ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

24 August 2026

INTEGRATED IP SURVEY INTERPRETATION IDENTIFIES FOUR PRIORITY GOLD TARGET AREAS AT MT EUREKA SOUTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Integrated interpretation of gradient array induced polarisation (GAIP), airborne magnetic and surface geochemical data has identified four priority target areas (T1–T4) at the Mt Eureka South Prospect.**
- **The targets are supported by coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies and existing Au-As surface geochemical anomalism, providing multiple datasets for prioritisation of follow-up exploration.**
- **The GAIP survey has refined the geological interpretation of the Mt Eureka South area, identifying an interpreted north-south structural corridor and associated splays that warrant further investigation.**
- **T1 is located at an interpreted structural splay and is characterised by strong GAIP resistivity and chargeability anomalies coincident with Au-As anomalism.**
- **T2 and T3 are located along an interpreted north-south structural corridor and are associated with resistivity anomalies, broad chargeability responses and surface Au-As anomalism.**
- **T4 is associated with a coincident GAIP chargeability and resistivity anomaly, and a surface As anomaly.**
- **HTM will undertake a systematic review of historical drilling across the target areas to determine which anomalies remain untested and warrant follow-up RC drilling.**

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

"The GAIP survey and subsequent integrated interpretation have provided a valuable new layer of information across the Mt Eureka South area.

The identification of four priority target areas, supported by combinations of IP responses, magnetic structure and existing gold and arsenic anomalism, provides a strong basis for the next stage of exploration.

Our immediate focus is on integrating these results with the historical drilling to establish which anomalies remain untested or require further investigation. That work will allow us to prioritise any follow-up drilling towards targets with the strongest combination of geological, geophysical and geochemical support."

High-Tech Metals Ltd (ASX: HTM) (**"High-Tech"**, **"HTM"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce the results of an integrated interpretation of gradient array induced polarisation ("**GAIP**") surveying completed at the Mt Eureka South Prospect within the Company's Mt Eureka Gold Project (75% HTM), Western Australia.

The GAIP survey was undertaken by Zonge Engineering and Research Organization (Australia) Pty Ltd (Zonge) to assist in identifying geophysical responses that may be associated with sulfide-bearing mineralisation and to improve interpretation of bedrock lithology and structure beneath areas of cover.

Resource Potentials Pty Ltd ("**ResPot**") assisted HTM with survey planning, monitoring, data quality control, processing and interpretation, including integration of the GAIP results with high-resolution airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation data.

The completed interpretation has identified four priority target areas for further investigation and provides an improved framework for follow-up exploration at Mt Eureka South.

FOUR PRIORITY TARGET AREAS IDENTIFIED

ResPot identified two principal geophysical trend sets across the Mt Eureka South survey area (refer to Figures 1 and 2):

1. The most prominent feature is a north-south trending resistivity corridor broadly parallel to the interpreted Hootanui structural and stratigraphic grain. This feature is interpreted as potentially representing a bedding-parallel chert unit or a weathered and oxidised BIF horizon.
2. The second trend comprises a series of east-west to northeast-southwest oriented chargeability and resistivity anomalies that intersect or splay from the main north-south corridor. These features are considered prospective where they coincide with interpreted structural breaks and surface Au-As anomalism.

The four priority target areas occur along this interpreted structural framework and are supported by varying combinations of geophysical, geological and surface geochemical responses.

T1 – Structural Splay Target

T1 is located near the southern commencement of the interpreted structural splay. The target is characterised by:

- Coincident strong GAIP resistivity and chargeability anomalies
- Coincident surface Au and As anomalism.

The combination of geophysical and geochemical responses at a structural splay makes T1 a priority target for further investigation.

T2 and T3 – North-South Structural Corridor

T2 and T3 occur along the interpreted north-south structural corridor. Both targets are characterised by distinct resistivity anomalies and broad chargeability responses coincident with surface Au-As anomalism.

The chargeability responses may reflect disseminated sulfide mineralisation, although further integration with historical drilling and geology is required to establish the geological source of the anomalies.

T4 – Multi-parameter Geophysical Target

T4 is located along an eastern splay of the interpreted structural corridor. The target is characterised by a set of linear GAIP chargeability and resistivity anomalies together with a surface As anomaly.

