ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19 November 2026

HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

HIGH-GRADE GOLD TARGETS DEFINED AT DAGGER AND DIRKS ADDS TO GROWTH PIPELINE AT DAMSEL

Dagger and Dirks prospects sit outside the 75,000oz Damsel Mineral Resource and are priority targets for upcoming RC drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- HTM has defined a new gold target, Dagger, approximately 3.5km south-southeast of the 75,000oz Damsel gold deposit within its 100%-owned Mt Fisher Gold Project
- Dagger (previously "Dam SE") is defined by a ~1.6km long gold-in-regolith anomaly more than 1.6km long and 200–400m wide that is open to the north and south, with historical drilling including:
  - ✓ **10m @ 3.26 g/t Au** from 164m, including 1m @ 10.85 g/t Au (MFRC084)
  - ✓ **4m @ 13.20 g/t Au** from 30m, including 1m @ 47.15 g/t Au (93FIR543)
  - ✓ **8m @ 4.14 g/t Au** from 36m, including 4m @ 6.80 g/t Au (MTFA124)
- MFRC084 confirmed primary mineralisation in fresh rock and intersected gold within strongly carbonate-altered basalt. The intersection has seen limited follow-up drilling and remains open along strike and at depth
- Dirks, ~2km east of Damsel, is defined by a ~2km long, 300–400m wide gold anomaly within a 3.4km long trend of gold intersections in fresh rock, with historical intersections including[1]:
  - ✓ **2m @ 13.74 g/t Au** from 54m (MFA254)
  - ✓ **2m @ 9.35 g/t Au** from 157m (MFRC042) and
  - ✓ **2m @ 7.36 g/t Au** from 62m (MFAC158)
- Dagger and Dirks are only a small part of the >12km 'D-Line Gold Corridor', that also hosts the Damsel resource, where the Company has 75koz of gold defined over just 700m x 200m of the belt
- Dagger and Dirks both sit entirely outside the current Damsel Mineral Resource and will be tested as part of the ~7,500m RC drilling program at Damsel
- Comprehensive geological review progressing at Mt Fisher Project following the **appointment of the new Board and technical team**

Chief Executive Officer, James Merrillees, commented:

"Dagger has the hallmarks of a target we want to drill: a gold-in-regolith anomaly more than 1.6km long that is open to the north and south, high-grade intersections and very little drilling below the weathered zone. Previous drilling has confirmed shallow gold intercepts and primary gold mineralisation at depth with very limited follow-up.

"Dirks was rated the best target in the project by Delta Gold more than 20 years ago, yet only a handful of RC holes have tested beneath its high-grade aircore results with those holes intersecting gold at depth. The Dagger and Dirks prospects suggest the potential for a mineralised system of district scale around Damsel, where our 75,000oz resource covers only around 700m of the >12km D-Line Gold Corridor. Our upcoming drilling is designed to start unlocking that potential."

