ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

31 August 2026

MT FISHER MINERAL RESOURCE INCREASES 47% TO 51,000 OUNCES OF GOLD

Updated MRE establishes expanded open-pit Resource and new underground Resource beneath historical pit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mt Fisher Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") increases 47% to 51,000 ounces of gold, from the 2022 MRE.**
- **Total Resource increases to 800,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 51,000 ounces, compared with 464,400 tonnes at 2.32 g/t Au for 34,700 ounces previously.[1]**
- **The updated MRE includes:**
  - **230,000 tonnes at 1.8 g/t Au for 13,000 ounces Indicated.**
  - **570,000 tonnes at 2.1 g/t Au for 38,000 ounces Inferred.**
  - **150,000 tonnes at 0.9 g/t Au for 4,300 ounces of Inferred stockpile material.**
- **A new 280,000 tonne Inferred underground Resource at 3.0 g/t Au for 27,000 ounces has been defined below the optimised open-pit shell.**
- **The open-pit Resource now extends over approximately 770m of strike and to approximately 160m below natural surface, compared with approximately 600m of strike defined by the previous Resource.**
- **The updated MRE incorporates the results of HTM's 6,038m Phase 1 RC drilling program[2], which confirmed continuity of the mineralised system beyond the previous Resource envelope and beneath the historical Mt Fisher pit.**
- **The updated Resource provides a stronger technical basis for continued evaluation of open-pit and underground development scenarios at Mt Fisher.**
- **Phase 2 RC drilling is now scheduled to commence in late September 2026, following a delay to contractor rig availability, targeting down-plunge extensions, northern extensions and areas of interpreted higher-grade mineralisation.**

High-Tech Metals Ltd (ASX: HTM) (**"High-Tech"**, **"HTM"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to report an updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate for its 100%-owned Mt Fisher Gold Project in Western Australia.

The updated MRE has increased the total Mt Fisher Mineral Resource to 800,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 51,000 ounces of contained gold, representing a 47% increase in contained gold from the previous 2022 estimate of 464,400 tonnes at 2.32 g/t Au for 34,700 ounces.

The updated Resource incorporates the results of the Company's 2026 Phase 1 RC drilling program, together with a revised geological interpretation, updated resource modelling and pit optimisation using current economic parameters.

Importantly, the updated MRE now recognises both an open-pit Resource and a separate underground Resource below the optimised pit shell. This provides a broader framework for assessing the development potential of the Mt Fisher mineralised system.

[1] ASX Announcement – TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION GOLD RESOURCES & MINING LEASES – 26 February 2025
[2] ASX Announcement – Mt Fisher Drilling Program Completed - Assays Pending – 25 June 2026.

HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

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

"The updated Mt Fisher Mineral Resource is an important step forward for the Project, increasing contained gold by 47% to 51,000 ounces and providing a much clearer picture of the mineralised system. The key outcome is not only the increase in ounces, but the way the Resource is now defined. We have increased the Indicated Resource to 13,000 ounces and defined a 27,000-ounce underground Resource beneath the optimised pit shell."

"The 2026 drilling program has materially improved our understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation and confirmed that the system continues beyond the previous Resource and beneath the historical pit."

"Whilst the MRE update is an excellent outcome, there is still substantially more upside at Mt Fisher. There is still substantial work to do. Mineralisation remains open to the north and down plunge, with our next drilling program now scheduled to commence in late September, subject to contractor rig availability. This drilling will target further Resource growth and conversion, with a particular focus on the areas identified by the updated geological model."

"The updated Resource, together with the metallurgical work completed to date, provides a stronger technical foundation for assessing the development potential of Mt Fisher as we continue to advance the Project."

UPDATED MT FISHER MINERAL RESOURCE

The updated Mt Fisher MRE comprises 230,000 tonnes at 1.8 g/t Au for 13,000 ounces Indicated and 570,000 tonnes at 2.1 g/t Au for 38,000 ounces Inferred, for a combined in-situ and stockpile Resource of 800,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au for 51,000 ounces (Refer Figure 1).

The Resource is summarised in Table 1. The figures in this table are rounded to reflect the precision of the estimates and rounding errors are apparent.

TABLE 1: Combined Mt Fisher Resource Estimates

Zone	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	kt	Au g/t	Au koz	kt	Au g/t	Au koz	kt	Au g/t	Au koz
Open Pit 0.50 g/t cut off	230	1.8	13	140	1.4	6.3	370	1.6	20
Underground 1.6 g/t cut off				280	3.0	27	280	3.0	27
Subtotal in-situ	**230**	**1.8**	**13**	**420**	**2.5**	**33**	**650**	**2.2**	**47**
Chert stockpile 0.50 g/t cut off				150	0.9	4.3	150	0.9	4.3
Total	**230**	**1.8**	**13**	**570**	**2.1**	**38**	**800**	**2.0**	**51**

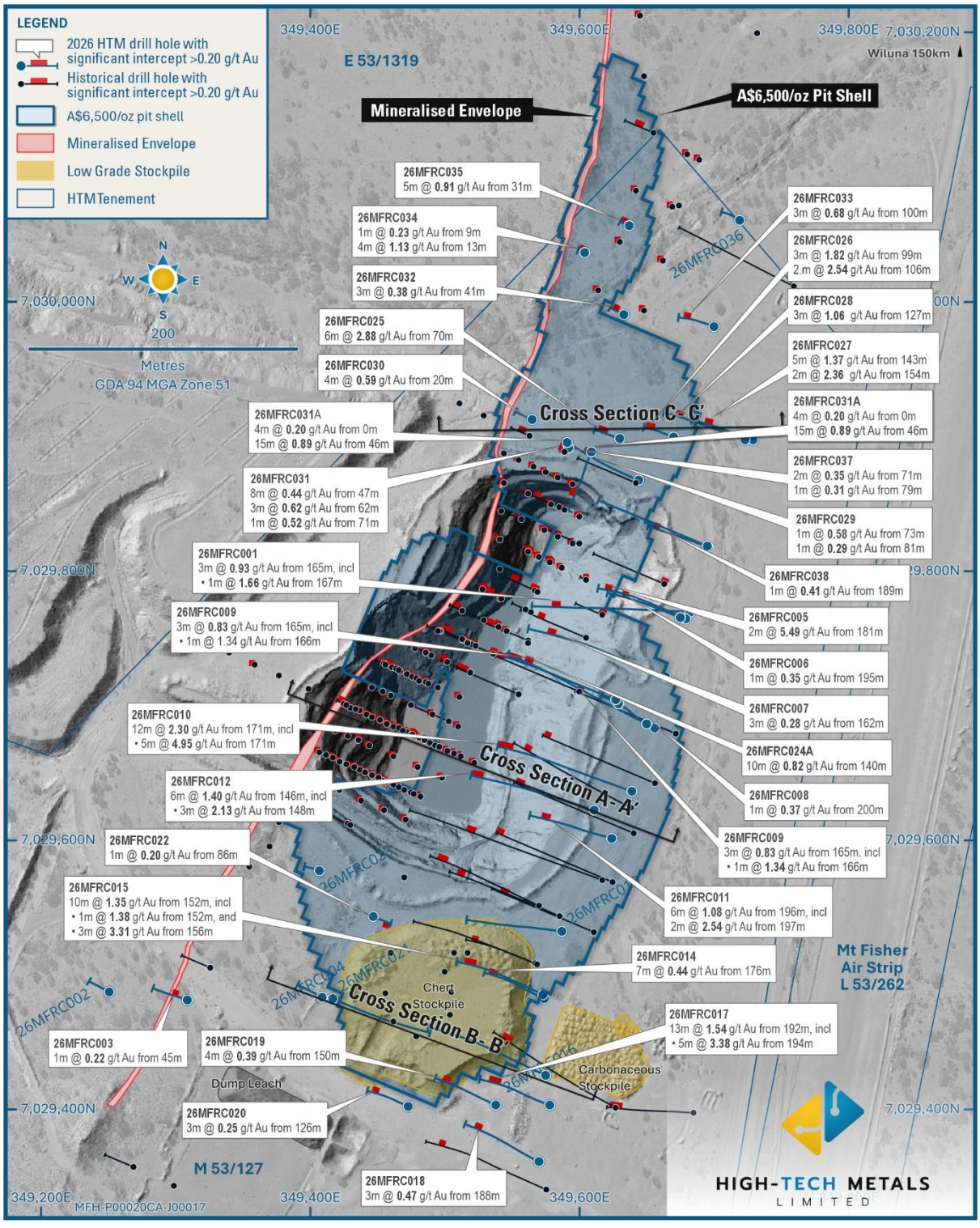

Figure 1: *High-Tech's Mt Fisher Project (M53/127), historical (mined out) open pit, 2026 resource drilling and stockpiles.*

The updated Resource represents a significant increase in the amount of mineralisation defined at Mt Fisher. Compared with the 2022 MRE, total tonnes have increased by approximately 72%, while contained gold has increased by approximately 47%.

The lower overall average grade of 2.0 g/t Au compared with 2.32 g/t Au in the 2022 estimate reflects the broader mineralised envelope now incorporated into the Resource, together with the revised modelling approach and separate treatment of open-pit, underground and stockpile material.