The combination of these responses provides a target for further investigation, with historical drilling and geological information required to determine the source of the geophysical response.

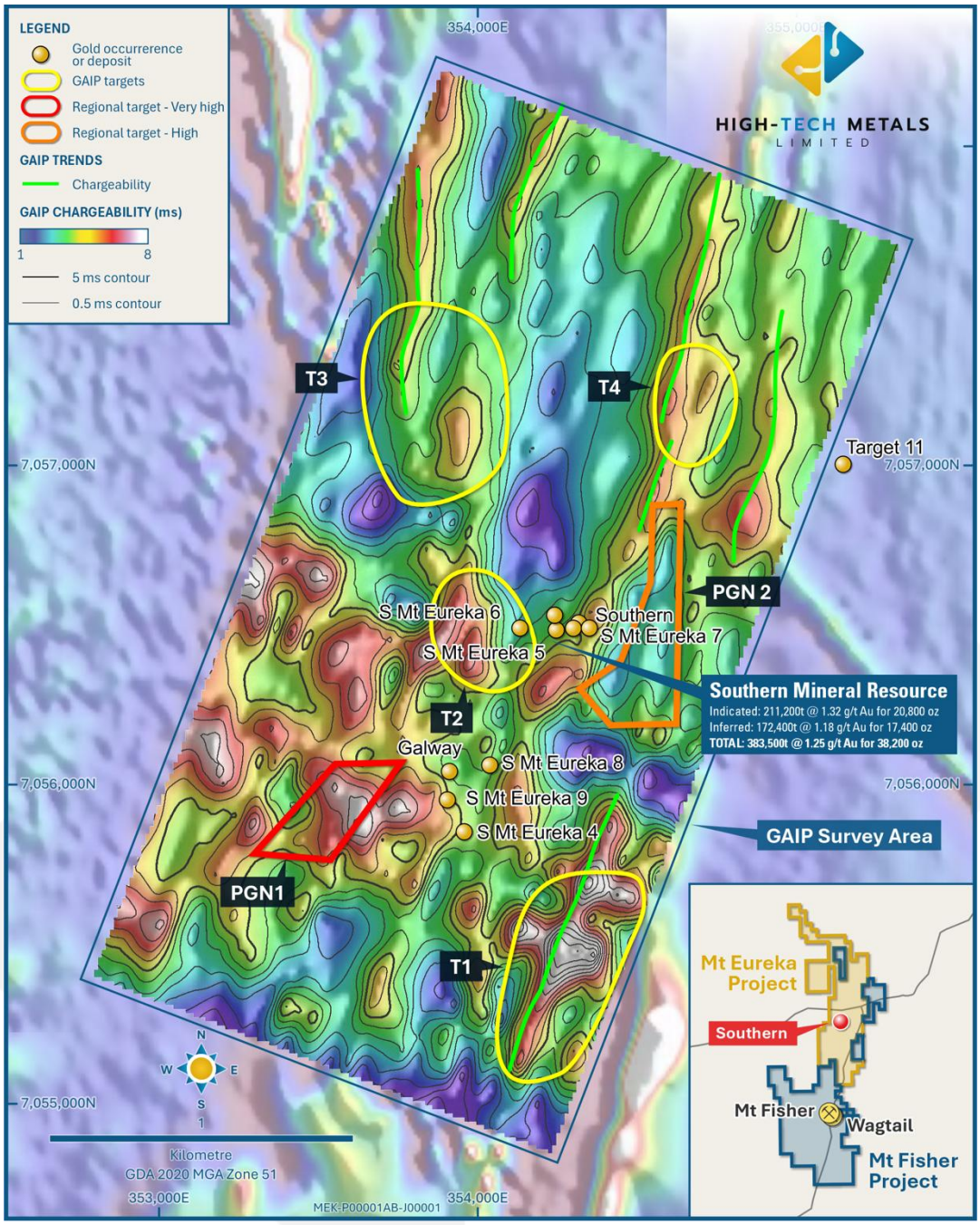

Figure 1: *GAIP survey chargeability image with interpreted target areas T1–T4.*

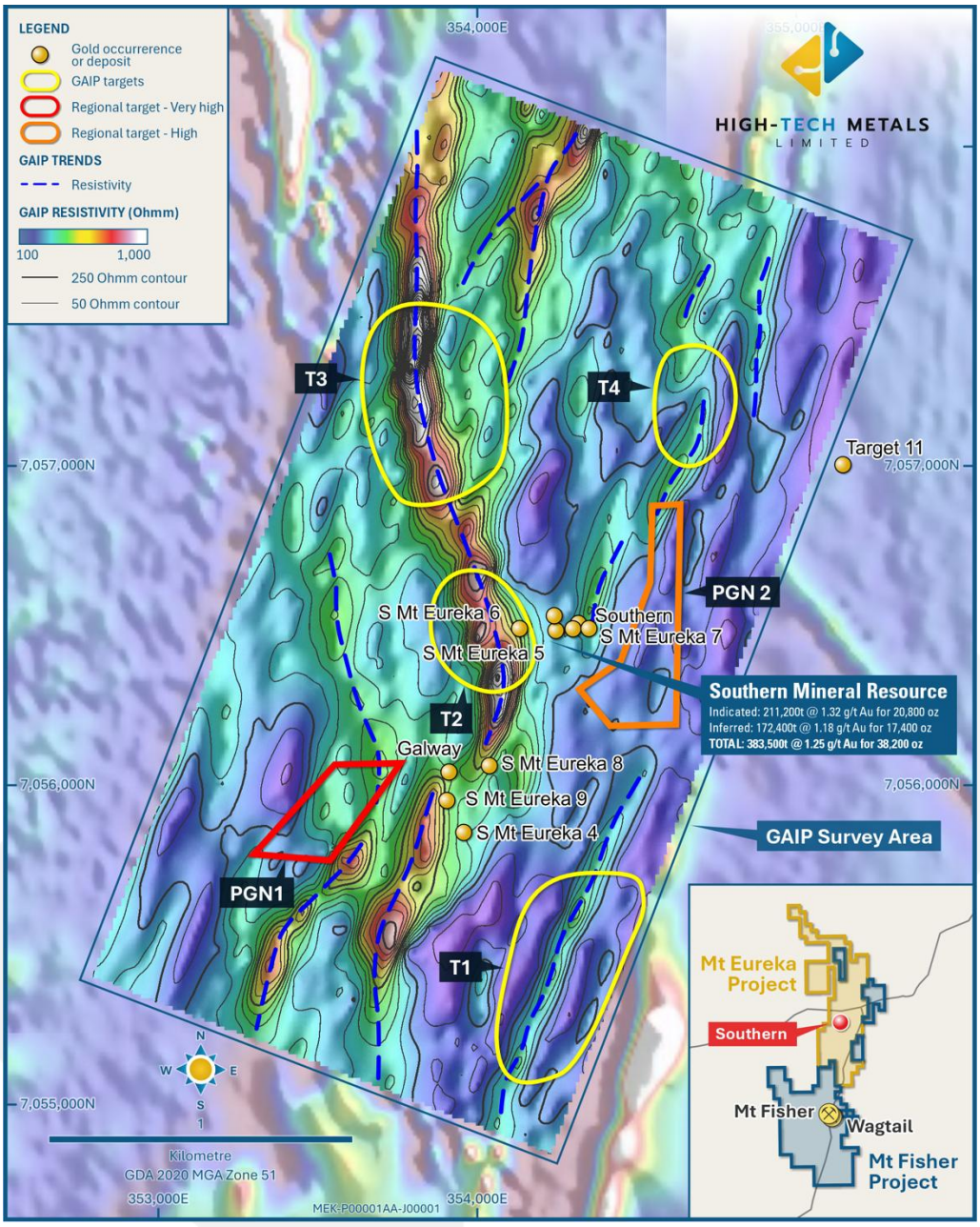

Figure 2: *GAIP survey resistivity image with interpreted target areas T1–T4.*

Arsenic as a Gold Pathfinder at Mt Eureka South

Arsenic (As) is a recognised pathfinder element for hydrothermal and orogenic gold systems and can provide a broader geochemical footprint than gold alone. At Mt Eureka South, existing Au-As surface anomalism provides an important additional dataset for interpreting and prioritising the GAIP anomalies identified by ResPot.

