13 March 2025

MULTIPLE HIGH PRIORITY GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT DAM-DAMSEL PROSPECTS – 15,000 METRE DRILL PROGRAM PLANNED - MT FISHER GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-Tech has completed a review of the significant exploration potential below and along strike from existing Resources within the Dam and Dirks mineralised trends (Figure 1) at the Mt Fisher project.
- The former gold producing Projects host a combined **existing JORC Mineral Resource Estimate of 3.52 Mt @ 1.65 g/t Au for 187,000oz gold,** with **88,000oz** in the Measured & Indicated classification (Refer ASX: HTM, 26 February 2025).
- Five high-priority exploration targets identified at the Damsel, Dam, Dam North, Dam East, and Shiva prospects within the Dam-Dirks mineralised trends based on geochemistry, structural interpretation and Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) geophysical survey.
- Imminent RC drill testing of exploration targets that have historic intercepts including:
    - **18m @ 6.98 g/t Au** from 69m, including 10m @ 10.27 g/t Au (Damsel)
    - **11m @ 2.70 g/t Au** from 40m, including 4m @ 6.0 g/t Au (Damsel)
    - **9m @ 1.02g/t Au** from 120m and **16m @ 2.88 g/t Au** from 164m (Dam)
    - **12m @ 1.75 g/t Au** from 58m (Dam East)
    - **7m @ 2.20 g/t Au** from 60m, including 1m @ 10.50 g/t Au (Dam North)
    - **12m @ 0.64 g/t Au** from 32m (Dam North)
    - **17m @ 1.30g/t Au** from 44m (Shiva)
- The Dam-Damsel gold trend extends over 10km, with strong multi-element anomalism (Sb, As, Bi, Cu, Zn).
- Exploration at Damsel suggests potential supergene gold enrichment at saprolite interfaces with several untested down-dip and along-strike extensions remaining, forming the focus of upcoming exploration.
- High-Tech plans to commence 15,000 metres of Aircore, Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core exploration and resource extension drilling campaigns immediately after completion of the acquisition.
- The Company is currently completing a review of all drilling intersections that currently sit outside the reported Mineral Resource and will update the market once complete.
- Additionally, the Company is conducting an assessment of historic Mt Fisher stockpiles, that lie on a granted mining lease, at surface to determine grade and metallurgical properties.

+61 08 9388 0051
info@hightechmetals.com.au
www.hightechmetals.com.au
22 Townshend Road
Subiaco WA 6008 Australia

High-Tech Metals Limited (ASX: **HTM**) ("**High-Tech**", "**HTM**" or the **"Company**") is pleased to announce that it has completed a review of exploration potential below and along strike from existing Resources within the Dam and Dirks mineralised trends (Figure 1) at the Mt Fisher Project. HTM is progressing approvals and aggressively expanding its exploration footprint to test these significant targets.

High-Tech recently entered into a legally binding term sheet to acquire 100% of Rox Resources Limited's (ASX:RXL) ("**RXL**") interest in the Mt Fisher Gold Project and acquire 51% of the Mt Eureka Gold Project, in the highly prospective Northern Goldfields region of Western Australia. Completion under the Term Sheet is subject to certain conditions, including necessary shareholder approvals which the Company is proposing to seek at an upcoming general meeting, planned to be held in April 2025 (refer ASX: HTM, 26 February 2025).

High-Tech's CEO, Warren Thorne, commented:

"With the recent acquisition of the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Projects announced, the exploration team has moved rapidly to review existing geophysical, structural and geochemical data. Several exploration targets standout, that will extend the known mineralisation as well as test new greenfield targets. HTM is confident the Dam and Dirks mineralised corridors will deliver significant resource growth, as the Company *looks to become a significant competitor in the northern goldfields.*

"Once all approvals are granted, High-Tech will begin a significant drilling program, which will provide consistent and exciting news flow for shareholders in 2025."

Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Gold Project

The Project is in the Northern Goldfields, approximately 500km northeast of Kalgoorlie and 120km east of Wiluna within the Mt Fisher greenstone belt, which is located 40km east of the prolific Yandal greenstone belt, host of significant gold deposits including Jundee, Bronzewing and Milrose). The total consolidated land package is 1,150 km^2 (Figure 1). The total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource for the Mt Fisher – Mt Eureka Gold Project is **3.5Mt @ 1.65g/t Au for 187koz** of contained gold (Appendix 1) (refer ASX: HTM, 26 February 2025).