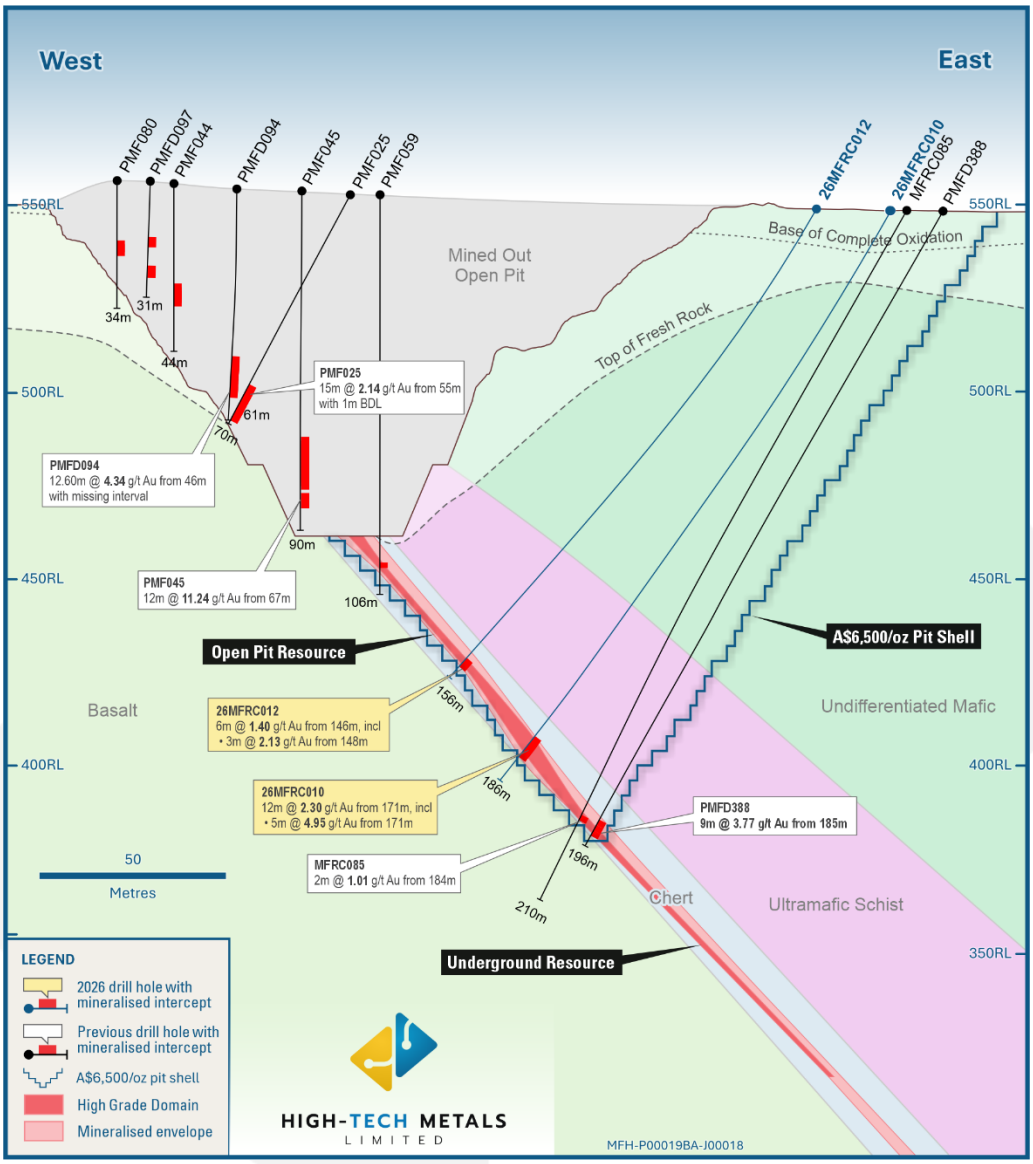

Figure 2: *Mt Fisher Section A-A showing open pit and underground Resource beneath the historical Mt Fisher pit.*

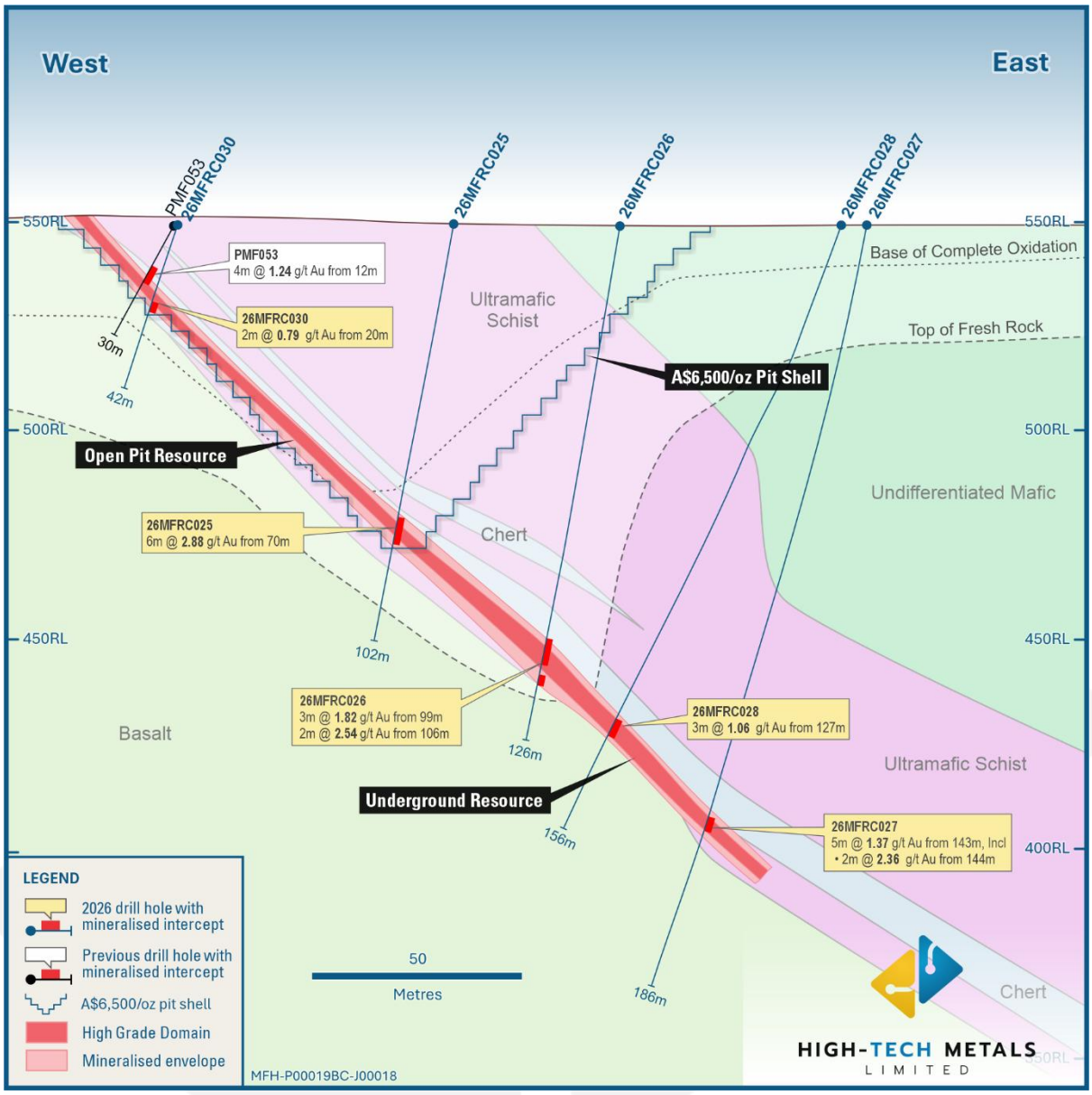

Figure 3: *Mt Fisher Section C-C'*

FROM 34.7Koz TO 51Koz – WHAT HAS CHANGED?

The updated Mt Fisher MRE increases contained gold by approximately 16,300 ounces, from 34,700 ounces to 51,000 ounces, representing a 47% increase in contained gold (Refer Table 2).

Total tonnes have increased by 72%, from 464,400 tonnes to 800,000 tonnes, while the average grade has decreased from 2.32 g/t Au to 2.0 g/t Au.

The updated MRE contains 13,000 ounces of Indicated Resource, compared with 8,200 ounces in the 2022 estimate, while Inferred Resources have increased from 24,000 ounces to 38,000 ounces. The updated estimate does not contain a Measured Resource, compared with 2,600 ounces classified as Measured in the 2022 estimate.

TABLE 2: 2026 Mt Fisher MRE compared with the 2022 Estimate[3]

Category	2022	2026	Change
Measured	2.6koz	–	-2.6koz
Indicated	8.2koz	13koz	**+4.8koz**
Measured + Indicated	10.8koz	13koz	**+2.2 koz**
Inferred	23.9koz	38koz	**+14.1koz**
Total			
Ounces	**34.7koz**	**51koz**	**+16.3koz / (+47%)**
Tonnes	464.4kt	800kt	**+335.6kt / (+72%)**
Grade	2.32g/t	2.0g/t	–14%

The change in Resource classification reflects the criteria applied to the updated geological model and available drilling data. Open-pit Resources supported by closer-spaced drilling have been classified as Indicated, while areas supported by broader drilling are classified as Inferred. The underground Resource is classified as Inferred, due to the broad drill spacing and comparatively lower uncertainty of the mineralised domain interpretation relative to the open pit domain, while the stockpile estimates are classified as Inferred due to the comparatively sparse sampling information.

Mineral Resource changes also reflect:

- Addition of low-grade stockpiles (approximately half the tonnage increase and approximately a quarter of the ounce increase).
- Changes in the geological interpretation.
- Estimation methodology and Resource constraints between the two estimates.
- The 2022 estimate reported the Resource at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, whereas the updated MRE applies a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off to the open-pit and stockpile Resources and a 1.6 g/t Au cut-off to the underground Resource.
- The open-pit and stockpile Resources are constrained within an optimised pit shell.

The updated estimates provide a more comprehensive representation of the Mt Fisher mineralised system, including a separately defined underground Resource below the optimised pit shell. The increase in Indicated and Inferred Resources, together with the new underground component, provides a stronger basis for further Resource definition and evaluation of potential mining scenarios.

[3] ASX Announcement – TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION GOLD RESOURCES & MINING LEASES – 26 February 2025

NEW UNDERGROUND RESOURCE

A key outcome of the updated MRE is the definition of an Inferred underground Resource of 280,000 tonnes at 3.0 g/t Au for 27,000 ounces at a 1.6 g/t Au cut-off (Refer Figure 4).

The underground Resource extends over approximately 650m of strike and to approximately 240m below pre-mining topography, approximately 80m below the pit shell constraining the open-pit Resource. The mineralisation included in the underground Resource has an average horizontal width of approximately 2m.

The underground Resource represents mineralisation within a high-grade mineralised domain below the optimised open-pit shell. The mineralised domain was interpreted from drilling and geological information and captures chert-hosted mineralisation with drill intercepts of generally above 1.6 g/t Au, with lower-grade intervals included where required to maintain geological continuity.

The Company considers this to be an important addition to the Mt Fisher Resource, providing a basis for further drilling and assessment of potential underground mining scenarios.