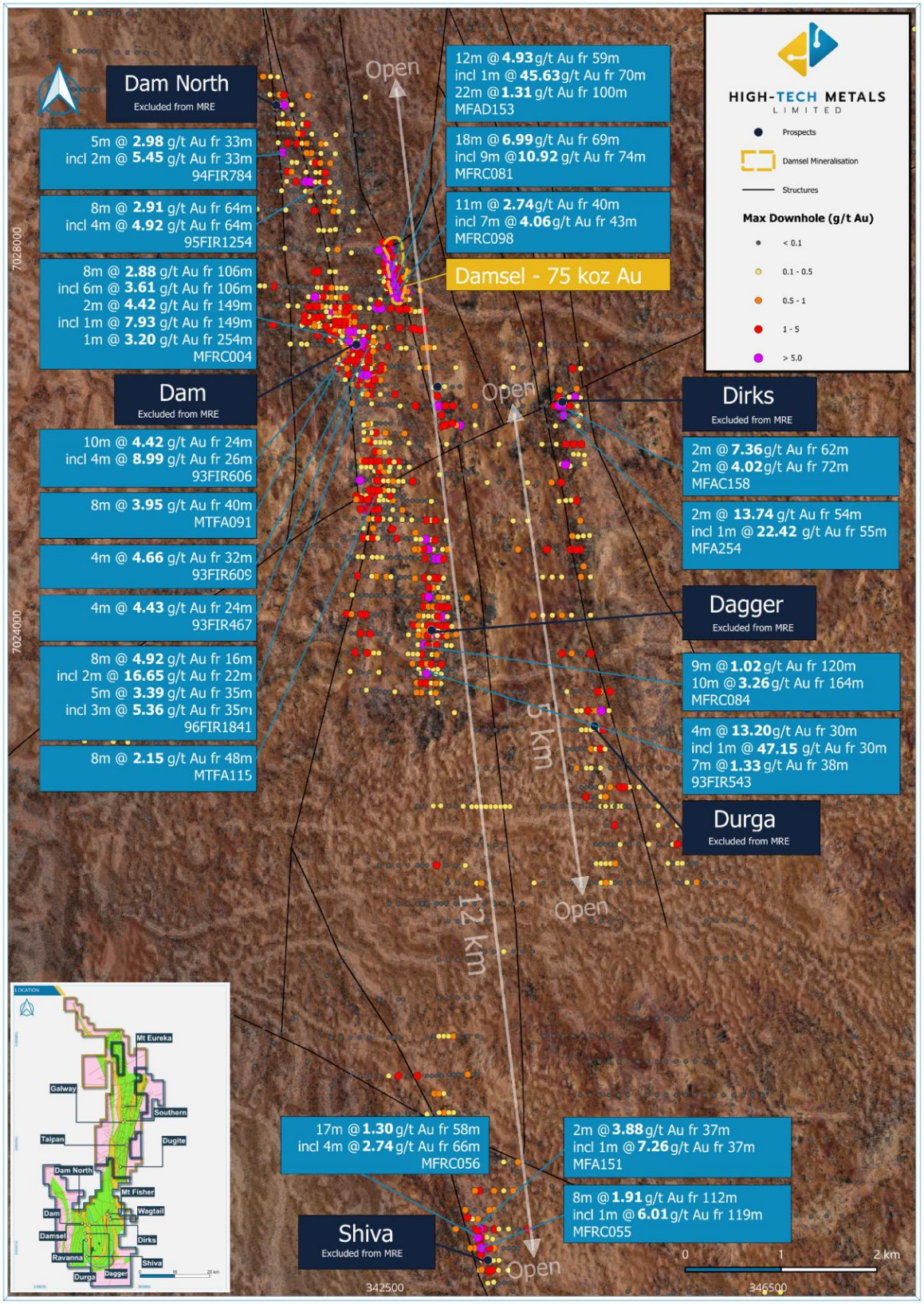


Figure 1 *D-Line mineralised gold corridor with multiple high-priority targets for follow up drilling to grow the resource base (satellite image over background RTP TMI geophysics).*

DAGGER: NEW HIGH-GRADE TARGET SOUTH OF DAMSEL

High-Tech Metals Ltd (ASX: **HTM**) (**"High-Tech"**, **"HTM"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to introduce Dagger, a new gold target within its 100%-owned Mt Fisher Gold Project in Western Australia's Northern Goldfields (*refer Figures 1 & 2*).

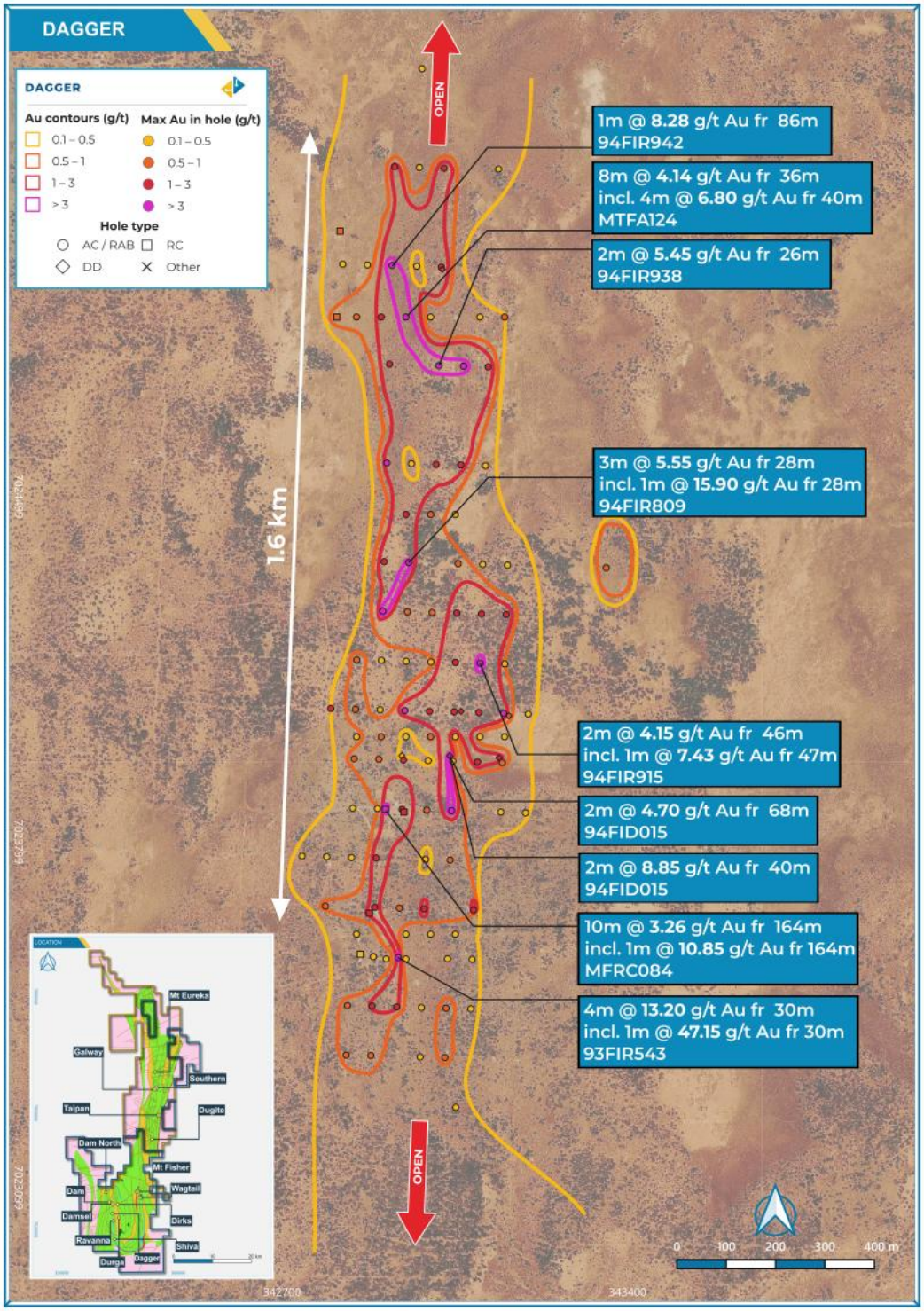


Figure 2 HTM's Dagger Prospect, Mt Fisher Project on background satellite imagery.

Dagger lies approximately 3.5km south-southeast of the Damsel gold deposit, within the 'D-Line Gold Corridor', and was referred to by historical explorers "Dam SE".

Historical drilling at Dagger defined a gold-in-regolith anomaly more than 1.6km long and 200–400m wide coincident with the Dagger Shear Zone ("**DSZ**"). The DSZ trends north-south, offset from the main Dam–Damsel trend, with gold mineralisation hosted within an intermediate rock unit at the contact with a magnetic basalt.