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

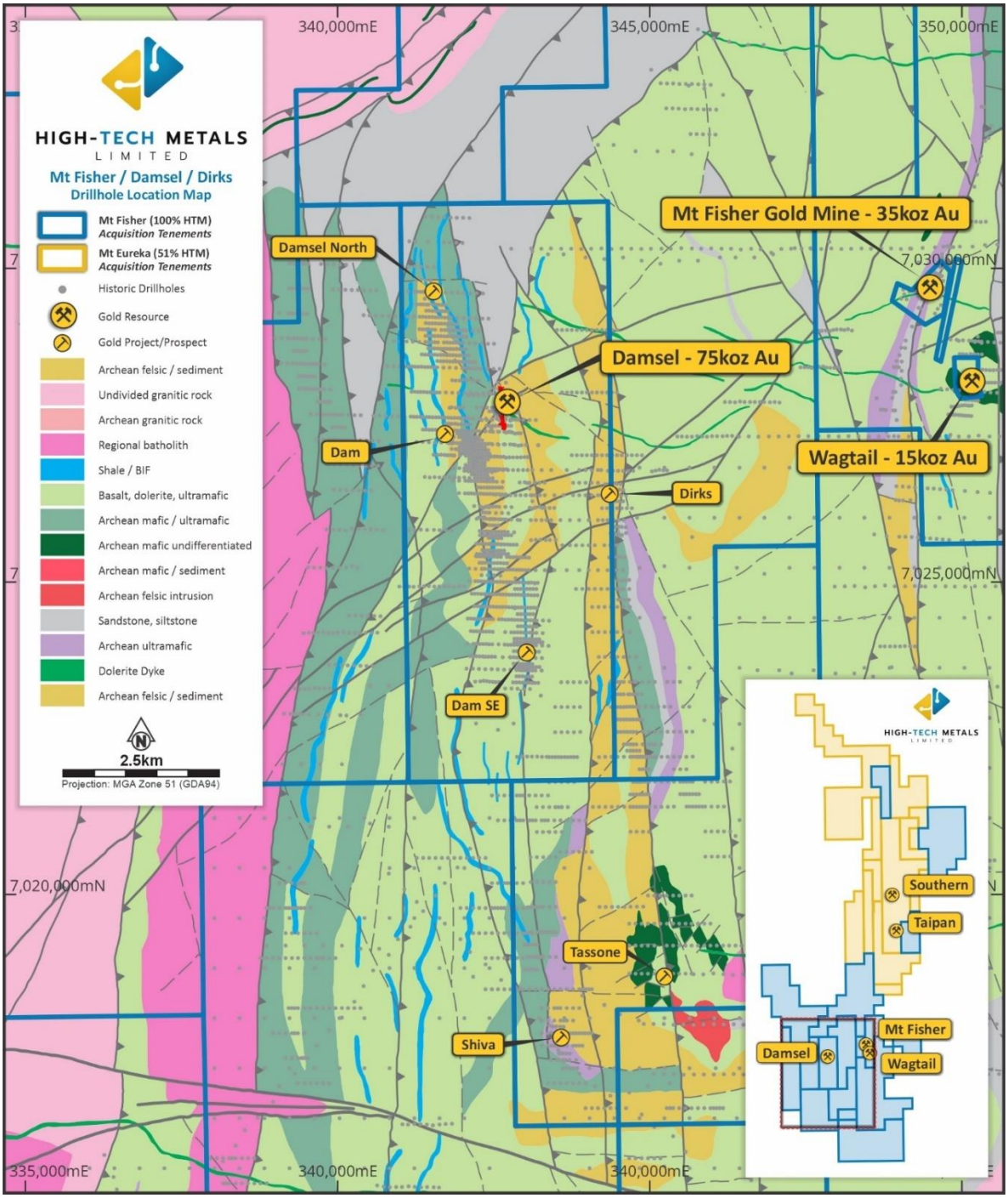

Figure 1- Dam and Dirks Project area displaying exploration targets, regional solid geology, and structural interpretation.

Dam – Dirks Gold Trend

The Dam-Damsel Gold Trend is defined by strong gold and multi-element anomalism (Sb, As, Bi, Cu, and Zn) over 10km of strike within a well-defined structural corridor on the western limb of the Wonganoo Anticline (Figure 1). Mineralisation trends in a north-south orientation and is interpreted to be channelled along the bounding Dam and Dirks shear zones and particularly through an anastomosing network of linking structures between these major shears. Five targets, Damsel, Dam, Dam North, Dam West, and Shiva (Figure 1) have been identified and will be the focus of future drilling and are outlined below.

Damsel

Damsel is located on the northern portion of the Dam-Damsel mineralised zone (Figure 2). The geology of the Damsel prospect comprises a package of north-south striking, strongly foliated tholeiitic to chloritic basalts intruded by felsic porphyries and dolerite/gabbro. The regolith is well developed over the area, increasing towards the north to depths of over 100m (Figure 3.) Higher gold grades within the regolith are located along the upper/lower saprolite interface which is likely due to supergene enrichment. Primary gold mineralisation occurs in stacked parallel lenses that dip west and plunge moderately north. Mineralisation is associated with highly sheared silica-sericite-carbonate altered basalts with pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The Damsel MRE (Appendix 1) contains an Indicated and Inferred Resource of 75koz (Indicated -726koz @ 1.87 g/t and Inferred – 678koz @ 1.43 g/t) and is located and northern portion of the Dam – Damsel trend. Previous drilling (refer ASX: HTM, 26 February 2025) resulted in several significant high-grade gold intercepts (Figure 2) including:

- MFRC081: 18m @ 6.99g/t Au from 69m, including **10m @ 10.27g/t Au from 74m**
- MFRC079: 2m @ 4.16g/t Au from 94m and 24m @ 1.22g/t Au from 112m, including 4m @ 3.67g/t Au
- MFRC077: 13m @ 1.08g/t Au from 136m, including 2m @ 2.54g/t Au from 136m

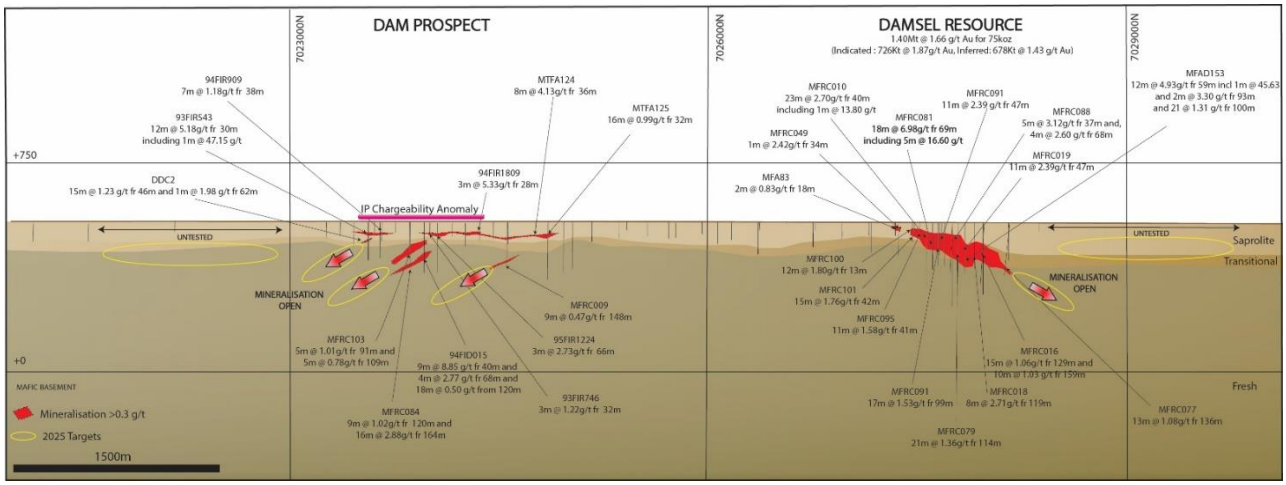

Figure 2 - Dam-Dirks trend resources and previous significant drilling results and 2025 follow-up drilling targets (facing west).