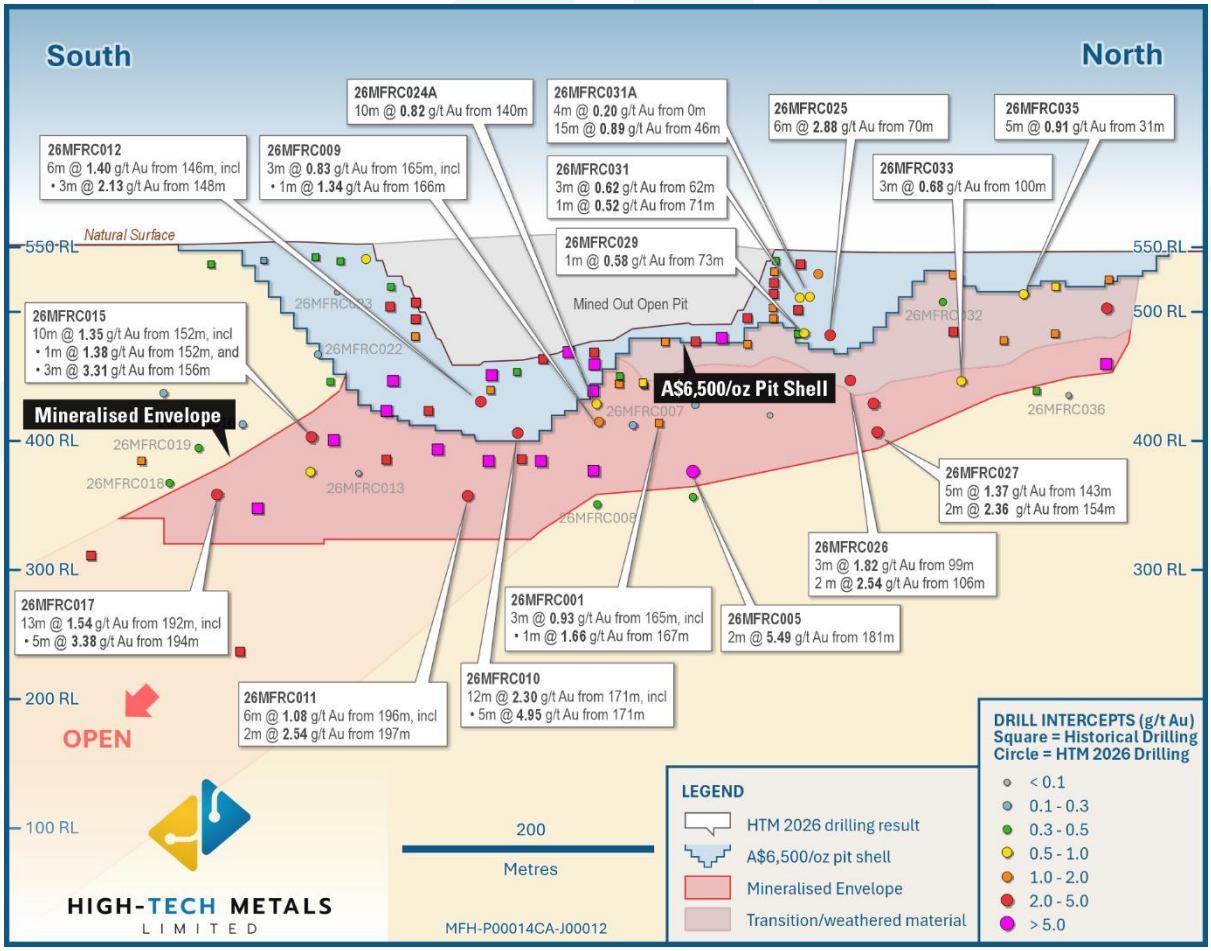

Figure 4: *Mt Fisher long section (view looking west) showing the updated Resource, 2026 drilling and remaining open mineralisation.*

2026 DRILLING UNDERPINS RESOURCE GROWTH

The updated MRE incorporates the results of the Company's completed 41-hole, 6,038m Phase One RC drilling program.[4]

The program was designed to improve confidence in the existing Resource, refine the geological and structural interpretation, test mineralisation beneath and adjacent to the historical pit and assess extensions to the north and south.

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

Drilling beneath the historical pit also confirmed continuation of mineralisation below the previous Resource. Hole 26MFRC010 returned 12m at 2.30 g/t Au from 171m, including 5m at 4.95 g/t Au[5], providing an important intercept beneath the historical pit and supporting the interpretation of down-plunge continuity.

The completed drilling has provided additional geological control that has been incorporated into the updated mineralised wireframes and resource models.

Importantly, mineralisation remains open to the north and down plunge beneath the historical pit, providing targets for continued Resource growth.

GEOLOGICAL MODEL

Mt Fisher mineralisation is hosted within a greenschist-facies mafic to ultramafic sequence containing a distinctive sedimentary package of chert, carbonaceous shale and banded iron formation.

The mineralised system is interpreted to be structurally controlled, with gold associated with quartz veining and disseminated sulphides, including pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite. The mineralised chert and associated sedimentary units form the principal geological control used in the updated Resource interpretation.

The updated open-pit and underground resource models incorporate north-northeast striking, moderately easterly dipping mineralised envelopes interpreted from one-metre down-hole composite grades and geological logging.

The revised interpretation has extended the Resource footprint to approximately 770m of strike for the open-pit Resource, compared with approximately 600m defined by the previous MRE. The underground Resource extends over approximately 650m of strike.

The Company considers the updated geological model to provide improved control on the geometry and continuity of the Mt Fisher mineralised system and a stronger basis for continued Resource growth.

METALLURGICAL SUPPORT

Historical mining and metallurgical testwork provide evidence that Mt Fisher mineralisation is amenable to conventional gold processing.

Historical mining between 1987 and 1989 recovered approximately 22,500 ounces of gold from 218,000 tonnes at 3.2 g/t Au from a mined grade of 4.3g/t Au with reported plant recoveries of approximately 75%[6].

[4] ASX Announcement – Mt Fisher Drilling Program Completed - Assays Pending – 25 June 2026.
[5] ASX Announcement – Mt Fisher Drilling Returns Multiple High-Grade Gold Results – 3 July 2026
[6] ASX Announcement – TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION GOLD RESOURCES & MINING LEASES – 26 February 2025

Metallurgical testwork completed in 2012 on representative Mt Fisher sulphide mineralisation returned gold recoveries of up to 74.9% through conventional cyanide leaching. Testing of low-grade stockpile material returned recoveries of up to 96.6%.

More recent confirmatory metallurgical testwork by HTM on representative stockpile material returned combined gravity and cyanide recoveries of up to 92.8%, including approximately 11% gravity-recoverable gold. The testwork indicated rapid leach kinetics, low reagent consumption and that the material is free-milling and non-refractory, supporting conventional gravity and CIL/CIP processing.[7]

The Competent Person considers the available historical production data and metallurgical testwork provide reasonable evidence that the remnant Mt Fisher mineralisation and stockpile material are amenable to conventional gold processing.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The Mount Fisher Mineral Resources are derived from two block models generated from RC and diamond drilling information available as at July 2026. These block models comprise one model informing the open pit and stockpile estimates, and one model informing the underground estimates. The stockpile estimates represent stockpiled low grade chert material from previous open pit mining.

In situ open pit mineral resources are primarily informed by RC drilling which provides around 98% of the composite estimation dataset within the pit shell constraining Mineral resources. 1980's Sundowner RC drilling which provide 65% of the combined in-pit composites. High-Tech RC drilling contributes 21%, with comparatively minor amounts from 1980's Seltrust RC (7%), and 2001-2021 RC drilling by Rox Resources (5%). Sundowner diamond holes provide 2% of the in-pit dataset.

Underground mineral resources are primarily informed by RC drilling which provides around 78% of estimation dataset drilling within the underground resource volume, with Seltrust, Sundowner, Rox and High-Tech RC drilling respectively contribute 2%, 30%,13% and 33%. Sundowner and Rox diamond drilling contribute 19% and 2% respectively.

The insitu Open Pit and Underground resource modelling incorporate north-northeast (023) striking, generally moderately easterly dipping mineralised envelopes interpreted from one metre down-hole composited gold grades and geological logs.

The open pit model mineralised envelope represents mineralised chert intervals and captures composite gold grades of generally greater than 0.2 g/t, with a minimum down-hole intercept of generally around 3 m, representing around 2 m horizontal width. Lower grade intervals were included for continuity. For resource estimation, the envelope was subdivided into two mineralised domains comprising a southern moderately south plunging zone of higher gold grades and a northern zone of generally lower gold grade. Estimates for the southern zone provide the majority of Open Pit Mineral Resources.

The mineralised domain used for underground resource modelling represents a subset of the southern open pit mineralised domain. It captures drill hole intercepts within the chert unit with grades of generally greater than 1.5 g/t, and a minimum down-hole intercept of 1m and lower grade intervals included for continuity.

Surfaces representing the base of complete weathering and top of fresh rock interpreted from geological drill hole logs were used for classifying model blocks by weathering zone and density assignment. Within the general resource area, the interpreted depths from natural

[7] ASX Announcement – High Gold Recoveries from Mt Fisher Metallurgical Tests – 25 November 2025.

surface to the base of complete weathering range from around 1 to 62 m, and average around 16m, with an average of around 39 m of transitional material and fresh rock occurring at depths ranging from around 11 to 110 m and averaging around 55 m.

Bulk densities of 2.1,2.4 and 2.7 t/m^3 were assigned to completely weathered, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively. These values were selected on the basis of 220 immersion and volumetric density measurements of Sundowner diamond core, and the Competent Person's experience of densities for comparable mineralisation styles. Low grade stockpile estimates were assigned a density of 1.7 t/m^3 on the basis of the Competent Person's experience of densities for comparable material.

Micromine software was used for data compilation, domain wire framing, coding of composite values and pit optimisation. GS3M was used for resource modelling.

In-Situ Open Pit Resource Modelling

For the open pit model block, gold grades for in situ mineralisation were estimated by Ordinary Kriging of one metre down-hole composited assay grades within the mineralised domains. The modelling utilised 2 by 10 by 4m parent blocks (cross strike, strike, vertical) aligned with the general mineralisation strike with sub-blocking at domain boundaries. For grade estimation, composites were unfolded and estimated model blocks back transformed to real-world coordinates. The Kriging utilised a variogram model interpreted from composite gold grades. The southern high-grade domain was estimated using an upper cut of 12 g/t approximating the 99th percentile of composite grades below current topography reducing the impact of a small number of outlier composite grades on the estimates. Modelling used five progressively relaxed search passes selected on the basis of drill hole spacing and mineralisation trends to inform a reasonably large proportion of the mineralised domains while allowing blocks to be estimated by reasonably close data where possible.

Underground Resource Modelling

Reflecting the generally thin mineralised intercepts, and general association between longer intercepts and higher gold grades, for the underground block gold grades were estimated by two dimensional ordinary Kriging, with gold grades back calculated from Kriged intercept grade-thickness accumulations and Kriged thicknesses. For estimation, intercepts were projected onto a plane dipping at 50 degrees and estimates back transformed to real-world coordinates.

The modelling utilised 20 by 20 m parent blocks (strike, vertical) with the compiled three-dimensional block model including sub-blocking at domain boundaries to minimum dimensions of 0.2 by 2 by 0.2m (cross strike, strike, vertical). The Kriging incorporated an intercept upper cut of 13 g/t approximating the 96th percentile of the southern domain intercepts. Resource estimation used four progressively relaxed search passes selected to inform a reasonably large proportion of the mineralised domains while allowing blocks to be estimated by reasonably close data where possible.

Stockpile modelling

Mineral Resources were estimated for the low-grade chert stockpile, with volumes estimated from a LIDAR topographic survey and a constant gold grade derived from metallurgical test work on samples from High-Tech RC drilling[8]. The assigned gold grade is supported by and consistent with assays of rip-line sampling undertaken by Plutonic[9].

[8] ASX Announcement – MT FISHER DRILLING COMPLETED TO UNLOCK RESOURCE UPSIDE – 25 September 2025.

