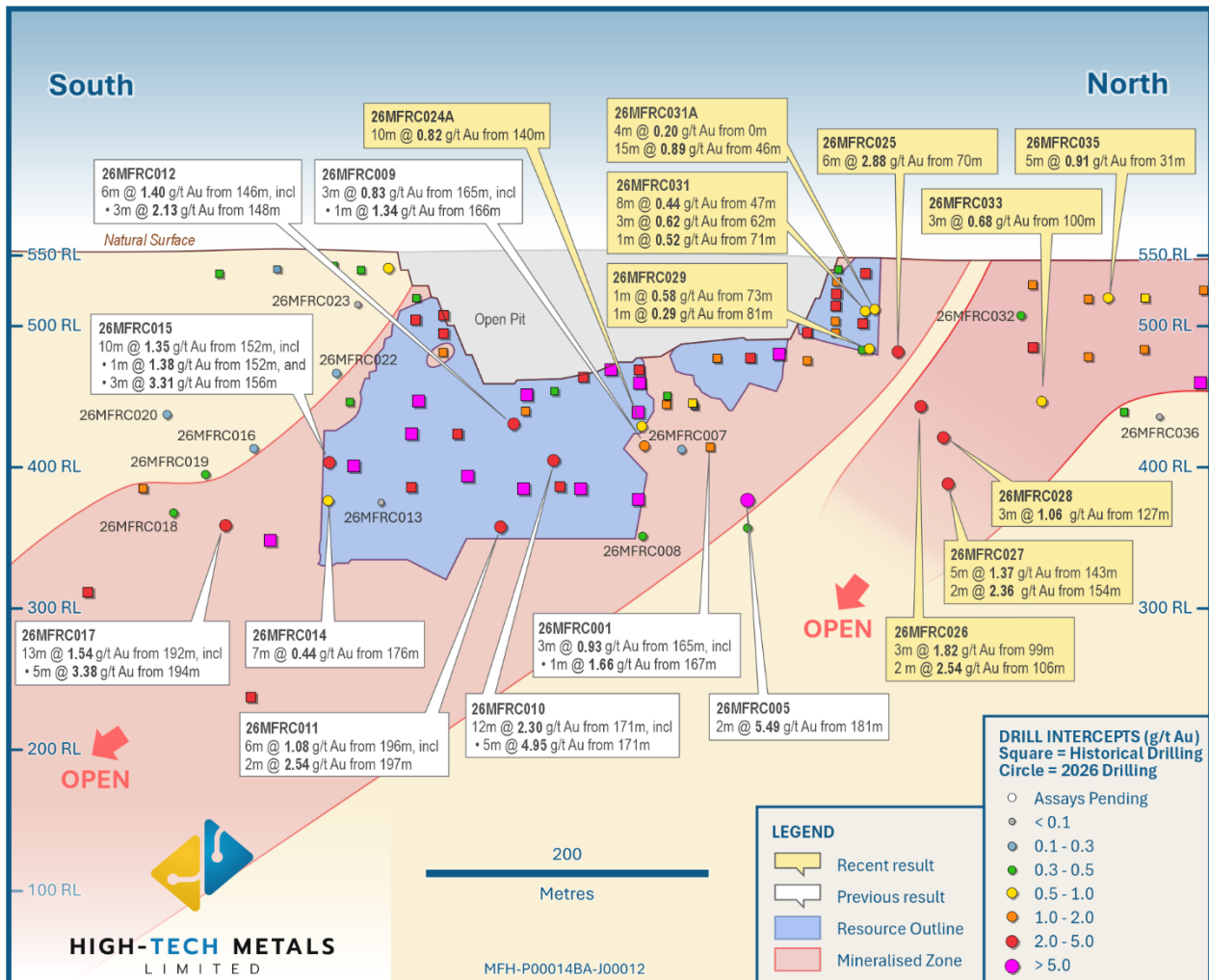


Figure 3: Long Section (view to west) HTM's Mt Fisher Gold Project with new drilling results outside the current resource envelope.

The completed drilling has improved geological control within this area and refined the interpretation of the mineralised wireframes that will underpin the updated Mineral Resource Estimate. The results also provide a clear framework for follow-up drilling aimed at testing the continuity of mineralisation and evaluating opportunities for future resource growth.

Mineralisation remains open to the north and represents one of several priority targets identified for the next phase of drilling.



RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Updated Pit Optimisation and Mineral Resource Estimate

The current Mt Fisher Mineral Resource was last estimated in 2022 using economic assumptions applicable at that time.

The Company has now commenced work on an updated pit optimisation using current economic parameters, including prevailing gold price assumptions, to assess the potential impact on the optimised pit shell.