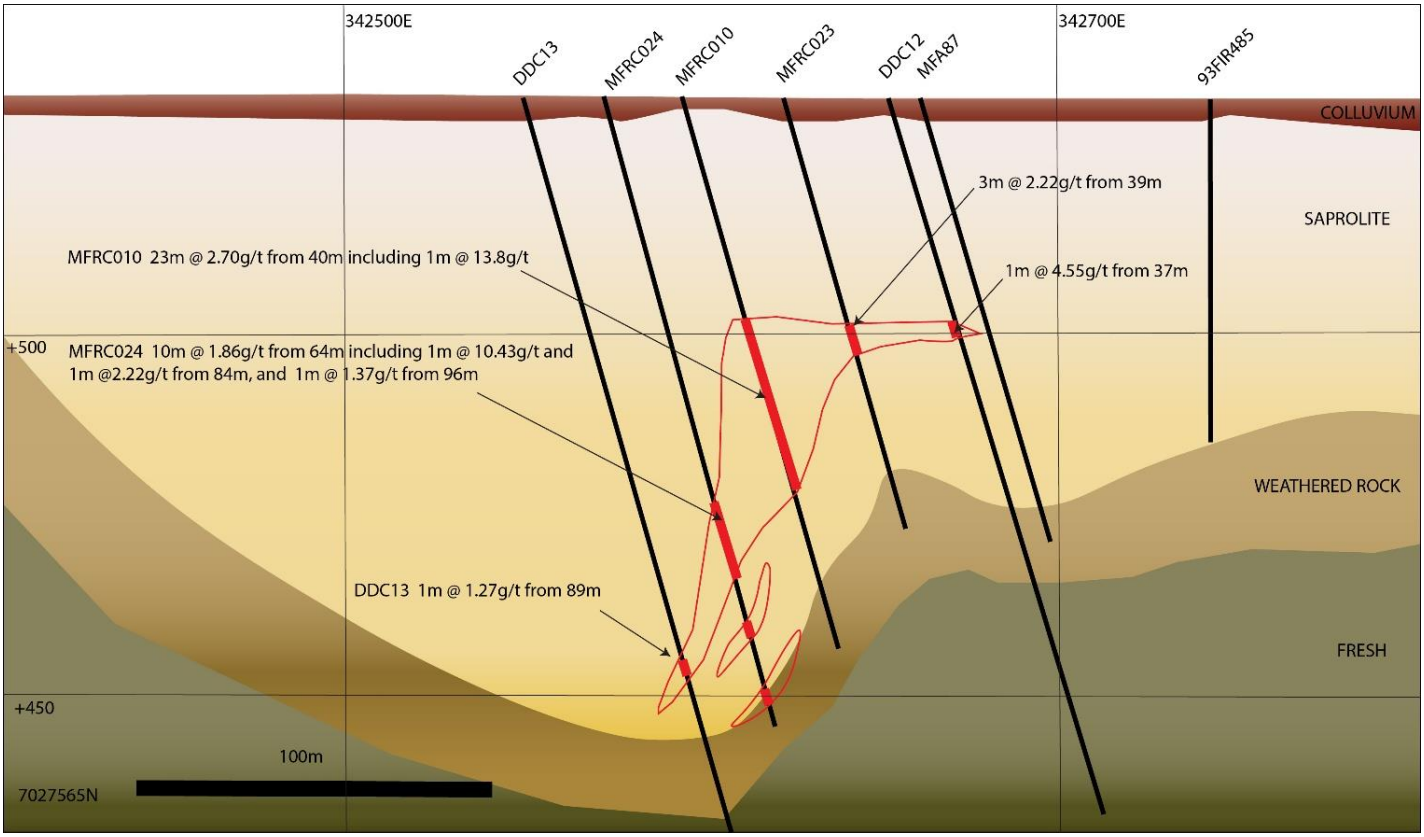

Figure 3 - Damsel cross section (7027565N) showing supergene gold mineralisation intersected in the weathered profile (facing north).

Importantly, these intersection remains untested down dip and along strike, forming the focus of the upcoming drilling program at Damsel. North of Damsel, no drilling has been completed and will be the focus of geochemical and geophysical techniques to focus further drilling programs.

Dam

The Dam prospect is sited along the north-south trending Damsel Trend, about 3.5km south of the Damsel Prospect. Gold mineralisation within this prospect appears to be related to rheological and chemical contrasts between the mafic lithologies and the felsic intrusions. A significant low grade regolith anomaly of 1-5gm was identified by shallow RAB drilling (CRAE) on a 100m x 50m grid. It is 1.9km long and between 200-350 metres wide.

RXL has completed six Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) geophysical surveys at the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Projects which commenced in September 2023. Survey 1 (Figure 2, 4) identified a 400m long, well defined strong chargeability anomaly that represents a walk-up drill target for the discovery of a potential new gold deposit along this well-endowed gold trend. RXL completed 2 RC drillholes designed to test for bedrock mineralisation coincident with the chargeability anomaly intersecting anomalous gold values in:

- MFRC084: 9m @ 1.02g/t Au from 120m and 16m @ 2.88 g/t Au from 164m
- MFRC103 - 5m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 91m and 5m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 109m