[9] ASX Announcement – Stockpiles at Mt Fisher Gold Project to be Evaluated Amended – 27 March 2025.

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

In situ open pit Mineral Resources are classified as Indicated and Inferred with resource classifications assigned to model blocks by long sectional polygons outlining areas of relatively consistent drill spacing. The classification approach assigns estimates for mineralisation tested by drilling spaced at generally around 20 by 20 m to around 40 by 40 m (strike, down-dip) and extrapolated to around 20 m from intercepts as Indicated. Inferred estimates are generally based on drilling intercepts spaced at a maximum of around 80 m and generally extrapolated to around 40 m from drilling.

Underground resources are classified as Inferred, primarily reflecting the comparatively broad drill hole spacing, and comparatively lower uncertainty of the mineralised domain interpretation relative to the open pit domain. The estimates are generally based on drilling intercepts spaced at a maximum of around 80 m spaced drilling, generally extrapolated to around 40 m from drill intercepts.

The stockpile estimates are classified as Inferred reflecting the comparatively sparse sample information available for this zone. The estimates are based on metallurgical composite samples from eight RC holes, which average around 40 m spacing. The stockpile extends to a maximum of around 50 m from drill holes with around three quarters of the modelled volume within 20 m of drilling.

POTENTIAL FOR REASONABLE PROSPECTS OF EVENTUAL ECONOMIC EXTRACTION

To provide estimates with reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, in situ open pit and stockpile resources are constrained within an optimized pit shell generated by cost and revenue parameters specified by High Tech, as summarised in Table 3. Unit costs reflect High Tech's interpretation of potential conventional open pit and processing by conventional methods.

The metallurgical recoveries are based on historical Mt Fisher production records and metallurgical testwork completed by RMDSTEM Ltd for Rox Resources Limited, supplemented by recent confirmatory testwork completed by High-Tech Metals Ltd. Testwork on Mt Fisher sulphide mineralisation returned gold recoveries of up to 74.9%, while low-grade stockpile material returned recoveries of up to 96.6%[10] (Raju, 2012a, Raju 2012b).

Recent High-Tech testwork on representative stockpile composites returned combined gravity and cyanide recoveries of up to 92.8% and confirmed the material to be free-milling and non-refractory[11].

These results support the assumption that Mt Fisher mineralisation and stockpile material are amenable to conventional gold processing methods.

The optimal pit constraining open pit resources extends over around 770 m of strike to around 160 m below pre-mining topography, reaching a maximum depth of around 60m below the current pit. Within this volume, horizontal widths of the mineralised domains informing open pit resources average around 6.6m.

Underground Mineral Resources represent the Inferred underground model estimates for fresh mineralisation from the high grade domain below the pit shell constraining open pit resources. These estimates represent a cut-off grade of 1.6 g/t, reflecting the threshold used for domain interpretation, which is consistent with High Tech's interpretation of potential cost and revenue parameters for underground mining (Table 3).

[10] ASX Announcement – Stockpiles at Mt Fisher Gold Project to be Evaluated Amended - 27 March 2025.
[11] ASX Announcement – High Gold Recoveries Confirmed at Mt Fisher- 25 November 2025.

The underground resources extend over around 650 m of strike to around 240 m below pre-mining topography, and 80 m below the pit shell constraining open pit resources. The horizontal width of mineralisation included in the underground resources averages around 2 m.

The low grade stockpile included in Mineral Resources extends over an area around 140 by 120 m, and averages around 5.2 m high.

TABLE 3: Cost and revenue parameters for MRE

Parameter	Open Pit	Underground
Gold price	A$6,500/oz	A$6,500/oz
Mining cost	A$5.11/t	A$140/t
Processing, haulage & G&A	A$85/t	A$85/t
Metallurgical recovery	90%	90%
Selling cost	A$7.50/oz	A$7.50/oz
Mining dilution	15%	30%
Pit wall angle	50°	—
Resource cut-off grade	0.5 g/t Au	1.6 g/t Au

CUT-OFF GRADES

The cut-off grades used for open pit, underground and stockpile Mineral Resources reflect the cost and revenue parameters in Table 6.

NEXT STEPS

The updated MRE provides the foundation for the next phase of Resource growth and development evaluation at Mt Fisher.

The Company will now focus on the Phase 2 RC drilling, scheduled to commence in late September 2026, targeting:

- Down-plunge extensions beneath the historical pit
- Northern extensions beyond the current Resource
- Interpreted higher-grade shoots
- Areas where additional drilling may support Resource conversion and growth.

The Company is also assessing opportunities to increase the Indicated Resource through closer-spaced drilling, while further evaluating the underground Resource and potential mining scenarios.

In parallel, the Company's metallurgical consultants are assessing metallurgical and processing options, including the potential contribution of existing stockpile material to future development scenarios.

The Phase 2 drilling program has been rescheduled from the previously planned August commencement due to contractor rig availability, with drilling now expected to commence in late September.

The Company considers the combination of the expanded Resource, improved geological model, underground mineralisation and remaining open extensions provides a clear platform for continued Resource growth and development assessment at Mt Fisher.

~ENDS~

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

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REFERENCES

Raju, U., 2012a: Metallurgical Test Work Report on Mt Fisher Low Grade Ore and Mt Fisher Tailings, RMDSTEM Consultants, Internal Report to Rox Resources Limited, TR 469.

Raju, U., 2012b: Metallurgical Test Work Report on Rox Resources High Grade Gold Ore, RMDSTEM Consultants, Internal Report to Rox Resources Limited, TR 477.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

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.

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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 GOLD RESOURCES & MINING LEASES" – 26 February 2025;*
- *"Stockpiles at Mt Fisher Gold Project to be Evaluated Amended" – 27 March 2025;*
- *"MT FISHER DRILLING COMPLETED TO UNLOCK RESOURCE UPSIDE" – 25 September 2025;*
- *"High Gold Recoveries from Mt Fisher Metallurgical Tests" – 25 November 2025;*
- *"Mt Fisher Drilling Program Completed - Assays Pending" – 25 June 2026;*
- *"Mt Fisher Drilling Returns Multiple High-Grade Gold Results" – 3 July 2026; and*
- *"Updated Wagtail Gold MRE Underpins Development Studies" – 29 July 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.

Table 4: Drill Collar details

RC *Reverse Circulation*
DD *Diamond Drilling*
EOH *End of Hole*
RL *Reduced Level*

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
26MFRC001	High-Tech	2026	RC	349681	7029768	548	193	2	-58
26MFRC002	High-Tech	2026	RC	349250	7029486	554	85	301	-79
26MFRC003	High-Tech	2026	RC	349308	7029480	554	115	288	-79
26MFRC004	High-Tech	2026	RC	349408	7029482	553	91	298	-80
26MFRC005	High-Tech	2026	RC	349678	7029763	548	200	296	-72
26MFRC006	High-Tech	2026	RC	349674	7029764	548	228	291	-80
26MFRC007	High-Tech	2026	RC	349663	7029720	548	192	291	-60
26MFRC008	High-Tech	2026	RC	349655	7029682	548	222	288	-80
26MFRC009	High-Tech	2026	RC	349649	7029685	549	192	297	-58
26MFRC010	High-Tech	2026	RC	349638	7029635	549	186	290	-61
26MFRC011	High-Tech	2026	RC	349623	7029600	549	228	286	-80
26MFRC012	High-Tech	2026	RC	349610	7029621	549	156	289	-58
26MFRC013	High-Tech	2026	RC	349586	7029531	550	246	277	-81
26MFRC014	High-Tech	2026	RC	349573	7029481	550	200	295	-80
26MFRC015	High-Tech	2026	RC	349572	7029484	550	180	295	-69
26MFRC016	High-Tech	2026	RC	349574	7029424	550	180	294	-61
26MFRC017	High-Tech	2026	RC	349577	7029402	550	228	293	-80
26MFRC018	High-Tech	2026	RC	349569	7029360	550	216	297	-80
26MFRC019	High-Tech	2026	RC	349537	7029402	550	174	294	-80
26MFRC020	High-Tech	2026	RC	349472	7029401	551	150	293	-80
26MFRC021	High-Tech	2026	RC	349416	7029481	553	150	114	-63
26MFRC022	High-Tech	2026	RC	349446	7029542	553	108	112	-84
26MFRC023	High-Tech	2026	RC	349406	7029576	555	66	291	-80
26MFRC024	High-Tech	2026	RC	349628	7029700	549	102	290	-60
26MFRC024A	High-Tech	2026	RC	349626	7029703	549	156	292	-58
26MFRC025	High-Tech	2026	RC	349629	7029897	547	102	291	-80
26MFRC026	High-Tech	2026	RC	349669	7029898	547	126	291	-80
26MFRC027	High-Tech	2026	RC	349728	7029896	547	186	291	-79
26MFRC028	High-Tech	2026	RC	349722	7029896	547	156	292	-70
26MFRC029	High-Tech	2026	RC	349643	7029866	548	108	294	-60
26MFRC030	High-Tech	2026	RC	349564	7029911	549	42	293	-70
26MFRC031	High-Tech	2026	RC	349591	7029890	549	72	0	-90
26MFRC031A	High-Tech	2026	RC	349590	7029894	549	90	203	-85
26MFRC032	High-Tech	2026	RC	349632	7029989	546	66	296	-80
26MFRC033	High-Tech	2026	RC	349699	7029980	547	126	291	-80

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
26MFRC034	High-Tech	2026	RC	349603	7030035	547	36	293	-81
26MFRC035	High-Tech	2026	RC	349636	7030055	547	54	292	-81
26MFRC036	High-Tech	2026	RC	349718	7030059	547	120	297	-84
26MFRC037	High-Tech	2026	RC	349608	7029887	549	108	203	-69
26MFRC038	High-Tech	2026	RC	349695	7029816	547	210	292	-79
26MFRC039	High-Tech	2026	RC	349694	7029817	547	192	294	-67
MFDD002	Rox	2011 -2021	DD	349684	7029396	551	363	271	-80
MFRC012	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349584	7029542	549	164	290	-55
MFRC027	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349569	7029550	549	145	290	-50
MFRC028	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349566	7029507	552	152	290	-50
MFRC029	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349568	7029507	552	177	290	-70
MFRC030	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349574	7029339	552	213	290	-60
MFRC031	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349528	7029262	551	208	290	-65
MFRC033	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349651	7029253	552	318	290	-60
MFRC064	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349758	7030010	549	180	297	-58
MFRC065	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349626	7029400	551	252	299	-64
MFRC085	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349637	7029623	549	210	297	-61
MFRC086	Rox	2011 -2021	RC	349616	7029569	549	240	291	-50
PMF001	Seltrust	1983	RC	349512	7029748	556	43	295	-70
PMF009	Seltrust	1983	RC	349518	7029723	553	69	293	-70
PMF010	Seltrust	1983	RC	349535	7029737	552	75	293	-60
PMF011	Seltrust	1983	RC	349561	7029747	551	75	292	-60
PMF012	Seltrust	1983	RC	349599	7029709	550	135	293	-60
PMF013	Seltrust	1983	RC	349599	7029819	549	53	293	-60
PMF014	Seltrust	1983	RC	349662	7029789	545	135	293	-65
PMF015	Seltrust	1983	RC	349584	7029846	550	57	293	-60
PMF016	Seltrust	1983	RC	349616	7029766	550	43	293	-60
PMF017	Seltrust	1983	RC	349641	7029864	548	94	293	-60
PMF019	BP	1984	RC	349427	7029611	556	50	295	-60
PMF020	BP	1984	RC	349325	7029504	553	46	293	-60
PMF021	BP	1984	RC	349268	7029356	556	46	293	-60
PMF023	Seltrust	1983	RC	349554	7029707	551	100	293	-60