The updated optimisation will be considered together with the revised geological interpretation and completed drilling program in preparing an updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate, expected next month.

Implications for Project Development

The updated geological model, revised pit optimisation and Mineral Resource Estimate will provide the technical basis for ongoing assessment of development opportunities at Mt Fisher and assist in prioritising future drilling.

Completion of these studies will position the Company to refine its development strategy while continuing to evaluate opportunities to expand the Mt Fisher Resource.

ADVANCING THE MT FISHER DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY

Mt Fisher: From Resource Confidence to Resource Growth

The completion of the Phase 1 drilling program represents an important milestone in the Company's staged development pathway.

The updated geological interpretation, and forthcoming pit optimisation and updated Mineral Resource Estimate represent the next steps in the Company's strategy to systematically advance the project.

Importantly, the revised geological model has identified several priority areas for follow-up drilling, including:

- Down-plunge extensions beneath the historical Mt Fisher pit;
- Northern extensions beyond the current Resource;
- Interpreted higher-grade shoots; and
- Opportunities to expand the existing Mineral Resource.

The Phase Two drilling program scheduled for mid-August is being designed to build on the outcomes of the current program and continue systematic evaluation of the broader Mt Fisher mineralised system.





Next Steps

The Company continues to advance multiple technical programs aimed at increasing resource confidence, progressing development studies and identifying opportunities for future resource growth across the Mt Fisher Gold Project.

Near-term milestones include:

Resource Definition

- Updated Mt Fisher JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate – expected in August.
- Updated pit optimisation.
- Updated Wagtail Mineral Resource Estimate.

Development Studies

- Completion of the Wagtail Scoping Study.
- Ongoing metallurgical testwork, including assessment of the carbonaceous stockpile.
- Assessment of targeted diamond drilling to improve structural understanding of mineralisation.

Resource Growth

- Commencement of the Phase Two RC drilling program in mid-August.
- Down-plunge and northern extension drilling at Mt Fisher.
- Reconnaissance exploration across the broader Mt Fisher Project, including the Dam-Damsel corridor, which hosts an existing **Mineral Resource of ~75koz Au³**.

The Company expects these activities to generate a consistent pipeline of technical and development milestones over the coming months as it continues to advance the Mt Fisher Gold Project.

~ENDS~

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

High-Tech Metals Ltd

James Merrillees

Chief Executive Officer

info@hightechmetals.com.au

+61 08 9388 0051

Corporate Storytime

Lucas Robinson

Investor & Media Relations

lucas@corporatestorytime.com

+61 408 228 889

³ ASX Announcement – Transformational Acquisition – Gold Resources & Mining Leases – 26/02/2025.





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 ASX announcement's titled "Transformational Acquisition – Gold Resources & Mining Leases" dated 26 February 2025 and "Mt Fisher Drilling Returns Multiple High-Grade Gold Results" dated 3/7/2026, and other 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.





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
26MFRC001	Mt Fisher	RC	349681	7029768	553	193	-60	270	Grade control
26MFRC002	Mt Fisher	RC	349250	7029486	554	85	-80	293	Extension-South
26MFRC003	Mt Fisher	RC	349308	7029480	557	115	-80	293	Extension-South
26MFRC004	Mt Fisher	RC	349408	7029482	556	91	-80	293	Extension-South
26MFRC005	Mt Fisher	RC	349678	7029763	553	200	-72	293	Grade control
26MFRC006	Mt Fisher	RC	349674	7029764	554	228	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC007	Mt Fisher	RC	349663	7029720	554	192	-60	293	Grade control
26MFRC008	Mt Fisher	RC	349655	7029682	557	222	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC009	Mt Fisher	RC	349649	7029685	557	192	-57	293	Grade control
26MFRC010	Mt Fisher	RC	349638	7029635	557	186	-60	293	Grade control
26MFRC011	Mt Fisher	RC	349623	7029600	552	228	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC012	Mt Fisher	RC	349610	7029621	553	156	-57	293	Grade control
26MFRC013	Mt Fisher	RC	349586	7029531	552	246	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC014	Mt Fisher	RC	349573	7029481	555	200	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC015	Mt Fisher	RC	349572	7029484	555	180	-70	293	Grade control
26MFRC016	Mt Fisher	RC	349574	7029424	557	180	-62	293	Grade control
26MFRC017	Mt Fisher	RC	349577	7029402	554	228	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC018	Mt Fisher	RC	349569	7029360	555	216	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC019	Mt Fisher	RC	349537	7029402	558	174	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC020	Mt Fisher	RC	349472	7029401	555	150	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC021	Mt Fisher	RC	349416	7029481	557	150	-62.5	113	Extension-South
26MFRC022	Mt Fisher	RC	349446	7029542	558	108	-84	113	Grade control
26MFRC023	Mt Fisher	RC	349406	7029576	559	66	-80	293	Grade control
26MFRC024	Mt Fisher	RC	349628	7029700	554	102	-55	293	Grade control
26MFRC024A	Mt Fisher	RC	349626	7029703	554	156	-55	293	Grade control
26MFRC025	Mt Fisher	RC	349629	7029897	546	102	-80	293	Extension-North
26MFRC026	Mt Fisher	RC	349669	7029898	547	126	-80	293	Extension-North
26MFRC027	Mt Fisher	RC	349728	7029896	548	186	-80	293	Extension-North
26MFRC028	Mt Fisher	RC	349722	7029896	554	156	-70	293	Extension-North
26MFRC029	Mt Fisher	RC	349643	7029866	550	108	-60	293	Grade control
26MFRC030	Mt Fisher	RC	349564	7029911	555	42	-60	293	Grade control
26MFRC031	Mt Fisher	RC	349591	7029890	559	72	-90	0	Grade control
26MFRC031A	Mt Fisher	RC	349590	7029894	559	90	-85	203	Grade control
26MFRC032	Mt Fisher	RC	349632	7029989	555	66	-80	293	Extension-North
26MFRC033	Mt Fisher	RC	349699	7029980	553	126	-80	293	Extension-North