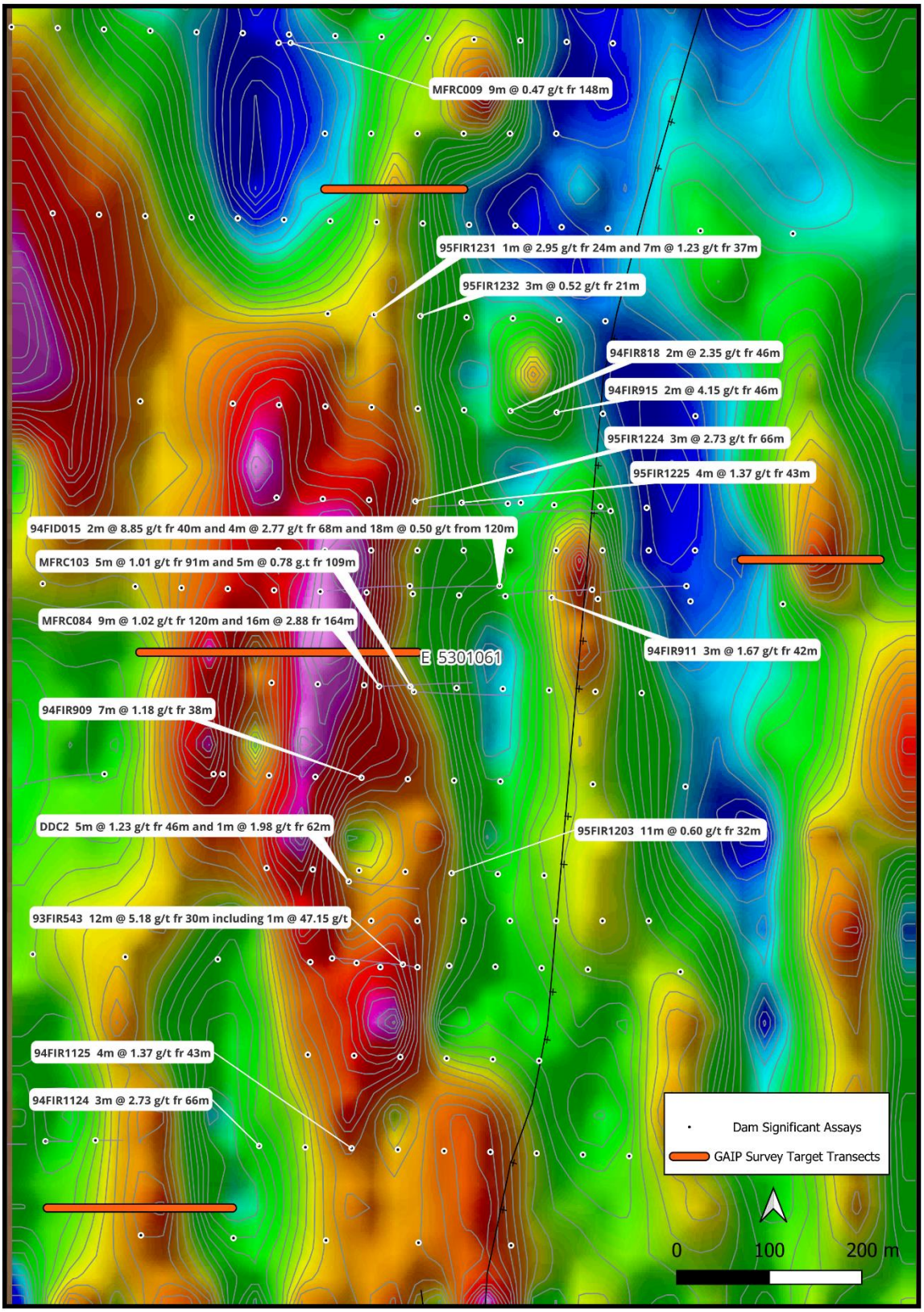

Figure 3 - Gridded and imaged GAIP chargeability data from the E53/1061 GAIP survey, shown with sun-angle shading from the northeast and with chargeability contours at 0.1ms contour interval.

HTM aims to follow up encouraging the drill results as well as test targets generated from the GAIP survey across the survey area (Table 1).

Table 1: Preliminary proposed RC drillhole transects to test GAIP anomaly trends and anomaly high zones

Transect	Comment	Start Easting (m51)	End Easting (m51)	Northing (m51)
t1	Testing two chargeability anomaly highs and offset chargeability and resistivity anomaly high trends	342950	342650	7023900
t3	Testing a chargeability anomaly high with coincident resistivity anomaly trend over very subtle mag anomaly high	343450	343300	7024000
t2	Testing a chargeability anomaly high with coincident resistivity anomaly trend over magnetic anomaly low	342750	342550	7023300
t4	Testing a chargeability anomaly high with coincident resistivity anomaly trend offset from magnetic anomaly trend with nearby elevated Au in existing drilling	343000	342850	7024400

Dam North

The Dam North prospect (Figure 1) is near the major synclinal shear and rock types are dominated by tholeiitic basalt with minor felsic volcanics (Figure 5). These are intruded by feldspar porphyry and lamprophyre dykes which swarm in a roughly N-S orientation. Chlorite-sericite rocks (shear zone) are often associated with the quartz porphyries and there are minor narrow ultramafic lenses.

Drilling at the prospect is dominated by shallow RAB and AC drilling with the intercepts including:

- 94FIR784: 5m @ 2.98g/t Au from 33m,
- 95FIR1248: 6m @ 1.84 g/t Au from 30m, and
- MFAC109: 5m @ 3.65 g/t Au from 50m including 1m @ 10.50 g/t Au.

Mineralisation is interpreted to form several lenses as supergene blankets suggesting that a deeper basement source (Figure 6). HTM aims to test several deeper targets at Dam North to test for the potential basement source of mineralisation.

Shiva

The Shiva prospect is located approximately 6km to thee south of Dam (Figure 1). It is an extensive, but not continuous mini-RAB anomaly which has a strike length of over 4km and overlies a complex zone of mafic extrusive and mafic intrusive lithologies (Figure 7 and 8). Late stage (D4) northeast – southwest faulting is common throughout the prospect area.

Recent RC drilling confirmed mineralisation with the intercepts including:

- MRFC056: 17m @ 1.30g/t Au from 58m,
- MRFC058: 7m @ 1.09g/t Au from 33m, and
- MFAC144: 6m @ 2.57 g/t Au from 3m.