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
PMF025	BP	1984	RC	349502	7029687	553	70	293	-60
PMF027	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349583	7029868	550	55	0	-90
PMF028	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349565	7029876	550	46	0	-90
PMF029	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349573	7029829	551	55	0	-90
PMF030	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349569	7029809	551	64	0	-90
PMF031	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349586	7029801	550	90	0	-90
PMF032	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349599	7029839	549	90	0	-90
PMF033	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349594	7029819	550	88	0	-90
PMF034	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349563	7029768	550	112	0	-90
PMF035	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349471	7029722	557	58	0	-90
PMF036	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349489	7029736	558	70	0	-90
PMF037	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349517	7029745	556	70	0	-90
PMF038	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349427	7029676	557	30	0	-90
PMF039	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349443	7029669	556	50	0	-90
PMF040	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349436	7029695	557	34	0	-90
PMF041	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349451	7029688	556	46	0	-90
PMF042	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349468	7029680	555	56	0	-90
PMF043	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349484	7029673	554	78	0	-90
PMF044	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349459	7029706	556	44	0	-90
PMF045	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349490	7029692	554	90	0	-90
PMF046	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349494	7029712	554	90	0	-90
PMF047	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349487	7029715	554	82	0	-90
PMF048	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349480	7029717	555	58	0	-90
PMF049	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349528	7029762	553	40	295	-60
PMF050	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349540	7029778	552	36	295	-60
PMF051	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349559	7029770	550	22	295	-60

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
PMF052	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349566	7029784	550	50	295	-60
PMF053	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349562	7029899	549	30	293	-60
PMF054	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349545	7029754	551	108	0	-90
PMF055	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349568	7029783	550	86	0	-90
PMF056	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349501	7029731	555	90	0	-90
PMF057	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349395	7029647	558	22	0	-90
PMF058	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349510	7029705	553	104	0	-90
PMF059	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349509	7029683	553	106	0	-90
PMF060	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349501	7029665	553	105	0	-90
PMF061	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349497	7029645	553	104	0	-90
PMF062	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349479	7029653	554	80	0	-90
PMF063	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349461	7029661	555	64	0	-90
PMF064	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349481	7029631	554	85	0	-90
PMF065	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349465	7029638	554	70	0	-90
PMF066	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349450	7029645	555	64	0	-90
PMF067	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349432	7029653	556	50	0	-90
PMF068	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349416	7029660	557	34	0	-90
PMF069	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349470	7029614	554	85	0	-90
PMF070	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349454	7029621	555	70	0	-90
PMF071	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349437	7029628	556	50	0	-90
PMF072	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349421	7029636	556	44	0	-90
PMF073	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349405	7029643	557	34	0	-90
PMF074	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349429	7029610	554	63	0	-90
PMF075	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349393	7029626	557	40	0	-90
PMF077	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349522	7029743	553	106	0	-90

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
PMF079	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349556	7029837	552	33	293	-60
PMF080	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349445	7029712	558	34	0	-90
PMF081	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349426	7029699	559	22	0	-90
PMF082	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349418	7029680	558	21	0	-90
PMF083	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349406	7029664	558	22	0	-90
PMF084	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349382	7029631	558	22	0	-90
PMF087	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349641	7030081	547	38	0	-90
PMF088	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349668	7030069	549	82	0	-90
PMF089	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349629	7030043	547	38	0	-90
PMF090	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349613	7030007	547	34	0	-90
PMF091	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349647	7029992	547	88	0	-90
PMF092	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349661	7030029	546	80	0	-90
PMF102	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349561	7029745	551	63	0	-90
PMF103	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349561	7029856	551	37	0	-90
PMF104	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349673	7030070	547	83	0	-90
PMF122	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349588	7029887	549	56	0	-90
PMF123	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349594	7029863	549	69	0	-90
PMF124	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349574	7029872	550	49	0	-90
PMF125	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349554	7029881	550	34	0	-90
PMF126	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349543	7029886	550	23	0	-90
PMF127	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349588	7029844	550	65	0	-90
PMF128	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349578	7029848	550	59	0	-90
PMF129	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349543	7029864	552	22	0	-90
PMF130	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349540	7029822	550	25	0	-90
PMF131	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349376	7029612	557	28	0	-90

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
PMF132	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349369	7029594	556	27	0	-90
PMF133	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349354	7029579	555	19	0	-90
PMF134	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349333	7029545	554	25	0	-90
PMF137	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349339	7029738	554	31	0	-90
PMF138	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349358	7029729	555	37	0	-90
PMF139	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349376	7029721	557	49	0	-90
PMF140	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349398	7029711	559	66	0	-90
PMF141	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349482	7029935	549	40	0	-90
PMF142	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349510	7029923	550	52	0	-90
PMF143	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349528	7029914	550	58	0	-90
PMF144	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349541	7029778	552	37	0	-90
PMF145	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349496	7029754	559	31	295	-80
PMF146	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349298	7029342	553	90	0	-90
PMF147	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349469	7029571	553	48	0	-90
PMF252	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349454	7029730	559	21	0	-90
PMF253	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349460	7029727	559	34	0	-90
PMF254	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349463	7029726	559	36	0	-90
PMF269	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349429	7029697	558	17	0	-90
PMF270	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349433	7029696	558	19	0	-90
PMF271	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349441	7029692	557	27	0	-90
PMF272	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349445	7029690	557	30	0	-90
PMF273	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349456	7029685	556	43	0	-90
PMF290	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349411	7029662	557	19	0	-90
PMF296	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349511	7029661	553	110	0	-90
PMF302	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349421	7029657	557	30	0	-90

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
PMF303	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349426	7029655	557	33	0	-90
PMF304	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349436	7029651	557	42	0	-90
PMF305	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349440	7029649	556	45	0	-90
PMF314	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349513	7029747	555	36	295	-60
PMF321	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349455	7029729	559	15	295	-60
PMF325	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349424	7029700	559	11	295	-60
PMF332	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349521	7029656	553	122	0	-90
PMF351	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349519	7029744	521	63	0	-90
PMF352	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349513	7029747	520	48	0	-90
PMF353	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349445	7029647	520	11	0	-90
PMF354	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349453	7029643	521	19	0	-90
PMF360	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349461	7029683	520	18	0	-90
PMF361	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349465	7029682	520	18	0	-90
PMF362	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349471	7029679	520	24	0	-90
PMF363	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349474	7029677	520	32	0	-90
PMF364	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349480	7029675	520	36	0	-90
PMF370	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349475	7029720	520	12	0	-90
PMF371	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349478	7029719	520	18	0	-90
PMF372	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349485	7029716	520	24	0	-90
PMF381	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349456	7029642	520	24	0	-90
PMF382	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349461	7029640	520	26	0	-90
PMF383	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349469	7029636	520	34	0	-90
PMF384	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349474	7029634	520	36	0	-90
PMF385	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349476	7029633	520	40	0	-90
PMF392	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349488	7029671	520	39	0	-90

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
PMF393	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349492	7029669	520	47	0	-90
PMF394	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349495	7029668	520	63	0	-90
PMF395	Sundowner	1985-1988	RC	349506	7029663	520	75	0	-90
PMFD026	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349604	7029792	549	136	0	-90
PMFD076	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349539	7029757	552	115	0	-90
PMFD078	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349604	7029749	549	123	293	-60
PMFD093	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349475	7029677	554	71	0	-90
PMFD094	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349474	7029699	555	61	0	-90
PMFD095	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349516	7029745	555	97	0	-90
PMFD096	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349541	7029778	552	50	0	-90
PMFD097	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349453	7029709	557	31	0	-90
PMFD098	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349435	7029673	557	34	0	-90
PMFD099	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349577	7029805	550	67	0	-90
PMFD100	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349583	7029824	550	71	0	-90
PMFD101	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349561	7029813	551	48	0	-90
PMFD108	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349540	7029800	555	26	0	-90
PMFD109	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349541	7029843	554	21	0	-90
PMFD110	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349485	7029738	559	50	0	-90
PMFD111	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349485	7029738	559	31	295	-65
PMFD112	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349466	7029724	559	39	0	-90
PMFD113	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349465	7029725	559	23	295	-65
PMFD114	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349477	7029741	560	36	0	-90
PMFD115	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349495	7029754	559	35	0	-90
PMFD116	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349494	7029754	559	15	295	-50
PMFD117	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349512	7029769	558	27	0	-90

Hole ID	Company	Year	Hole Type	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip
PMFD118	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349512	7029769	558	16	295	-50
PMFD119	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349527	7029785	558	21	0	-90
PMFD387	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349624	7029568	549	184	293	-60
PMFD388	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349639	7029604	549	196	293	-60
PMFD401	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349671	7029678	549	195	293	-65
PMFD402	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349655	7029641	549	193	293	-60
PMFD403	Sundowner	1985-1988	DD	349610	7029530	549	202	293	-65

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Table 5: 2026 MRE Au Model Intercepts

EOH End of hole
RL Reduced level
NSI No significant intercept
Downhole intervals only

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Open Pit Model Intercepts				Underground Model Intercepts			
		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
26MFRC001	193	164	168	4	0.72	167	168	1	1.66
26MFRC002	85	NSI				NSI			
26MFRC003	115	NSI				NSI			
26MFRC004	91	NSI				NSI			
26MFRC005	200	181	184	3	3.71	181	183	2	5.49
26MFRC006	228	195	198	3	0.14	NSI			
26MFRC007	192	161	166	5	0.23	162	163	1	0.44
26MFRC008	222	199	202	3	0.22	NSI			
26MFRC009	192	164	168	4	0.65	165	167	2	1.00
26MFRC010	186	171	178	7	3.73	171	176	5	4.95
26MFRC011	228	196	202	6	1.08	197	199	2	2.54
26MFRC012	156	146	152	6	1.40	148	150	2	2.50
26MFRC013	246	188	191	3	0.01	188	190	2	0.01
26MFRC014	200	176	183	7	0.44	177	180	3	0.58
26MFRC015	180	152	163	11	1.24	156	159	3	3.31
26MFRC016	180	154	161	7	0.10	NSI			
26MFRC017	228	192	203	11	1.74	197	199	2	6.85
26MFRC018	216	188	193	5	0.32	NSI			
26MFRC019	174	150	155	5	0.34	NSI			
26MFRC020	150	124	129	5	0.18	NSI			
26MFRC021	150	NSI				NSI			
26MFRC022	108	79	87	8	0.12	NSI			
26MFRC023	66	39	45	6	0.13	NSI			
26MFRC024	102	NSI				NSI			
26MFRC024A	156	140	150	10	0.82	145	147	2	1.74
26MFRC025	102	70	77	7	2.51	70	75	5	3.35
26MFRC026	126	98	109	11	1.09	99	102	3	1.82