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT



HIGH-TECH METALS
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Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Target
26MFRC034	Mt Fisher	RC	349603	7030035	554	36	-80	293	Extension-North
26MFRC035	Mt Fisher	RC	349636	7030055	553	54	-80	293	Extension-North
26MFRC036	Mt Fisher	RC	349718	7030059	554	120	-80	293	Extension-North
26MFRC037	Mt Fisher	RC	349608	7029887	549	108	-70	203	Grade control
26MFRC038	Mt Fisher	RC	349695	7029816	549	210	-80	293	Extension-North
26MFRC039	Mt Fisher	RC	349694	7029817	549	192	-68	293	Extension-North





**Table 2: Significant Au Intercepts reported in this announcement
(holes 26MFRC001 – 26MFRC017 previously reported⁴)**

>0.2 g/t Au, maximum 2m internal dilution

Intervals >1.0 g/t Au highlighted

Downhole intervals only

EOH End of hole

Downhole intervals only

RL Reduced level

Hole ID	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Description
26MFRC001	193	165	168	3	0.93	3m @ 0.93g/t Au
	Incl.	167	168	1	1.66	1m @ 1.66g/t Au
26MFRC003	115	45	46	1	0.22	1m @ 0.22g/t Au
26MFRC005	200	181	183	2	5.49	2m @ 5.49g/t Au
26MFRC006	228	195	196	1	0.35	1m @ 0.35g/t Au
26MFRC007	192	162	165	3	0.28	3m @ 0.28g/t Au
26MFRC008	222	200	201	1	0.37	1m @ 0.37g/t Au
26MFRC009	192	165	168	3	0.83	3m @ 0.83g/t Au
		166	167	1	1.34	1m @ 1.34g/t Au
26MFRC010	186	171	183	12	2.3	12m @ 2.30g/t Au
	Incl.	171	176	5	4.95	5m @ 4.95g/t Au
26MFRC011	228	196	202	6	1.08	6m @ 1.08g/t Au
	Incl.	197	199	2	2.54	2m @ 2.54g/t Au
26MFRC012	156	146	152	6	1.4	6m @ 1.40g/t Au
	Incl.	148	151	3	2.13	3m @ 2.13g/t Au
26MFRC014	200	176	183	7	0.44	7m @ 0.44g/t Au
26MFRC015	180	152	162	10	1.35	10m @ 1.35g/t Au
	Incl.	156	159	3	3.31	3m @ 3.31g/t Au
26MFRC017	228	192	205	13	1.54	13m @ 1.54g/t Au
	Incl.	194	199	5	3.38	5m @ 3.38g/t Au
26MFRC018	216	188	191	3	0.47	3m @ 0.47g/t Au
26MFRC019	174	150	154	4	0.39	4m @ 0.39g/t Au
26MFRC020	150	126	129	3	0.25	3m @ 0.25g/t Au
26MFRC022	108	86	87	1	0.2	1m @ 0.20g/t Au
26MFRC024A	156	140	150	10	0.82	10m @ 0.82g/t Au
	Incl.	143	147	4	1.21	4m @ 1.21g/t Au
26MFRC025	102	63	64	1	0.22	1m @ 0.22g/t Au

⁴ ASX Announcement - [Mt Fisher Drilling Returns Multiple High-Grade Gold Results](#) – 3/7/2026