Drilling at Dagger is dominated by shallow, vertical RAB or aircore holes, with only seven RC and seven diamond holes testing below the weathered profile and the target remains open to the north and south and is unconstrained by drilling to the east and west (*refer Figure 3*).

MFRC084: Primary Gold Mineralisation at Depth

Hole MFRC084 was drilled at Dagger by previous explorer Rox Resources (ASX:RXL) in 2021 to test for south-plunging primary mineralisation beneath an aircore gold anomaly. This hole intersected high-grade gold within a strongly carbonate-altered basalt including (*refer Figure 1 & 2*):

- **10m @ 3.26 g/t Au** from 164m, including **1m @ 10.85 g/t Au** from 164m, and
- **9m @ 1.02 g/t Au** from 120m

Rox planned follow-up RC drilling to define the extent of this mineralisation along strike and at depth, and prepared drill sites. However, only one further hole was completed (MFRC103), collared approximately 40m east of MFRC084 on the same section to test approximately 30m up-dip (*refer Figure 2*). MFRC103 returned 4m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 92m and 5m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 113m and the MFRC084 intersection remains open along strike and at depth.

Other significant historical intersections at Dagger include (*refer Figure 1*):

- **4m @ 13.20 g/t Au** from 30m, including **1m @ 47.15 g/t Au** from 30m (93FIR543)
- **8m @ 4.14 g/t Au** from 36m, including **4m @ 6.80 g/t Au** from 40m (MTFA124)
- **2m @ 8.85 g/t Au** from 40m and 4m @ 2.78 g/t Au from 68m (94FID015)
- **3m @ 5.55 g/t Au** from 28m, including **1m @ 15.90 g/t Au** from 28m (94FIR809)
- **2m @ 5.45 g/t Au** from 26m (94FIR938)
- **1m @ 8.28 g/t Au** from 86m (94FIR942)
- **4m @ 1.26 g/t Au** from 92m (MFRC103)

These intersections extend over approximately 1.4km of strike within the Dagger Prospect. Most of these are from shallow RAB and aircore holes, and the primary mineralisation beneath them has seen limited drill testing. The high-grade intersection in 93FIR543 lies at the southern limit of drilling into fresh rock, and there has been little drilling further south, where a deep paleochannel has prevented effective testing by previous explorers.

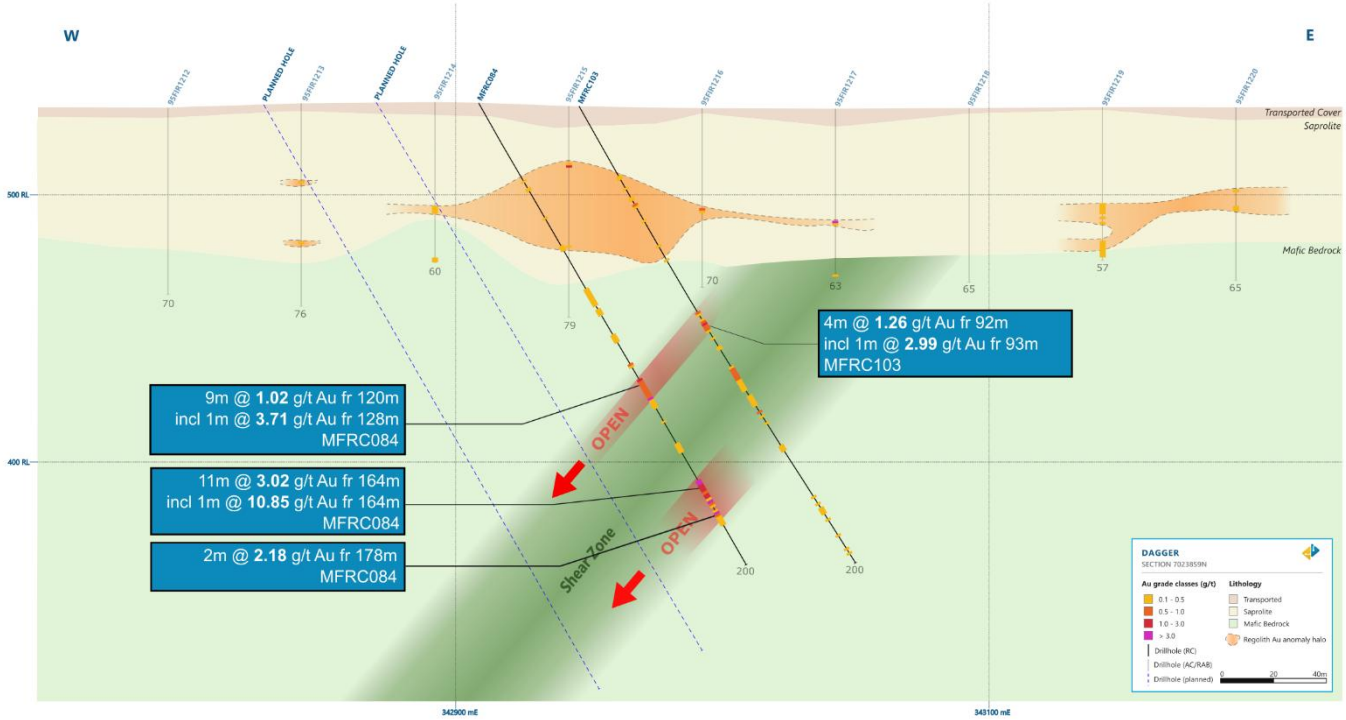


Figure 3 Dagger cross-section through MFRC084 (view looking north).

Planned Drilling at Dagger

HTM's upcoming drilling at Damsel will include holes designed to test:

- The down-plunge and strike extensions of the MFRC084 intersection
- The primary source of previous high-grade shallow intersections, including 93FIR543, MTFA124 and 94FIR809; and
- The northern and southern extensions of the Dagger Prospect.