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Hole ID	EOH (m)	Open Pit Model Intercepts				Underground Model Intercepts			
		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
26MFRC027	186	143	149	6	1.19	144	146	2	2.36
26MFRC028	156	125	131	6	0.64	127	130	3	1.06
26MFRC029	108	72	84	12	0.14	73	75	2	0.38
26MFRC030	42	20	24	4	0.59	20	22	2	0.79
26MFRC031	72	47	66	19	0.32	62	64	2	0.82
26MFRC031A	90	46	61	15	0.89	51	53	2	3.59
26MFRC032	66	41	45	4	0.32	41	43	2	0.42
26MFRC033	126	100	103	3	0.68	101	102	1	1.22
26MFRC034	36	13	18	5	0.94	15	17	2	1.53
26MFRC035	54	31	34	3	1.37	31	34	3	1.37
26MFRC036	120	102	105	3	0.02				
26MFRC037	108	69	73	4	0.19	71	73	2	0.35
26MFRC038	210	188	191	3	0.18	NSI			
26MFRC039	192	140	142	2	0.00	141	142	1	0.00
MFDD002	363.4	315	322	7	0.71	318	320	2	1.43
MFRC012	164	147	151	4	2.99	147	149	2	5.44
MFRC027	145	126	132	6	3.75	126	131	5	4.34
MFRC028	152	133	137	4	0.18	NSI			
MFRC029	177	155	160	5	2.03	158	160	2	4.78
MFRC030	213	184	190	6	0.26	NSI			
MFRC031	208	NSI				NSI			
MFRC033	318	262	272	10	0.91	266	268	2	2.46
MFRC064	180	128	132	4	0.16	NSI			
MFRC065	252	219	228	9	3.77	222	227	5	6.31
MFRC085	210	181	186	5	0.51	184	186	2	1.01
MFRC086	240	160	165	5	0.96	162	164	2	1.55
PMF001	43	33	35	2	2.96	33	35	2	2.96
PMF009	69	65	69	4	4.93	65	69	4	4.93
PMF010	75	NSI				NSI			
PMF011	75	61	67	6	2.02	61	65	4	2.50
PMF012	135	126	129	3	1.77	127	129	2	2.45

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Hole ID	EOH (m)	Open Pit Model Intercepts				Underground Model Intercepts			
		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
PMF013	53	NSI				NSI			
PMF014	135	NSI				NSI			
PMF015	57	31	39	8	0.68	36	38	2	2.20
PMF016	43	NSI				NSI			
PMF017	94	75	84	9	0.06	74	76	2	0.10
PMF019	50	NSI				NSI			
PMF020	46	NSI				NSI			
PMF021	46	NSI				NSI			
PMF023	100	91	98	7	2.86	91	95	4	4.58
PMF025	70	NSI				NSI			
PMF027	55	41	50	9	0.61	42	44	2	0.49
PMF028	46	26	30	4	1.41	26	28	2	2.22
PMF029	55	40	54	14	1.46	40	45	5	1.52
PMF030	64	36	51	15	1.60	37	43	6	2.69
PMF031	90	71	76	5	0.48	71	73	2	1.13
PMF032	90	71	74	3	0.58	72	74	2	0.86
PMF033	88	64	75	11	3.92	64	73	9	4.65
PMF034	112	104	107	3	0.02	106	107	1	0.03
PMF035	58	35	43	8	22.62	35	42	7	25.69
PMF036	70	47	58	11	14.34	47	57	10	15.71
PMF037	70	NSI				NSI			
PMF038	30	19	24	5	0.54	20	22	2	1.03
PMF039	50	27	35	8	3.96	29	33	4	7.60
PMF040	34	16	21	5	0.33	16	18	2	0.40
PMF041	46	23	32	9	2.83	27	30	3	6.73
PMF042	56	43	56	13	12.70	43	56	13	12.70
PMF043	78	61	78	17	2.43	63	72	9	3.79
PMF044	44	24	34	10	3.18	28	32	4	7.41
PMF045	90	65	84	19	7.38	68	79	11	12.15
PMF046	90	70	81	11	6.07	72	81	9	7.20
PMF047	82	NSI				NSI			

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Open Pit Model Intercepts				Underground Model Intercepts			
		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
PMF048	58	47	58	11	5.92	50	56	6	10.11
PMF049	40	23	27	4	0.01	24	25	1	0.01
PMF050	36	16	21	5	5.69	16	20	4	6.93
PMF051	22	NSI				NSI			
PMF052	50	32	37	5	13.63	33	36	3	22.51
PMF053	30	12	16	4	1.24	12	14	2	1.77
PMF054	108	100	108	8	0.35	106	108	2	0.82
PMF055	86	62	76	14	0.64	69	72	3	1.03
PMF056	90	67	76	9	34.34	67	76	9	34.34
PMF057	22	3	14	11	0.69	11	13	2	0.49
PMF058	104	81	97	16	1.61	90	97	7	2.27
PMF059	106	94	101	7	0.17	98	100	2	0.17
PMF060	105	81	97	16	2.13	84	94	10	3.08
PMF061	104	80	93	13	4.41	80	93	13	4.41
PMF062	80	57	70	13	1.48	63	68	5	2.86
PMF063	64	44	54	10	1.47	47	52	5	2.63
PMF064	85	69	75	6	0.54	69	71	2	0.65
PMF065	70	54	62	8	1.22	55	60	5	1.55
PMF066	64	39	52	13	0.97	43	47	4	2.05
PMF067	50	28	35	7	1.35	30	34	4	1.87
PMF068	34	12	22	10	0.75	17	19	2	1.17
PMF069	85	68	76	8	0.30	71	73	2	0.74
PMF070	70	51	63	12	0.41	58	60	2	1.40
PMF071	50	35	50	15	0.51	46	48	2	1.38
PMF072	44	27	37	10	0.52	31	33	2	1.16
PMF073	34	13	21	8	0.72	17	19	2	1.66
PMF074	63	44	53	9	0.83	49	51	2	1.64
PMF075	40	17	26	9	0.62	18	20	2	1.91
PMF077	106	82	98	16	2.65	90	95	5	6.45
PMF079	33	14	21	7	0.18	14	16	2	0.28
PMF080	34	11	23	12	0.51	18	20	2	1.42

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Hole ID	EOH (m)	Open Pit Model Intercepts				Underground Model Intercepts			
		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
PMF081	22	4	12	8	0.68	8	10	2	1.40
PMF082	21	9	14	5	0.33	11	13	2	0.39
PMF083	22	5	14	9	0.35	11	13	2	0.51
PMF084	22	6	16	10	0.17	NSI			
PMF087	38	26	30	4	0.29	26	28	2	0.46
PMF088	82	63	74	11	0.49	63	65	2	0.79
PMF089	38	28	32	4	0.91	28	30	2	1.58
PMF090	34	16	24	8	0.34	22	24	2	0.39
PMF091	88	59	64	5	0.79	60	62	2	1.39
PMF092	80	66	71	5	0.68	67	69	2	0.93
PMF102	63	NSI				NSI			
PMF103	37	17	27	10	0.40	23	25	2	1.40
PMF104	83	NSI				NSI			
PMF122	56	NSI				NSI			
PMF123	69	51	61	10	0.45	53	55	2	0.70
PMF124	49	31	43	12	0.82	35	37	2	2.49
PMF125	34	17	22	5	0.51	18	20	2	0.83
PMF126	23	8	12	4	0.19	9	11	2	0.23
PMF127	65	49	62	13	0.87	54	56	2	3.17
PMF128	59	36	55	19	1.32	42	47	5	2.90
PMF129	22	0	4	4	0.62	0	2	2	0.79
PMF130	25	6	16	10	5.61	7	16	9	6.14
PMF131	28	15	19	4	0.26	NSI			
PMF132	27	13	18	5	0.23	NSI			
PMF133	19	9	13	4	0.19	NSI			
PMF134	25	NSI				NSI			
PMF137	31	NSI				NSI			
PMF138	37	NSI				NSI			
PMF139	49	NSI				NSI			
PMF140	66	NSI				NSI			
PMF141	40	NSI				NSI			

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Hole ID	EOH (m)	Open Pit Model Intercepts				Underground Model Intercepts			
		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
PMF142	52	NSI				NSI			
PMF143	58	NSI				NSI			
PMF144	37	NSI				NSI			
PMF145	31	21	24	3	0.01	21	24	3	0.01
PMF146	90	NSI				NSI			
PMF147	48	NSI				NSI			
PMF252	21	14	16	2	1.96	14	16	2	1.96
PMF253	34	NSI				NSI			
PMF254	36	26	32	6	5.65	26	31	5	6.56
PMF269	17	NSI				NSI			
PMF270	19	NSI				NSI			
PMF271	27	16	20	4	1.80	16	20	4	1.80
PMF272	30	22	24	2	2.60	22	24	2	2.60
PMF273	43	NSI				NSI			
PMF290	19	NSI				NSI			
PMF296	110	99	105	6	9.39	99	105	6	9.39
PMF302	30	NSI				NSI			
PMF303	33	NSI				NSI			
PMF304	42	NSI				NSI			
PMF305	45	33	38	5	1.49	33	38	5	1.49
PMF314	36	32	34	2	2.56	32	34	2	2.56
PMF321	15	NSI				NSI			
PMF325	11	NSI				NSI			
PMF332	122	111	115	4	2.74	111	115	4	2.74
PMF351	63	51	57	6	1.30	51	54	3	1.64
PMF352	48	NSI				NSI			
PMF353	11	NSI				NSI			
PMF354	19	10	16	6	4.98	10	16	6	4.98
PMF360	18	NSI				NSI			
PMF361	18	5	12	7	4.46	5	12	7	4.46
PMF362	24	13	21	8	14.72	13	20	7	16.67