Hole ID	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Description
	And	70	80	10	1.82	10m @ 1.82g/t Au
	Incl.	70	75	5	3.35	5m @ 3.35g/t Au
26MFRC026	126	98	109	11	1.09	11m @ 1.09g/t Au
	Incl.	106	107	1	4.55	1m @ 4.55g/t Au
26MFRC027	186	143	149	6	1.19	6m @ 1.19g/t Au
	Incl.	144	146	2	2.36	2m @ 2.36g/t Au
26MFRC028	156	127	131	4	0.9	4m @ 0.90g/t Au
	Incl.	127	130	3	1.06	3m @ 1.06g/t Au
26MFRC029	108	73	74	1	0.58	1m @ 0.58g/t Au
	And	81	82	1	0.29	1m @ 0.29g/t Au
26MFRC030	42	20	24	4	0.59	4m @ 0.59g/t Au
	Incl.	21	22	1	1.05	1m @ 1.05g/t Au
26MFRC031	72	47	55	8	0.44	8m @ 0.44g/t Au
	Incl.	51	52	1	1.01	1m @ 1.01g/t Au
	And	62	65	3	0.62	3m @ 0.62g/t Au
	And	71	72	1	0.52	1m @ 0.52g/t Au
26MFRC031A	90	0	4	4	0.2	4m @ 0.20g/t Au
	And	46	61	15	0.89	15m @ 0.89g/t Au
	Incl.	52	53	1	6.28	1m @ 6.28g/t Au
		58	59	1	1.7	1m @ 1.70g/t Au
26MFRC032	66	41	44	3	0.38	3m @ 0.38g/t Au
26MFRC033	126	100	103	3	0.68	3m @ 0.68g/t Au
	Incl.	101	102	1	1.22	1m @ 1.22g/t Au
26MFRC034	36	9	10	1	0.23	1m @ 0.23g/t Au
	And	13	17	4	1.13	4m @ 1.13g/t Au
	Incl.	15	16	1	2.08	1m @ 2.08g/t Au
26MFRC035	54	31	36	5	0.91	5m @ 0.91g/t Au
	Incl.	31	34	3	1.37	3m @ 1.37g/t Au
26MFRC037	108	71	73	2	0.35	2m @ 0.35g/t Au
	And	79	80	1	0.31	1m @ 0.31g/t Au
26MFRC038	210	189	190	1	0.41	1m @ 0.41g/t Au





Table 3 - Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Mineral Resource Estimate.

		Au Cutoff	Volume	Tonnes	Density	Au	Au
	Classification	g/t	m3	(t)	(t/m3)	(g/t)	koz
Mt Fisher							
Mt Fisher	Measured	0.5	15,900	41,300	2.60	1.94	2.6
	Indicated	0.5	50,600	129,100	2.55	1.97	8
	Inferred	0.5	108,900	294,100	2.70	2.53	24
	Total	0.5	175,400	464,400	2.65	2.32	35
Damsel	Indicated	0.5	354,300	726,200	2.05	1.87	44
	Inferred	0.5	284,500	678,000	2.38	1.43	31
	Total	0.5	638,900	1,404,200	2.20	1.66	75
Wagtail	Measured	0.5	5,000	11,300	2.28	10.53	4
	Indicated	0.5	14,200	36,200	2.54	7.75	9
	Inferred	0.5	6,200	16,200	2.62	3.31	2
	Total	0.5	25,400	63,700	2.51	7.11	15
Total		0.5	839,700	1,932,300	2.30	2.00	124
Mt Eureka							
Taipan	Inferred	0.5	324,800	640,800	1.97	1.21	25
	Total	0.5	324,800	640,800	1.97	1.21	25
Southern	Indicated	0.5	211,200	488,400	2.31	1.32	21
	Inferred	0.5	172,400	457,600	2.66	1.18	17
	Total	0.5	383,500	946,100	2.47	1.25	38
Total		0.5	708,300	1,586,900	2.30	1.23	63
Total Resource		0.5	1,548,000	3,519,200	2.27	1.65	187

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate included in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.



APPENDIX A



HIGH-TECH METALS
LIMITED

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.	- 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	- Drill holes were generally angled 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.
	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 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 BV in Perth - Within the mineralised zone: - A minimum 600g sample from each 1m interval was collected and sent to BV 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

APPENDIX A



HIGH-TECH METALS
LIMITED

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.



+61 08 9388 0051



info@hightechmetals.com.au



www.hightechmetals.com.au



22 Townshend Road Subiaco | WA 6008, Australia

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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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		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 shut 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 with 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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	<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>	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced, with holes drilled orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralised lode.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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 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



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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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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 2.5kg/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 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.