DIRKS: HIGH-GRADE GOLD ON A PARALLEL STRUCTURE

Dirks lies approximately 2km east of Damsel on the ~5km Dirks–Durga structure, which forms the eastern part of the D-Line Gold Corridor (*refer Figure 1)*.

Dirks sits within a 5km long trend of gold intersections in fresh rock, with the most significant intersections at the northern end of the trend (*refer Figure 4*). A further 4km of strike to the northwest, and approximately 16km of the host unit around the Wonganoo Anticline, remain largely unexplored by drilling.

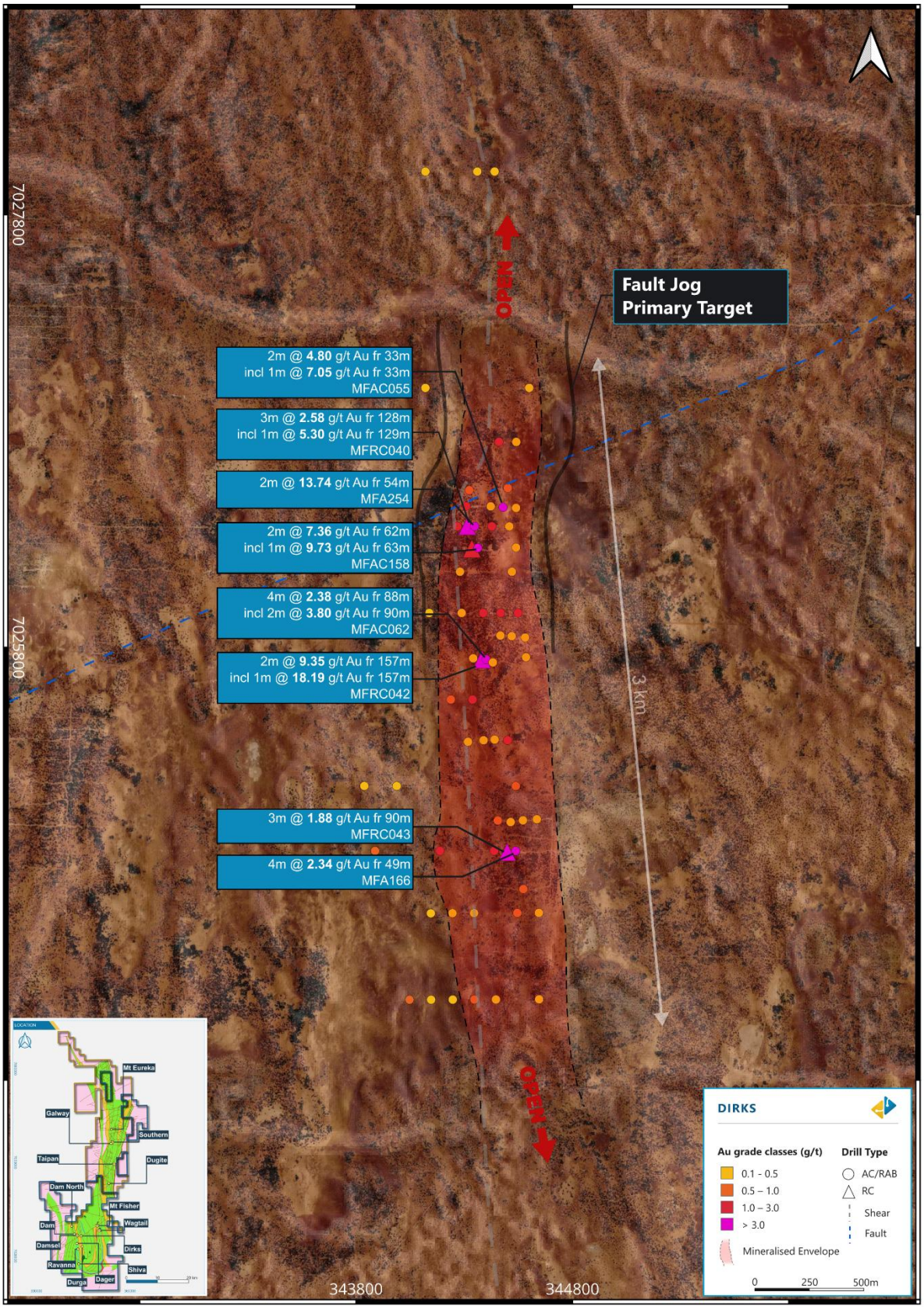


Figure 4 *Dirks Prospect and selected intersections (satellite image over background RTP TMI geophysics).*

Historical drilling at Dirks defined a ~2km long and 300–400m wide gold anomaly with high-grade gold intersections including:

- **2m @ 13.74 g/t Au from 54m**, including **1m @ 22.42 g/t Au from 55m** (MFA254)
- **2m @ 9.35 g/t Au from 157m**, including **1m @ 18.19 g/t Au from 157m**, and 4m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 71m (MFRC042)
- **2m @ 7.36 g/t Au** from 62m and 2m @ 4.02 g/t Au from 72m (MFAC158)
- **2m @ 4.80 g/t Au** from 33m (MFAC055)
- **4m @ 2.38 g/t Au** from 88m (MFAC062)
- **3m @ 2.58 g/t Au** from 128m (MFRC040)

These intersections are concentrated over approximately 700m of strike in the northern part of the prospect *(refer Figure 1)*.

The highest-priority targets at Dirks are in the northern part of the prospect, at the intersection of a regional northeast-trending structure where broad supergene and bottom-of-hole gold anomalism has been defined over at least 400m of strike, on two aircore lines 400m apart, within a shear zone up to 100m wide. This target is open to the north towards an untested regolith gold anomaly.