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Hole ID	EOH (m)	Open Pit Model Intercepts				Underground Model Intercepts			
		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
PMF363	32	NSI				NSI			
PMF364	36	NSI				NSI			
PMF370	12	NSI				NSI			
PMF371	18	NSI				NSI			
PMF372	24	NSI				NSI			
PMF381	24	NSI				NSI			
PMF382	26	17	22	5	2.13	18	21	3	2.96
PMF383	34	24	29	5	1.27	25	29	4	1.37
PMF384	36	28	32	4	1.10	29	31	2	1.66
PMF385	40	32	35	3	1.87	32	34	2	2.35
PMF392	39	NSI				NSI			
PMF393	47	NSI				NSI			
PMF394	63	46	60	14	4.66	47	57	10	6.07
PMF395	75	65	71	6	3.55	65	71	6	3.55
PMFD026	136	120	126	6	0.09	120	122	2	0.17
PMFD076	115.2	97	105	8	0.18	100	101	1	0.14
PMFD078	123	114	117	3	0.38	114	115	1	0.54
PMFD093	71	54	68	14	1.42	54	65	11	1.64
PMFD094	61.4	45	55	10	5.41	45	55	10	5.41
PMFD095	97	83	89	6	0.95	83	86	3	1.63
PMFD096	50	38	41	3	48.74	39	41	2	73.04
PMFD097	31	16	29	13	0.76	23	25	2	2.95
PMFD098	34	22	26	4	0.60	23	25	2	0.78
PMFD099	67	55	61	6	0.57	58	60	2	1.04
PMFD100	71.4	52	61	9	0.87	55	57	2	1.39
PMFD101	48.2	23	41	18	2.19	23	33	10	3.13
PMFD108	26	7	20	13	5.22	10	16	6	10.69
PMFD109	21	8	13	5	0.62	8	10	2	0.99
PMFD110	50.1	38	47	9	2.17	38	47	9	2.17
PMFD111	31.3	20	27	7	6.47	23	27	4	11.25
PMFD112	39	26	37	11	2.47	26	36	10	2.60

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Open Pit Model Intercepts				Underground Model Intercepts			
		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
PMFD113	23	15	21	6	1.27	19	21	2	3.33
PMFD114	36	20	32	12	4.92	24	29	5	11.41
PMFD115	35	27	30	3	0.36	27	30	3	0.36
PMFD116	15	7	9	2	0.12	7	8	1	0.13
PMFD117	27	NSI				NSI			
PMFD118	16	6	11	5	0.23	7	8	1	0.58
PMFD119	21	7	18	11	3.75	8	14	6	6.54
PMFD387	184	178	182	4	2.68	179	181	2	4.61
PMFD388	196	185	190	5	3.27	186	190	4	4.02
PMFD401	195	186	189	3	1.88	187	189	2	2.75
PMFD402	193	184	187	3	1.58	185	187	2	2.30
PMFD403	202.1	175	184	9	0.54	177	179	2	1.25

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Table 6 - Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Mineral Resource Estimate.[12,13]

	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.

[12] ASX Announcement – TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION GOLD RESOURCES & MINING LEASES – 26 February 2025.
[13] ASX Announcement – Updated Wagtail Gold MRE Underpins Development Studies – 29 July 2026.

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APPENDIX A: Mt Fisher Gold Project, 2026 MRE
JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Sections 1 & 2

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sampling techniques</td><td>• 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.</td><td>HTM 2026 RC
• 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.
• Drilling and sampling methods for recent holes completed by HTM and Rox since 2011 is well documented and to industry standard.
• Unknown methodology for BP, Seltrust and Sundowner drilling
<table><tr><th>Company</th><th>Year</th><th>Holes</th><th>Meters</th></tr><tr><td>Seltrust</td><td>1983</td><td>RC</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>BP</td><td>1984</td><td>RC</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Sundowner</td><td>1985 - 1988</td><td>DD</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td>Sundowner</td><td>1985 - 1988</td><td>RC</td><td>128</td></tr><tr><td>Rox Resources</td><td>2011-2021</td><td>RC</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Rox Resources</td><td>2011-2021</td><td>DD</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>High Tech</td><td>2026</td><td>RC</td><td>41</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>HTM 2026 RC
• Drill holes were generally angled at -293⁰ 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</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples. • Sampling protocols and QAQC are considered as per industry best practice procedures. • The collar survey method for BP, Rox, Seltrust and Sundowner drilling is unknown.

	• *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.*	HTM 2026 RC
		• 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 ALS laboratory in Perth
		• Within the mineralised zone:
		  • A minimum 600g sample from each 1m interval was collected and sent to ALS laboratory in Perth
		  • At the lab samples are crushed to ~90% passing 3.15mm and rotary split to produce an ~50g subsample of for Fire Assay with analysis 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.
		Within the mineralised zone:
		  • A minimum 600g sample from each 1m interval was collected and sent to ALS laboratory in Perth
		  • At the lab samples are crushed to ~90% passing 3.15mm and rotary split to produce an ~500g sample for photon analysis.
		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).
		Sundowner minerals samples were submitted to S.G.S. Australia P.L.'s laboratory, Kalgoorlie, for analysis of gold by Fire Assay using 50g charge, with AAS finish.
		Sample methodology for BP and Seltrust drilling is unknown.
		Samples are considered representative for this level of study.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.).*	HTM 2026 RC • 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. Rox RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. DD hole diameter was NQ2 with HQ pre-collar and upper hole portions. Historical BP, Rox, Seltrust and Sundowner is a mix of RC and Diamond Drilling (DD) with unknown hole diameters.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	HTM 2026 RC • 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.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	HTM 2026 RC • 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. Rox diamond core was laid out in trays and depths were measured and checked against marked depths on the core blocks. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination, and notes made in the logs. Measures taken for Seltrust, Sundowner and BP drilling 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.*	• For HTM< drilling there is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias. • Rox reported 'very good' RC drill recoveries (>95% estimated); the majority of samples were dry. ROX diamond drill core recoveries were >95%, and there were no significant core loss or recovery problems. • Recoveries for historical BP, Seltrust and Sundowner drilling 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 recorded for all HTM drillholes that is adequate for a Mineral Resource estimation, but no geotechnical data was collected (drilling is RC only). • Detailed geological logging was completed for all ROX holes to a level of detail that is adequate for a Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Detailed geological and geotechnical logs were carried out on all ROX diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. which included structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, fill material, and this data is stored in the database. • Geological and (where DD drilling) geotechnical logs are reported for Sundowner, Seltrust and BP drilling and recorded in the database.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative with chips and core logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture, minerals and alteration. • Historical core (or photographs) are unavailable.
	• *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.*	• HTM did not drill any DD 9core). • Rox reported drill core was cut in half using a core saw with one half was selected for assay. • Sundowner core sampling methods unknown.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	HTM samples within mineralised zone and Rox samples • 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. BP, Seltrust and Sundowner – unknown methodology
	• *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. • 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. • Sundowner, Seltrust and BP unknown.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	HTM 2026 RC • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• At this stage, no umpire checks have been planned. • BV (Perth) provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. 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. Seltrust, Sundowner and BP 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.*	• HTM 2026 collected field duplicates at a nominal rate of 1 in 33 samples from a second shute off the splitter and weighed. • 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. • Seltrust, Sundowner and BP unknown
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample sizes are considered adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation.
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 • Sundowner minerals samples were submitted to S.G.S. Australia P.L.'s laboratory, Kalgoorlie, for analysis of gold by Fire Assay using 50g charge, with AAS finish. • Seltrust and BP unknown method.
	• *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.*	• HTM and Rox: Internal laboratory control procedures 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 or discrepancies. • Lab QA/QC protocols are not known for earlier drilling by Sundowner, BP and Seltrust.
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.*	• One twinned hole was drilled as part of HTMs 2026 program.

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 are sent directly from the lab to HTM's database manager • Any 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.*	• HTM 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. • A DGPS unit was used to survey Rox drillhole collars • A licensed surveyor was engaged by Rox to survey historical drill collars by. Several of these RC and Diamond collars were checked with DGPS.
	• *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 40-80m 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.*	• Drill spacing is on nominal 40-80m centres with details relevant to Mineral Resource categories provided in Section 3 of this report.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For HTM 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. • For Rox RC samples all mineralised zones were sampled at a one metre interval. Rox reported that so sample compositing occurred for diamond core drilling with sample intervals based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between.
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 and diamond drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced, with holes drilled orthogonal to the dip and strike of the mineralised lode.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	HTM 2026 • 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. Rox • Rox reported that sample security is managed by Roxc and after preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of 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 security methods for Seltrust, BP and Sundowner are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have yet been completed.

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.*	The Mt Fisher Mineral Resource is wholly contained within Mining Lease M53/127, which forms part of High-Tech Metals Limited's 100%-owned Mt Fisher Gold Project. The tenement is located on Wonganoo Pastoral Station in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. Mining Lease M53/127 is wholly covered by the Kultju Native Title Determination Area and the Company is in good-faith negotiations with the Kultju Native Title holders regarding future economic benefits and heritage survey requirements. A 1% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty in favour of Rox Resources applies to all tenements comprising the Mt Fisher Gold Project (excluding Exploration License E53/1319).
	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Gold mineralisation at Mt Fisher is hosted by a banded sulphidic chert and BIF which is bounded by tremolite-chlorite schist (hanging wall) to the east and dolerite/basalt to the west (footwall). • The mineralisation is dipping at about 50^0 to the east and plunging moderately southwards beneath the southern end of the pit and is open at depth.
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.

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.*	• 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.