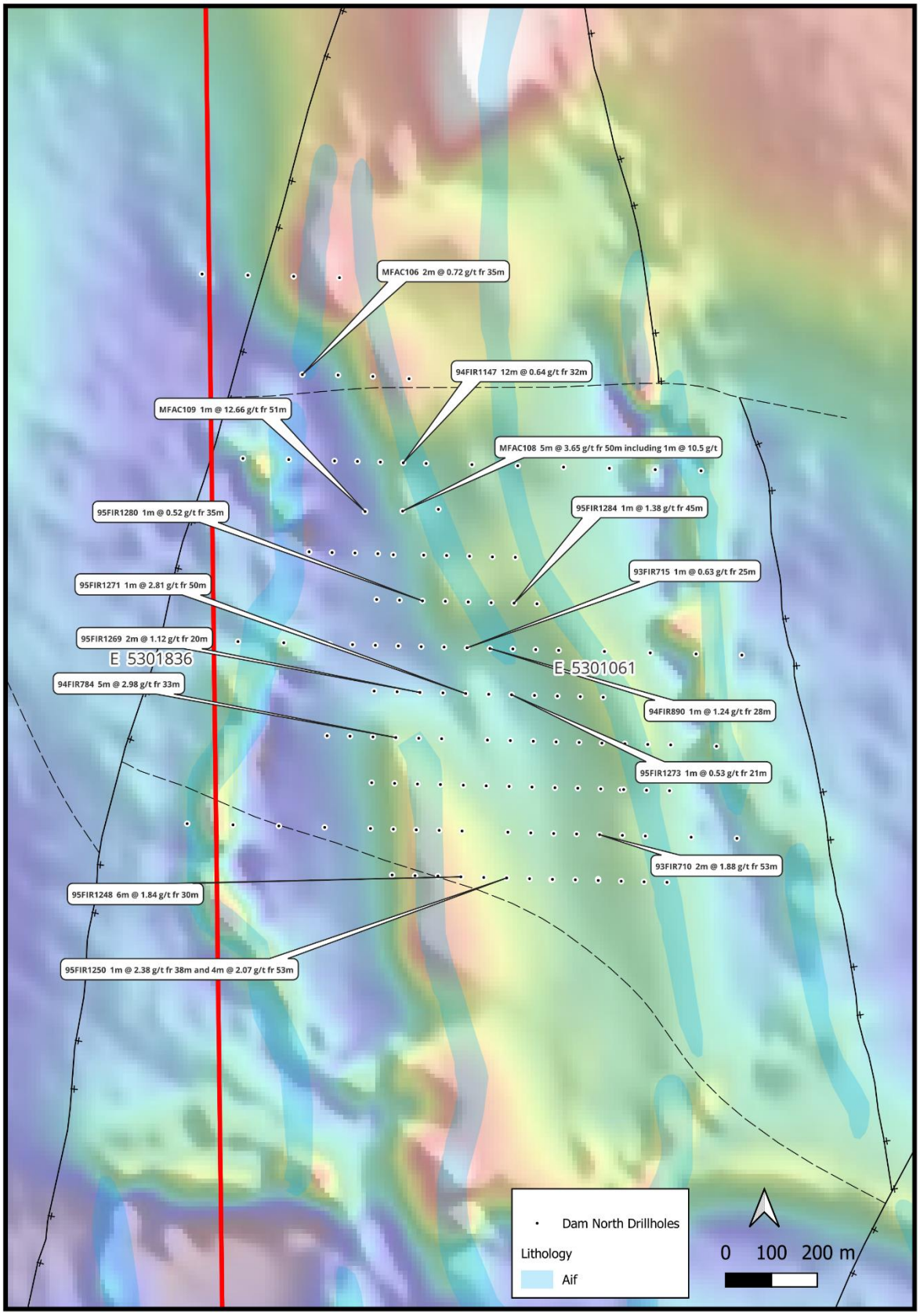

Figure 5 – Dam North prospect displaying significant assay results, regional structural setting (on Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)). Long section displayed in Figure 6.