A High-Priority Target with Limited Follow-Up

In its review of the Mt Fisher Project, Delta Gold identified northern Dirks as the best target in the project, citing its structural setting and highly anomalous RAB and aircore geochemistry. Delta's aircore drilling was completed on 400m-spaced lines, had not closed off the mineralisation to the north and had not been followed by deep RC or diamond drilling.

Drilling along the Dirks corridor has remained dominated by RAB and aircore, with only four RC holes completed to date. These include Rox holes MFRC040 and MFRC042, which tested beneath the northern aircore intersections and confirmed gold mineralisation at depth.

HTM plans to test beneath and along strike of the high-grade aircore intersections with RC drilling, with an initial focus on the northern part of the prospect.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Despite its size, the Mt Eureka–Mt Fisher greenstone belt has received considerably less exploration than neighbouring belts such as Yandal and Duketon, having been held by a small number of companies for long periods.

Gold exploration in the Damsel area began with BHP Gold Mines (1989–1991), whose RAB and RC drilling on 1,600m x 400m centres discovered the Dam prospect area. CRA Exploration (1992–1997) followed up with regolith and auger soil sampling and RAB drilling. Much of CRA's RAB drilling was vertical, drilled to set depths and focused on sampling the regolith interface; many holes did not penetrate the transported cover, and holes were not drilled to blade refusal until 1997.

Delta Gold (1998–2001) resampled CRA's drilling and completed regional geochemistry and RAB, aircore and RC drilling focused on the Dam, Damsel and Dirks trends. Much of this RAB drilling proved ineffective due to a deep, bleached, gold-depleted zone in the regolith. Avoca Resources (2004–2010) and Rox Resources (2011 onwards) subsequently focused on resource definition at Damsel, Moray Reef and the Mt Fisher mine, before Rox turned its attention to nickel exploration at Fisher East from 2013.

As a result, drilling at both Dagger and Dirks has largely tested the regolith, and the primary zone beneath the high-grade intersections remains poorly tested.

THE D-LINE GOLD CORRIDOR

HTM has adopted the name D-Line Gold Corridor for the >12km belt of gold-mineralised shears that hosts the Damsel deposit. The name reflects the Dam, Damsel, Dagger, Dirks and Durga prospects along the belt, and the "Dam–Damsel–Dirks Corridor" used by previous explorers to describe this cluster of prospects.

The D-Line Gold Corridor lies on the western limb of the Wonganoo Anticline. Structural studies indicate that gold mineralisation is localised where north-south trending structures intersect lithological contacts, particularly where felsic and mafic units are interleaved. There are more than 80 drill intersections of primary gold mineralisation across an area of approximately 15km² within the corridor, indicating a sizeable mineralised system that has not been closed off.

Damsel hosts a Mineral Resource of 1.40Mt at 1.66 g/t Au for 75,000oz, comprising 726,200 tonnes at 1.87 g/t Au for 44,000oz Indicated and 678,000 tonnes at 1.43 g/t Au for 31,000oz Inferred. The Damsel resource is defined over approximately 700m of strike by 200m wide representing a small part of the D-Line Gold Corridor, which comprises the ~12km trend extending from Dam North through Damsel to Shiva, the parallel ~5km Dirks–Durga structure and the offset Dagger Shear Zone.

NEXT STEPS

Phase 2 RC drilling is underway at the Mt Fisher and Wagtail Gold Projects. On completion of the Mt Fisher program, the rig will mobilise to Damsel to operate alongside a second rig as part of an RC program of up to 7,500m. The program is designed to extend the Damsel resource and test high-priority prospects outside it, including Dagger and Dirks.

With a 202,000oz Mineral Resource base across Mt Fisher, Damsel, Wagtail and Mt Eureka, HTM is pursuing a strategy that combines resource growth with discovery-led exploration across its ~1,150km² Northern Goldfields package.

CORPORATE: INVESTMENT IN WESTERN GOLD RESOURCES

HTM has committed to subscribe for 12,500,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Western Gold Resources Limited (ASX: WGR) (**WGR**) at A$0.08 per share, for a total of A$1.0 million, under WGR's two-tranche placement to raise A$7.5 million (before costs) announced on 17 November 2026 (**Placement**). On completion of both tranches, HTM will hold approximately 3.2% of WGR's issued capital. The investment will be funded from HTM's existing cash reserves.

WGR is a gold developer whose principal asset is the 100%-owned Gold Duke Project, located approximately 35km south-west of Wiluna in Western Australia's Northern Goldfields. The investment gives HTM a strategic holding in a regional gold developer with mining approvals in place, as both companies assess processing options in the region.

HTM is pleased to be investing alongside Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) (**Forrestania**), which is cornerstoning the Placement with a A$5.5 million commitment and will hold approximately 17.6% of WGR on completion. Forrestania is the counterparty to both HTM's Ore Purchase Agreement for ore from the Mt Fisher Gold Project and WGR's binding Ore Purchase Agreement for ore from Gold Duke. The investment aligns HTM with two companies that share its focus on bringing Northern Goldfields gold deposits into production, and HTM looks forward to working alongside Forrestania and WGR as it advances its own pathways to production.



Figure 4 Tier-1 neighbours, multiple processing options. HTM's ~1,150 km² package is surrounded by multi-million-ounce operations, including Jundee (NST), Dingo Range (EMR) and Darlot (VAU), with several mills within trucking distance.

~ENDS~

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

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About High-Tech Metals Ltd

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

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

The Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka projects are in a proven and mining-friendly jurisdiction, with secure tenure 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.

Competent Person's Statement

Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to the current Mount Fisher Mineral Resource modelling is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Jonathon Abbott, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Abbott is a consultant with Matrix Resource Consultants and is independent of High-Tech Metals Limited. Mr Abbott 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 Abbott consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and sampling information informing the Mineral Resources 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's planned exploration and development programs, Mineral Resource estimates, and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", "anticipate", "believe" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates and assumptions regarding future events and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Relevant factors include, among others, exploration and development risks, resource estimation uncertainty, commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations, the ability to obtain and maintain required regulatory approvals and tenure, native title and heritage matters, access to funding, and general economic and market conditions.

Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in its forward-looking statements are reasonable, no representation, warranty or guarantee, express or implied, is given that such expectations will prove correct or that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements will occur, and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this announcement. Except as required by applicable law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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 following ASX announcements:

- *"TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION OF MT FISHER & MT EUREKA GOLD PROJECTS WITH 187KOZ GOLD RESOURCE & ACTIVE MINING LEASES" – 26 February 2025*
- *"MT FISHER MINERAL RESOURCE INCREASES 47% TO 51,000oz GOLD" – 31 August 2026*
- *"DRILLING FOR RAPID RESOURCE GROWTH AT DAMSEL DEPOSIT" – 4 November 2026*
- *"PHASE 2 DRILLING UNDERWAY AT MT FISHER AND WAGTAIL" – 11 November 2026.*

Each of these announcements is available to view on the Company's website at www.hightechmetals.com.au and on the ASX Market Announcements Platform at www.asx.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results and Mineral Resource estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Table 1 - Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Mineral Resource Estimate

	Classification	Au Cutoff g/t	Volume m3	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au koz
Mt Fisher						
Mt Fisher	Open Pit Indicated	0.5		230,000	1.8	13
	Open Pit Inferred	0.5		140,000	1.4	6.3
	Underground Inferred	1.6		280,000	3.0	27
	Stockpile Inferred	0.5		150,000	0.9	4.3
	Total			800,000	2.0	51
Damsel	Indicated	0.5	354,300	726,200	1.87	44
	Inferred	0.5	284,500	678,000	1.43	31
	Total	0.5	638,900	1,404,200	1.66	75
Wagtail	Indicated	0.5		77,500	3.9	9.5
	Inferred	0.5		28,000	3.5	3
	Total	0.5		105,000	3.8	13
Total				2,309,200	1.87	139
Mt Eureka						
Taipan	Inferred	0.5	324,800	640,800	1.21	25
	Total	0.5	324,800	640,800	1.21	25
Southern	Indicated	0.5	211,200	488,400	1.32	21
	Inferred	0.5	172,400	457,600	1.18	17
	Total	0.5	383,500	946,100	1.25	38
Total		0.5	708,300	1,586,900	1.23	63
Total Resource				**3,896,100**	**1.61**	**202**

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 Damsel, Wagtail, Taipan and Southern Mineral Resource Estimate included in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Each of these announcements is available to view on the Company's website at www.hightechmetals.com.au and on the ASX Market Announcements Platform at www.asx.com.au.

Table 1 – Drill Collar Details

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Table 1: Drill Collar details

RC *Reverse Circulation*
DD *Diamond Drill*
AC *Aircore*
RAB *Rotary Air Blast*
EOH *End of Hole*
RL *Reduced Level*

Note drill holes previously reported are not included here (refer HTM:ASX Announcement 4 November 2026).

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth
93FIR543	Dagger	RAB	342934	7023563	532	48	-90	0
94FID015	Dagger	DD	343039	7023972	531	202	-60	270
94FIR809	Dagger	RAB	342956	7024363	531	51	-90	0
94FIR915	Dagger	RAB	343100	7024159	531	72	-90	0
94FIR938	Dagger	RAB	343017	7024762	532	73	-90	0
94FIR939	Dagger	RAB	343067	7024761	532	69	-90	0
94FIR942	Dagger	RAB	342922	7024965	531	87	-90	0
MFA254	Dirks	AC	344348	7026360	535	106.5	-60	90
MFAC055	Dirks	AC	344479	7026448	536	125	-60	90
MFAC062	Dirks	AC	344401	7025745	536	93	-60	90
MFAC109	Dagger	AC	341363	7029501	525	70	-60	90
MFAC158	Dirks	AC	344362	7026260	535	111	-60	90
MFRC040	Dirks	RC	344314	7026361	535	154	-60	90
MFRC042	Dirks	RC	344382	7025745	536	160	-70	90
MFRC084	Dagger	RC	342909	7023863	534	200	-60	90
MFRC103	Dagger	RC	342946	7023857	533	200	-60	90
MTFA124	Dagger	AC	342950	7024860	532	54	-90	0

Table 2: Significant Intercepts

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Table 2: Significant Au Intercepts
>0.5 g/t Au, maximum 2m internal dilution
Downhole intervals only
Selected higher grade intervals >1g/t or 5g/t Au highlighted