At T1, strong GAIP resistivity and chargeability responses coincide with Au-As anomalism at an interpreted structural splay.

T2 and T3 also combine Au-As anomalism with GAIP responses along the interpreted north-south structural corridor, while T4 is associated with a GAIP response and surface As anomalism.

The coincidence of As anomalism with geophysical responses and interpreted structures has therefore been an important component of the integrated targeting process at Mt Eureka South, providing additional support for the ranking of T1–T4 as priority areas for follow-up investigation.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The Mt Eureka Gold Project is located within the northern portion of the Yilgarn Craton, approximately 120 km east of Wiluna, within the Mt Fisher–Fisher East greenstone belt.

The local geology comprises a structurally complex sequence of mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, felsic volcaniclastics and intrusive rocks, together with chert, BIF and carbonaceous sedimentary units.

Gold mineralisation in the area is structurally controlled and is associated with shearing, alteration and sulfide mineralisation. The interpreted Hootanui structural corridor is considered a major regional control on hydrothermal fluid flow and gold mineralisation, with mineralisation commonly occurring along second-order shears and structural splays.

The GAIP interpretation has provided additional information on the geometry of these structures and identified several areas where geophysical responses coincide with existing surface geochemical anomalism.

Historical Gold Mineralisation

The Southern-Galway gold system has previously returned significant gold intersections, supporting the prospectivity of the broader area.

Selected previously reported intersections include[1]:

- **13m @ 6.81g/t Au** from 45m, including **1m @ 31.25g/t Au**, and **4m @ 2.59g/t Au** from 67m (MFRC075);
- **9m @ 6.20g/t Au** from 98m, together with 7m @ 0.96g/t Au from 85m and 15m @ 0.67g/t Au from 126m (MERC075);
- **8m @ 10.62g/t Au** from 54m, including **1m @ 80.54g/t Au** (MEAC14);
- 15m @ 1.28g/t Au from 62m and 9m @ 1.95g/t Au from 46m (MERC062); and
- 4m @ 5.28g/t Au from 50m, including 1m @ 11.50g/t Au, and 16m @ 4.41g/t Au from 109m, including 1m @ 52.73g/t Au (MERC074).

The Southern Prospect currently contains an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **946kt @ 1.25g/t Au for 38koz** of contained gold[2].

The GAIP survey was designed to complement this existing geological and drilling information by providing additional information on geophysical responses that may be associated with sulfide-bearing structures beneath the surface.

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

NEXT STEPS

HTM will undertake a systematic review of historical drilling across T1–T4 to determine the extent to which the identified geophysical anomalies have previously been tested. The review will assess historical:

- Drillhole locations and orientations
- Lithology
- Alteration and sulfide observations
- Gold and pathfinder geochemistry (including arsenic)
- The relationship between historical drilling and the interpreted GAIP anomalies.

Where priority GAIP anomalies are not adequately tested by historical drilling, HTM will assess whether angled RC drilling across the strongest parts of the anomalies is warranted.

The Company may also consider additional pole-dipole or dipole-dipole IP surveying across selected targets to provide improved information on the depth and geometry of the geophysical responses before drilling.

The GAIP interpretation will also be integrated with the Company's existing magnetic, geological and geochemical datasets to refine the exploration model and prioritise future drilling.

~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 focused on advancing its gold project portfolio in Western Australia.

The acquisition of the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Gold Projects expanded HTM's Western Australian gold portfolio. Together, the projects comprise approximately 1,150 km² of tenure within the Yilgarn Craton.

The Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka projects are located in an established Western Australian mining jurisdiction and provide a platform for ongoing exploration and development studies.

Our Goal

HTM's strategy is to assess and advance potential near-term development opportunities on existing mining leases while continuing systematic exploration across its broader gold tenure.

Our Team

HTM is supported by an experienced technical and corporate team.