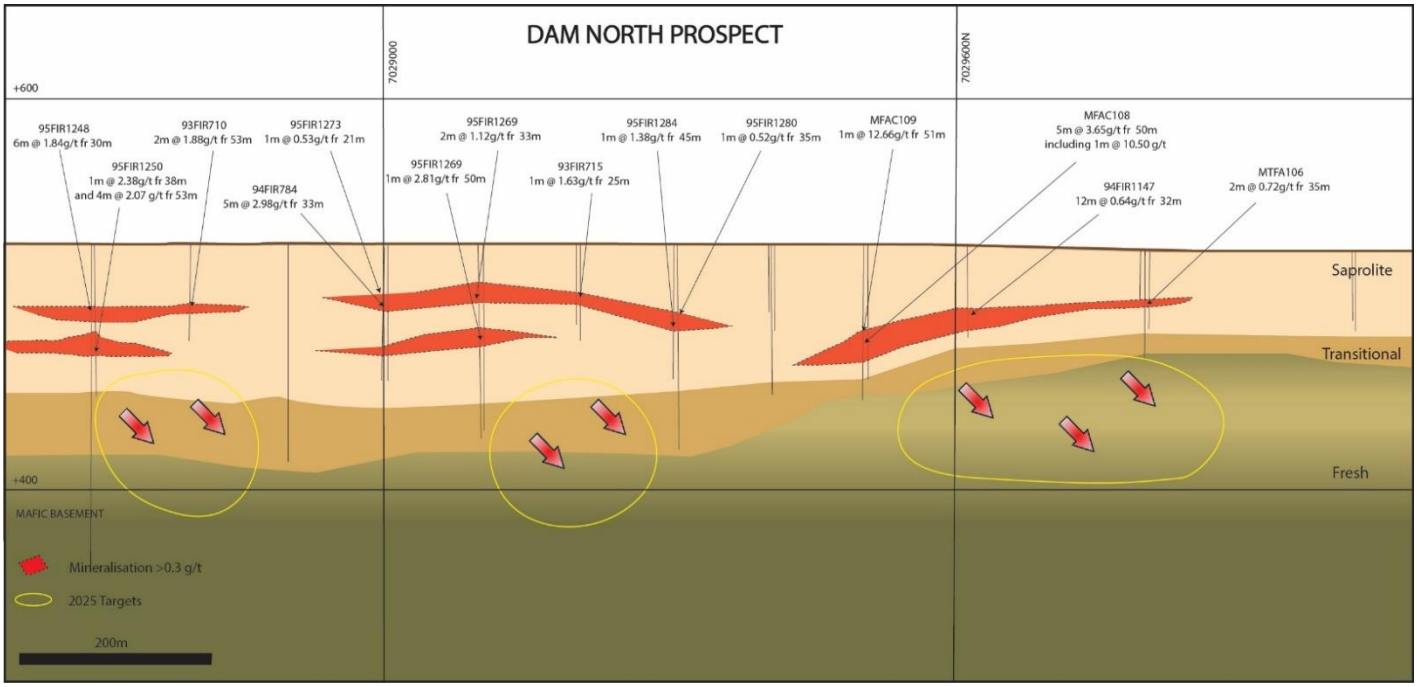

Figure 6 – Dam North Long section showing supergene gold mineralisation intersected in the weathered profile and potential basement targets (facing WSW).