Hole ID	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Description (g/t Au)
93FIR543	48	11	14	3	0.88	3.00m @ 0.88 ppm
	incl	**13**	**14**	**1**	**1.8**	**1.00m @ 1.80 ppm**
	48	30	34	4	13.2	4.00m @ 13.20 ppm
	incl	**30**	**33**	**3**	**17.37**	**3.00m @ 17.37 ppm**
	incl	**30**	**31**	**1**	**47.15**	**1.00m @ 47.15 ppm**
	48	38	45	7	1.33	7.00m @ 1.33 ppm
94FID015	202	40	42	2	8.85	2.00m @ 8.85 ppm
	202	68	72	4	2.78	4.00m @ 2.78 ppm
	incl	**68**	**70**	**2**	**4.7**	**2.00m @ 4.70 ppm**
	202	94	96	2	1.32	2.00m @ 1.32 ppm
	202	120	122	2	0.93	2.00m @ 0.93 ppm
	202	132	138	6	0.88	6.00m @ 0.88 ppm
94FIR809	51	28	31	3	5.55	3.00m @ 5.55 ppm
	incl	**28**	**29**	**1**	**15.9**	**1.00m @ 15.90 ppm**
94FIR915	72	46	48	2	4.15	2.00m @ 4.15 ppm
	incl	**47**	**48**	**1**	**7.43**	**1.00m @ 7.43 ppm**
94FIR938	73	26	28	2	5.45	2.00m @ 5.45 ppm
94FIR939	69	25	26	1	6.5	1.00m @ 6.50 ppm
94FIR942	87	25	28	3	2.15	3.00m @ 2.15 ppm
	87	47	48	1	0.5	1.00m @ 0.50 ppm
	87	60	64	4	0.4	4.00m @ 0.40 ppm
	87	70	71	1	0.71	1.00m @ 0.71 ppm
	87	86	87	1	8.28	1.00m @ 8.28 ppm
MFA254	106.5	54	56	2	13.74	2.00m @ 13.74 ppm
	106.5	78	79	1	1.75	1.00m @ 1.75 ppm
	106.5	84	85	1	0.6	1.00m @ 0.60 ppm
MFAC055	125	33	35	2	4.8	2.00m @ 4.80 ppm
	incl	**33**	**34**	**1**	**7.05**	**1.00m @ 7.05 ppm**
MFAC062	93	44	45	1	1.08	1.00m @ 1.08 ppm
	93	88	92	4	2.38	4.00m @ 2.38 ppm
	incl	**90**	**92**	**2**	**3.8**	**2.00m @ 3.80 ppm**
	incl	**91**	**92**	**1**	**5.39**	**1.00m @ 5.39 ppm**
MFAC109	70	51	52	1	12.66	1.00m @ 12.66 ppm
MFAC158	111	62	64	2	7.36	2.00m @ 7.36 ppm
	incl	**63**	**64**	**1**	**9.73**	**1.00m @ 9.73 ppm**

Table 2: Significant Intercepts

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Hole ID	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Description (g/t Au)
	and	72	74	2	4.02	2.00m @ 4.02 ppm
	and	77	78	1	2.82	1.00m @ 2.82 ppm
	and	84	85	1	0.82	1.00m @ 0.82 ppm
MFRC040	154	109	110	1	1.5	1.00m @ 1.50 ppm
	and	128	131	3	2.58	3.00m @ 2.58 ppm
	incl	**129**	**131**	**2**	**3.6**	**2.00m @ 3.60 ppm**
	incl	**129**	**130**	**1**	**5.3**	**1.00m @ 5.30 ppm**
MFRC042	160	22	23	1	0.52	1.00m @ 0.52 ppm
	and	71	75	4	1.37	4.00m @ 1.37 ppm
	and	93	95	2	2.03	2.00m @ 2.03 ppm
	incl	**94**	**95**	**1**	**3.44**	**1.00m @ 3.44 ppm**
	and	157	159	2	9.35	2.00m @ 9.35 ppm
	incl	**157**	**158**	**1**	**18.19**	**1.00m @ 18.19 ppm**
MFRC084	200	113	114	1	0.67	1.00m @ 0.67 ppm
	and	120	129	9	1.02	9.00m @ 1.02 ppm
	incl	**120**	**121**	**1**	**1.14**	**1.00m @ 1.14 ppm**
	incl	**128**	**129**	**1**	**3.71**	**1.00m @ 3.71 ppm**
	and	**164**	**174**	**10**	**3.26**	**10.00m @ 3.26 ppm**
	incl	**164**	**165**	**1**	**10.85**	**1.00m @ 10.85 ppm**
	incl	**173**	**174**	**1**	**8.17**	**1.00m @ 8.17 ppm**
	and	**178**	**180**	**2**	**2.18**	**2.00m @ 2.18 ppm**
	incl	**178**	**179**	**1**	**3.41**	**1.00m @ 3.41 ppm**
MFRC103	200	41	42	1	0.56	1.00m @ 0.56 ppm
	and	88	89	1	0.71	1.00m @ 0.71 ppm
	and	92	96	4	1.26	4.00m @ 1.26 ppm
	incl	**93**	**94**	**1**	**2.99**	**1.00m @ 2.99 ppm**
	and	113	118	5	0.78	5.00m @ 0.78 ppm
	and	132	133	1	0.54	1.00m @ 0.54 ppm
MTFA124	54	36	44	8	4.14	8.00m @ 4.14 ppm
	incl	**40**	**44**	**4**	**6.8**	**4.00m @ 6.80 ppm**

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Drill holes at Dam-Damsels are; rotary air blast (RAB), air core (AC), reverse circulation (RC) & diamond drilling (DD). • Drilling and sampling methods for recent holes completed by Rox since 2011 is well documented and to industry standard. • Unknown methodology for Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray drilling • Historic drill holes were generally angled at -90 to -60 and towards an azimuth of 90^0 or 270^0 to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Drillhole locations by Rox resources were picked up by differential GPS. • Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). • Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. • Unknown GPS & sample methodology for Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray drilling
	• *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.*	• Rox samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. RC and diamond pulps were analysed by 50g Fire Assay with ICP-OES (Intertek code FA50/OE). • Sample methodology for Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray drilling is unknown.
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.).*	• Historical drilling throughout the Dam-Damsel prospects were by AC (725 holes), DD (37 holes), RAB (1,561 holes) and RC (100 holes).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Rox's RC drill recoveries were high (>90%). Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs. • Rox RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. DD hole diameter was NQ2 with HQ pre-collar and upper hole portions were applicable