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.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement. Historical mining and processing of Mt Fisher ore by Sundowner Minerals during 1987-88, together with subsequent metallurgical testwork undertaken by RMDSTEM Ltd for Rox Resources Limited and recent confirmatory testwork completed by High-Tech Metals Ltd, indicate that Mt Fisher mineralisation and stockpile material are amenable to conventional processing. Testwork on Mt Fisher fresh sulphide mineralisation returned gold recoveries of up to 74.9%, while metallurgical testwork on low-grade stockpile material undertaken by Rox Resources in 2012 and by High-Tech Metals in 2025 returned overall recoveries of up to 96.6% and 92.8%, respectively. The recent High-Tech testwork confirmed the stockpile material is free-milling and non-refractory. These results support the application of conventional processing assumptions in the Mineral Resource evaluation.
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 a Phase 2 drill program targeting: • Down-plunge extensions beneath the historical pit • Northern extensions beyond the current Resource • Interpreted higher-grade shoots • Areas where additional drilling may support Resource conversion and growth. The Company will also assess opportunities to increase the Indicated component through closer-spaced drilling • Further evaluation of the underground Resource and potential mining scenarios • Ongoing metallurgical and processing assessment, including the potential contribution of stockpile material to future development scenarios and • Integration of the updated Mt Fisher MRE into the Company's broader development strategy.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	The Mount Fisher project database is managed by Alias Database CSV exports from MaxGeo Datashed 5 geological data management software were used in the estimation. QAQC is run with each data import into Datashed 5 No data validation or QAQC issues have been flagged
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Mr James Merrillees has visited the project site multiple times and is familiar with the Project. Mr Abbott has not visited the project. While undertaking this study, Mr Abbott worked closely with High Tech geologists and the mineralisation interpretations underlying the estimates are consistent with High Tech's geological understanding of the deposits.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Mount Fisher open pit mineralisation is interpreted to be primarily structurally controlled. The interpreted structure controlling mineralisation is a NE (056) striking left lateral fault, which bisects a sedimentary package of chert, carbonaceous shale and banded-iron formation which is interpreted to be exhalative in origin and is the host sequence of gold. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and disseminated sulphides, pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite. • The mineralised sediment horizon is overlain by an ultramafic schist unit and, underlain by a differentiated basalt with local dolerite dykes. • The in situ Open Pit and Underground resource modelling incorporate north-northeast (023) striking, generally moderately easterly dipping wire-framed mineralised envelopes interpreted from one metre down-hole composited gold grades and geological logs. • The open pit model mineralised envelope represents mineralised chert intervals and captures composite gold grade grades of generally greater than 0.2 g/t, with a minimum down-hole intercept of generally around 3 m, and lower grade intervals included for continuity. • The mineralised domain used for modelling underground resources represents a subset of the open pit mineralised domain. It captures drill hole intercepts within the chert zone with grades generally greater than 1.5 g/t, and a minimum down-hole intercept of 1m and lower grade intervals included for continuity. • The mineralised domains are used for resource modelling and are consistent with geological interpretations of drill hole logs and surface exposures. • Surfaces representing the base of complete weathering and top of fresh rock interpreted from geological drill hole logs were used for classifying model blocks by weathering zone and density assignment. Within the general resource area, interpreted depths from natural surface to the base of complete weathering range average around 16m, with an average of around 39 m of transitional material and fresh rock occurring at depths averaging around 55 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Confidence in the geological interpretation is sufficient for the current resource estimates. Alternative interpretations are considered unnecessary.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The optimal pit constraining open pit resources extends over around 770 m of strike to around 160 m below natural surface, around 60m below the current pit. Horizontal widths of the mineralised domains informing open pit resources average around 6.6m. • The underground resources extend over 650 m of strike to around 240 m below pre-mining topography, and 80 m below the pit shell constraining open pit resources. Horizontal width of mineralisation included in underground mineral resources averages around 2 m. • The low grade stockpile included in Mineral Resources extends to an area around 140 by 120 m, and averages around 5.2 m high.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The in situ Open Pit and Underground resource modelling incorporate north-northeast (023) striking, generally moderately easterly dipping wire-framed mineralised envelopes interpreted from one metre down-hole composited gold grades and geological logs. The mineralised domains are consistent with geological interpretations of drill hole logs and surface exposures. • Surfaces representing the base of complete weathering and top of fresh rock interpreted from geological drill hole logs were used for classifying model blocks by weathering zone and density assignment. **Open pit modelling:** • Gold grades were estimated by Ordinary Kriging of one metre down-hole composited assay grades within a moderately easterly dipping mineralised envelope representing mineralised chert capturing 1m composite gold grades generally greater than 0.2 g/t, and a minimum down-hole intercept of generally around 3 m. The envelope was subdivided into a southern moderately southerly plunging domain of higher gold grades and a northern domain of generally lower gold grade. • For grade estimation, composites were unfolded to remove domain undulations and estimated model blocks back transformed into real-world coordinates. The Kriging utilised a variogram model interpreted from composite gold grades. The southern high-grade domain was estimated using an upper cut of 12 g/t approximating the 99th percentile of composite grades below the current topography, reducing the impact of a small number of outlier composite grades on the estimates. • The modelling utilised 2 by 10 by 4m parent blocks (cross strike, strike, vertical) aligned with the 023-trending mineralisation strike with sub-blocking at domain boundaries. • Modelling used five progressively relaxed spherical search passes with radii and minimum data requirements as follows: • Search 1: 25 m, min 8 data,2 octants, maximum 16 data o Search 2: 37.5 m, minimum 8 data,2 octants, maximum 16 data o Search 3: 37.5 m, minimum 4 data,1 octants, maximum 16 data o Search 4: 50 m, minimum 4 data,1 octants, maximum 16 data o Search 5: 100 m, minimum 4 data,1 octants, maximum 16 data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Open pit mineral resources are primarily informed by search passes 1 to 3 which inform around 99.8% and 82% of Indicated and Inferred estimates respectively. • Open pit Mineral Resources are classified as Indicated and Inferred by long sectional polygons which assign estimates for mineralisation tested by drilling spaced at generally around 20 by 20 m to a maximum of around 40 by 40 m (strike, down-dip) and extrapolated to around 20 m from intercepts and indicated. Inferred estimates are generally based on maximum of 80 m spaced drilling, generally extrapolated to around 40 m from drilling • The estimates reflect small to moderate scale selective open pit mining, with minimum horizontal mining widths of around 2m. **Underground modelling:** • The mineralised domain used for modelling underground resources captures drill hole intercepts within the chert zone with grades of generally greater than 1.5 g/t, and a minimum down-hole intercept of 1m and some lower grade intervals included for continuity. • Gold grades were estimated by two-dimensional Ordinary Kriging with gold grades back calculated from Kriged accumulation variables (gold grade times intercept width) and Kriged thicknesses. The Kriging utilised variogram models interpreted from intercept accumulation variables and thicknesses and incorporated an intercept upper cut of 13 g/t approximating the 96th percentile of the southern domain intercepts, reducing the impact of rare high gold grade outlier intercept grades on estimates. • The modelling utilised 20 by 20 m parent blocks (strike, vertical) with the compiled three dimensional block model including sub-blocking at domain boundaries to minimum dimensions of 0.2 by 2 by 0.2m (cross strike, strike, vertical). • Modelling used four search passes with radii and minimum data requirements as follows: o Search 1: 40 m, min 8 data,2 octants, maximum 16 data o Search 2: 60 m, minimum 8 data,2 octants, maximum 16 data o Search 3: 60 m, minimum 4 data,1 octants, maximum 16 data o Search 4: 120 m, minimum 4 data,1 octants, maximum 16 data • Underground mineral resources are primarily informed by search 3 blocks which represent around 94% of the Inferred estimates. Search 1,2 4 and 5 informs around 0.9%,2.1%, and 2.5% respectively. • Underground resources are classified as Inferred, primarily reflecting the comparatively broad drill hole spacing, and comparatively lower uncertainty of the mineralised domain interpretation relative to the open pit domain. The estimates are generally based on a maximum of 80 m spaced drilling, generally extrapolated to around 40 m from drill intercepts. • The estimates reflect selective mining, with minimum mining widths of around 1 m. **Low Grade stockpiles:** • Mineral Resources were estimated for the low-grade chert stockpile generated from previous open pit mining, with volumes estimated from a LIDAR topographic survey and a gold grade derived from metallurgical test work on RC drill samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The estimates reflect extraction of the entire stockpile volume with no further selectivity. • The estimates are classified as Inferred, primarily reflecting the comparatively sparse sample information available for this zone. The estimates are primarily based on metallurgical composite samples from RC holes, which average around 40 m spacing and extend to a maximum of around 50 m from drill holes with around three quarters within 20 m of drilling. **General** • Micromine software was used for data compilation, domain wire framing and coding of composite values and GS3M was used for resource estimation. The resulting estimates were imported into Micromine for pit optimisation and resource reporting. • The modelling did not include estimation of any deleterious elements or other non-grade variables. The modelling made no assumptions about correlation between variables. • The modelling approaches are appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Reviews of the block models included visual comparisons of the model with the informing data. • Detailed production records are not available for previous mining, and the current models are intended for estimation of remnant mineralisation, rather than the mined mineralisation, which was of markedly different tenor as demonstrated by the difference in average gold grades for modelling dataset composites within the mined volume (4.29 g/t) and resource pit shell (1.46 g/t). Due to these features comparisons between the current model estimates and reported production does not provide a substantive check of the current estimates.
Moisture		Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis, with densities reflecting oven-dried measurements.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Unit costs reflect High Tech's interpretation of potential cost and revenue for conventional open pit and underground mining and processing by conventional methods, and a gold price of $A6,500/oz.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• The open pit models reflect small scale selective mining, with horizontal widths of around 2m. Optimisation parameters for the pit shell constraining open pit resources included mining dilution of 15%. • The underground estimates reflect selective mining, with minimum mining widths of around 1 m. The parameters supporting the Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the estimates include mining dilution of 30%.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to	• Early metallurgical programs at Mount Fisher indicate mineralisation to be free-milling, non-refractory and amendable to cyanide and conventional gravity processing. • Test work of samples from low grade (LG) stockpile indicates total recovery of 92.8%, with Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) at 94% with final residue at 0.05 g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Further metallurgical test work is planned to support ongoing mining and development studies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Detailed flora and vegetation and basic fauna survey were undertaken at the Mount Fisher project, including M53/127 and surroundings. • No threatened flora species listed under BC Act and/or EPBC Act are known to occur in the lease or within a 45km radius. • There are no Declared weeds known to occur within 45 km of the lease and Survey Area. • No Threatened (T) or Priority (P) fauna species have previously been recorded within the lease and Survey Area. • Information available to High Tech indicates that there are unlikely to be any specific environmental issues that would preclude potential eventual economic extraction.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk densities of 2.1,2.4 and 2.7 t/m3 were assigned to in-situ completely weathered, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively. These values were selected based on a total of 220 immersion and volumetric density measurements of Sundowner diamond core, and the Competent Person's experience of densities for comparable mineralisation styles. • The density assigned to fresh mineralisation represents the average of the available measurements for this material Densities assigned to completely weathered and transition material represent 85% and 95% of the average of the available measurements for each material, reflecting uncertainties over the spatial representivity of the available measurements. • Low grade stockpile estimates were assigned a density of 1.7 t/m3 based on the Competent Person's experience of densities for comparable material.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in	• In situ open pit Mineral Resources are classified as Indicated and Inferred. Estimates for mineralisation tested by drilling spaced at generally around 20 by 20 m to a maximum of around 40 by 40 m (strike, down-dip) and extrapolated to around 20 m from intercepts are classified as Indicated. Inferred estimates are generally based on a maximum of 80 m spaced drilling, generally extrapolated to around 40 m from drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Underground resources are classified as Inferred, primarily reflecting the comparatively broad drill hole spacing, and comparatively lower uncertainty of the mineralised domain interpretation relative to the open pit domain. The estimates are generally based on a maximum of 80 m spaced drilling, generally extrapolated to around 40 m from drill intercepts. • The stockpile estimates are classified as Inferred, primarily reflecting the comparatively sparse sample information available for this zone. The estimates are primarily based on metallurgical composite samples from eight RC holes, which average around 40 m spacing, The stockpile volume extending to a maximum of around 50 m from drill holes with around three quarters within 20 m of drilling. • The classifications take appropriate account of all relevant factors and reflect each Competent Person's view of the deposit and informing data.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The resource estimates have been reviewed by High Tech geologists and are considered to appropriately reflect the mineralisation and drilling data and their understanding of the mineralisation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimates is reflected by the classification of estimates as Indicated and Inferred.