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Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to geophysical Exploration Results and interpretation is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Alexander Costall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Costall is also a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists (ASEG) and is a full-time employee of Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. Dr Costall 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Dr Costall consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results other than the geophysical Exploration Results and interpretation is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Merrillees consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

ASX Listing Rule 5.23 Statement

High-Tech Metals Ltd confirms that the information in this announcement relating to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement titled "Transformational Acquisition – Gold Resources & Mining Leases" dated 26 February 2025. The Mineral Resource information is extracted from that announcement and the Company's ASX announcement titled "Updated Wagtail Gold MRE Underpins Development Studies" dated 29 July 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and that, in relation to the Mineral Resource estimates, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1 - Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Mineral Resource Estimates

	Classification	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au koz
Mt Fisher				
Mt Fisher	*Measured*	*41,300*	*1.94*	*2.6*
	Indicated	*129,100*	*1.97*	*8*
	Inferred	*294,100*	*2.53*	*24*
	Total	*464,400*	*2.32*	*35*
Damsel	*Indicated*	*726,200*	*1.87*	*44*
	Inferred	*678,000*	*1.43*	*31*
	Total	*1,404,200*	*1.66*	*75*
Wagtail	*Indicated*	*77,500*	*3.9*	*9.5*
	Inferred	*28,000*	*3.5*	*3*
	Total	*105,000*	*3.8*	*13*
Total		*1,973,600*	*1.93*	*123*
Mt Eureka				
Taipan	*Inferred*	*640,800*	*1.21*	*25*
	Total	*640,800*	*1.21*	*25*
Southern	*Indicated*	*488,400*	*1.32*	*21*
	Inferred	*457,600*	*1.18*	*17*
	Total	*946,100*	*1.25*	*38*
Total		*1,586,900*	*1.23*	*63*
Total Resources		***3,560,500***	***1.62***	***186***

Refer to the ASX Listing Rule 5.23 statement above for the source announcements and confirmations relating to these Mineral Resource estimates.

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APPENDIX A: Mt Eureka Gold Project, Gradient Array IP Survey 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.*	• No drilling or physical sampling is reported. • The Exploration Results comprise ground-based time-domain Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) geophysical survey data acquired by Zonge Engineering and Research Organization (Australia) Pty Ltd (Zonge).
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The survey used industry-standard IP equipment and field procedures. Data quality and repeatability were monitored during acquisition. • Non-polarisable Cu-SO4 receiver electrodes were used. • Several lines affected by poor-quality data associated with transmitter and electrode contact issues were subsequently repeated.
	• *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.*	• The GAIP survey measures electrical resistivity and chargeability contrasts in the subsurface. • Chargeability anomalies may be associated with sulfide-bearing mineralisation but are not diagnostic of mineralisation and may have other geological or weathering-related sources.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• N/A no drilling results are reported
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• N/A no physical sample preparation was undertaken
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• N/A no subsampling of physical samples was undertaken

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• N/A no physical samples were collected
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• N/A no physical samples were collected
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.*	• N/A no physical samples were collected
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• The GAIP survey used a GDD-32 IP receiver and Zonge GGT-30 transmitter system, with non-polarisable copper sulfate electrodes. • The transmitter dipole separation was 4,800 m (pole to pole), receiver dipole separation and station spacing were 50 m, and the survey lines were 1.6 km long and oriented NW-SE spaced at 100 m intervals. • IP data were recorded using a transmitter base frequency of 0.125 Hz (50% duty cycle), with chargeability recorded over 20 time windows following an initial 160 ms delay, and recalculated over a 590–1540 ms integration interval.
	• *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.*	• Data quality and repeatability were monitored by field crew during acquisition, and reviewed by Zonge at its Adelaide office and independently reviewed by Resource Potentials at the end of each survey day.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• N/A no assay results are reported
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Raw and processed digital geophysical data have been submitted to DEMIRS, and are backed-up in multiple local locations.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• N/A no assay data are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• GAIP electrode locations were surveyed using handheld GPS which is considered sufficient for the method and scale of surveying.
	• *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.*	• N/A the survey was acquired over relatively broad regional lines and the geophysical results are interpreted at an exploration-target scale.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The survey comprised 31 lines, each approximately 1.6 km long, with 100 m line spacing and 50 m receiver dipole/station spacing, for a total of 1,023 GAIP stations.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• N/A no Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate is reported from the GAIP data. • The data spacing is considered appropriate for defining and prioritising geophysical anomalies at the exploration-target stage.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing has been applied. • GAIP resistivity, conductivity and chargeability data were gridded at 25 m cell size using strike-weighted kriging for interpretation and targeting.
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.*	• The survey lines were oriented NW-SE, providing coverage across the interpreted N-S structural and stratigraphic trends. • The orientation is considered appropriate for identifying cross-cutting or structurally associated geophysical responses, although the relationship between individual anomalies and geological structures remains subject to interpretation.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported. • The GAIP survey provides plan-view geophysical responses and does not establish the true geometry or thickness of any mineralisation