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historical RAB, AC, RC and DD by Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray were drilled with unknown hole diameters
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Historic drilling recoveries by Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray are unknown
	• *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.*	• There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias • Historic recoveries by Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray are unknown
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.*	• Detailed geological logs have been carried out on historic and Rox drill holes. • No geotechnical data has been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample).
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Rox resources undertook detailed geological and geotechnical logs on DD holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. • These records include structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness, fill material, and this data is stored in the database.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of DD chips by Rox, Avoca, CRAE, Delta and Doray are well recorded. • Recording lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other material features.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Rox Resources DD core was cut in half on site using a core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half. • Subsampling techniques of CRAE an, Delta DD are unknown • Avoca and Doray did not drill DD holes
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Rox RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database. • Splitting system for Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray is unknown.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Rox reported sample preparation followed industry best practice including oven drying, coarse crushing of diamond core to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • Sample preparation techniques for Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray is unknown.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Rox field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren waste samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20. • QC for Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray is unknown.
	• *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.*	• Rox reported no diamond core field duplicates were taken. For RC drilling field duplicates were taken at an approximate 1:40 ratio using the cone splitter and inserted into the sample run. • Field duplicates for Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray is unknown.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Rox considered sample size was more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation. The sample sizes are considered appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. • Sample size from Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray is unknown.
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 • Rox - fire assay 50g • Assay method of Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray is unknown.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• N/A no geophysical measurements reported
	• *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.*	• Rox internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. • Lab QA/QC protocols are not known for earlier drilling by Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Visual inspection of mineralisation within significant intersections were undertaken by senior Rox personnel
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Various holes throughout the area have been twinned to confirm mineralisation
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Rox' drilling data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. This data was transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database. • Historical data had been compiled into HTM's database, using appropriate data verification processes and data management.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to assay data.

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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.*	• Rox drill hole locations were established using a field GPS unit. Historical holes were generally located by surveyors.
	• *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.*	• Topography is well defined for the region using collar point GPS RL data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill spacing varies across the region from 40m to 200m along lines spaced typically 50m to 100m, but up to 400m apart.
	• *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.*	• Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC (2012) classifications applied.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	For Rox 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. For 4m composite samples >0.2g/t Au, 1m samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis. Sample compositing was applied to Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray sampling.
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 & DD drilling is generally considered to be perpendicular to strike.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced, with RC and DD holes generally drilled orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralised lode.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Rox reported that sample security is managed by Rox and after preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For most samples these bags were transported by Rox directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases, the samples were delivered to a transport contractor who then delivered the samples to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to Rox. No discrepancies were recorded. • Sample custody for Avoca, CRAE, Delta and, Doray is unknown.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have yet been completed.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	HTM owns 100% of the Mt Fisher gold project tenements E53/1061, E53/1106, E53/1319, E53/1788, E53/1836, E53/2002, E53/2075, E53/2095, E53/2102, L53/262, M53/0009, M53/0127, E53/2199, E53/2201, E53/2307, E53/2354, E53/2355, and E53/2356. Cannon Resources entered into a split commodity agreement in respect of E53/1218 where HTM retains gold rights, and Cannon retains rights to all other minerals. At Mt Eureka HTM holds 75% in a Joint Venture Agreement with Cullen Resources. The tenements in the Cullen JV consist of E53/1209, E53/1299, E53/1637, E53/1893, E53/1957, E53/1958, E53/1959, E53/1961, E53/2052, E53/2101 (Pending), E53/2358 (Pending), and E53/2063. Rox Resources holds 1% NSR on all Tenements (excluding E53/1319). Aurora holds a 1.5% NSR on Tenements from the Windidda Project Area. Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd holds a 2.5% NPI on E53/568 Eureka North and E53/645 White Well
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The tenements are in good standing, and no known impediments exist to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Several companies have completed exploration for base metals and gold within the regional Mt Fisher area. These companies include Minops Pty Ltd (1968 to 1971), Tenneco Australia (1971 to 1973), Sundowner (1985 to 1989), ACM Gold Ltd (1988 to 1992), Aztec Mining Company Ltd (1993 to 1994) and Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd (1994 to 1996). Work conducted included aeromagnetic surveys, ground magnetic surveys, regional mapping, rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry (including BLEG and stream sediment sampling) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. The Mt Fisher deposit was first discovered in 1936 and mining between 1937 and 1949 produced approximately 4,500 tonnes of ore at 28 g/t gold (Powell, 1990). In 1980, a small deposit was defined by percussion drilling around the historical workings. Further drilling from 1984 to 1986 defined a larger deposit to the south of the old workings with Sundowner acquiring a 100% interest in the project in January 1986. Sundowner completed a historic estimate of 252,000 tonnes at 5.4 g/t gold to a pit depth of 100 m. Following a period of study, a 250,000 tpa carbon-in-pulp treatment plant was built with completion in September 1987. Open pit mining commenced in April 1987 and continued through to September 1988, and processing finished in late November 1988. Total production from the Mt Fisher open pit was reportedly 218,000 tonnes at 4.3 g/t gold. Following completion of treatment, the plant was dismantled and moved to Sundowner's Darlot mine 140 km to the south (Leandri P.S., 1989. Mt Fisher Mt Fisher Mine Eod of Operations Report. March 1989. Sundowner Minerals NL). (Bright, D.V., 1990. Mt Fisher ML53/127. Annual Technical Report. July 1989 – June 1990. Sundowner Minerals NL). Norgold Ltd and BHP Ltd (BHP) conducted gold exploration in the same area in the 1980s and exploration included rock chip sampling and mapping. BHP followed up with RAB and RC drilling reporting several gold anomalies in what was later named the Dam prospect. From 1993 to 1997, CRAE completed extensive exploration with work largely focusing on the Dam prospect where gold anomalism was identified over a 7 km by 1 km area. Work completed included RAB and aircore (AC) drilling with a small amount of RC and diamond drilling follow-up. Delta acquired the Project in 1998 and explored it until 2001. They completed additional RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling. CRAE and Delta defined extensive regolith

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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:* 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.*	• Tables containing this information are included in the body of the announcement.
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 top cuts applied • A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied with 2m of interval dilution allowed. • No metal equivalents are reported

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• No definite relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are known from this drilling due to the highly weathered nature of the material sampled. However, reported intercepts will typically be more than true width. • RC & DD drilling is generally considered to be perpendicular to strike.
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.
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.*	• 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.*	• RC, AC and DD follow up work is justified to locate extensions of the mineralisation, at depth and along strike.