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A no physical samples were collected. • Geophysical data were transferred and stored electronically, with raw and processed datasets retained by the survey contractor and provided to the client.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The survey data were subject to field QC and repeatability checks by Zonge, followed by processing and interpretation by Resource Potentials. • No independent formal audit of the complete dataset has 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 a 1% NSR over the relevant acquisition tenements, excluding E53/1319 and areas subject to existing third-party royalties. Aurora holds a 1.5% NSR on tenements within 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

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		chip sampling and mapping. BHP followed up with RAB and RC drilling reporting several gold anomalies in what was later named the Dam prospect. From 1993 to 1997, CRAE completed extensive exploration with work largely focusing on the Dam prospect where gold anomalism was identified over a 7 km by 1 km area. Work completed included RAB and aircore (AC) drilling with a small amount of RC and diamond drilling follow-up. Delta acquired the Project in 1998 and explored it until 2001. They completed additional RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling. CRAE and Delta defined extensive regolith gold anomalies but were unable to identify any substantial bedrock sources to gold mineralisation. From 1996, Cullen Resources NL (Cullen) in joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) conducted exploration in the Mt Eureka area for gold and were also involved in a nickel joint venture with BHP. Avoca Resources Ltd (Avoca) acquired the Mt Fisher Gold Project in 2004 and completed geological mapping and soil and rock chip sampling over much of the tenement area. Drilling was focused on defining further mineralisation along the Dam- Damsel-Dirk gold corridor and extending known mineralisation at Moray Reef, with the internal reporting of Mineral Resources for both the Dam and Moray Reef prospects. From 2004 to 2011, Avoca completed a total of 158 RAB/AC drill holes for 9,111 m and 64 shallow RC drill holes for 5,188 m.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Eureka area forms part of the Archean greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton and is considered prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation. • The GAIP interpretation identifies resistivity, conductivity and chargeability responses associated with interpreted structural and stratigraphic trends and surface Au-As anomalism.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• N/A no drilling results are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No assay grades or metal equivalents are reported. • GAIP resistivity, conductivity and chargeability data were levelled between the two survey blocks using overlapping data from line L2500N, gridded at 25 m cell size using strike-weighted kriging, and filtered using vertical derivative filters to enhance shallow anomaly detail.
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').*	• N/A no drilling intercepts are reported. • The GAIP anomalies are plan-view geophysical responses and their depth extent, geometry and relationship to any mineralisation require drill testing.
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 body of the announcement, including the GAIP survey location, resistivity, conductivity and chargeability images and the interpreted target areas.
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.*	• This announcement reports the principal GAIP anomaly trends and target areas identified from the integrated interpretation. • The results are interpreted as geophysical exploration targets and do not constitute evidence of economic mineralisation.

APPENDIX A

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.*	• The GAIP survey was integrated with historical geological, geochemical and magnetic datasets. • ResPot identified two principal anomaly trend sets, including a prominent N-S resistivity trend broadly parallel to the regional Hootanui structural and stratigraphic grain. • Four preliminary target areas (T1–T4) were identified. T1 is characterised by surface Au-As anomalism coincident with strong GAIP resistivity and chargeability anomalies. T2 and T3 occur along the N-S trend and are associated with surface Au-As anomalism, resistivity anomalies and broad chargeability responses. T4 is located along an eastern splay and is characterised by chargeability, resistivity and conductivity anomalies with coincident surface As anomalism. • The geophysical responses may have geological, weathering or alteration-related sources and require validation by drilling. • 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 and related figures are outlined in the body of the announcement, including: • A systematic review of historical drilling and downhole data is recommended to determine whether the identified anomalies have been tested or partially tested. • Subject to that review, angled RC drillhole transects across the strongest anomalies are recommended to test the geophysical responses and potential sulfide mineralisation. • Additional pole-dipole or dipole-dipole IP surveying may also be considered to assist drillhole targeting.