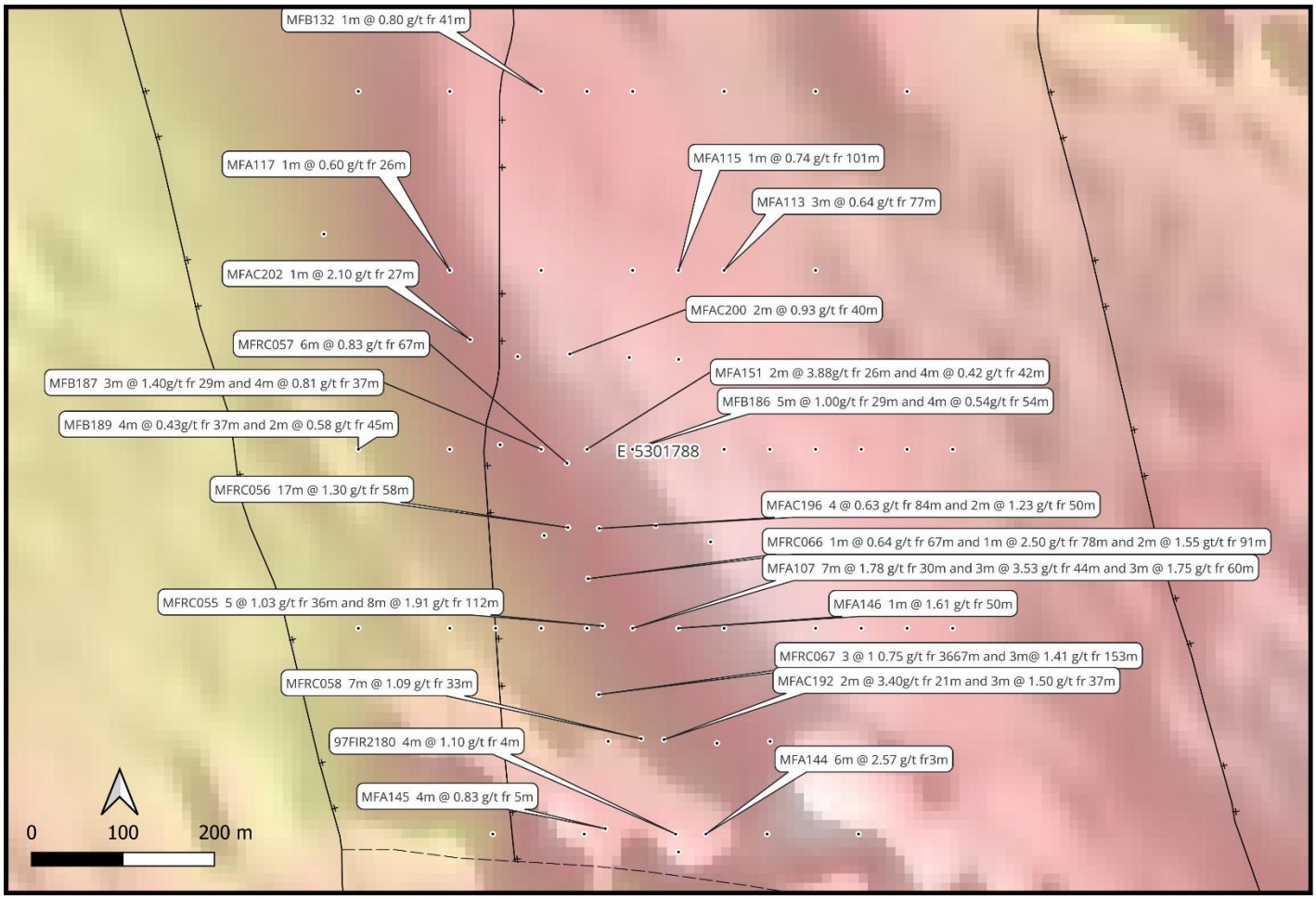

Figure 7 – Shiva prospect displaying significant assay results, regional structural setting (on TMI). Long section displayed in Figure 8.

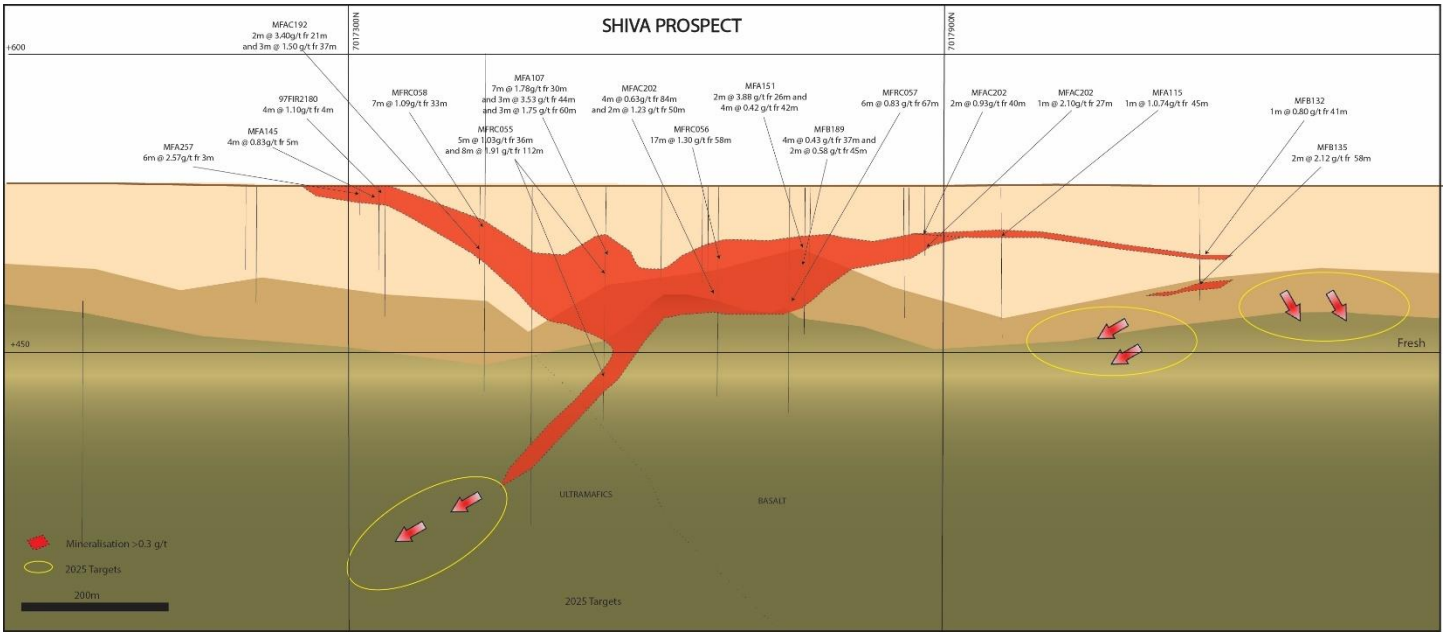

Figure 8 - Shiva Long section showing significant gold mineralisation intersected and potential targets (facing west).

The southern line of drilling 7017300N contains mineralisation within a 3-8m thick laterite profile. HTM as part of further exploration plans at Shiva will determine the extent of the laterite and associate mineralisation.

Target Generation

While the Company's short-term exploration and growth strategy will continue to centre around progressing several of its more advanced resource related targets, including at Damsel and Wagtail, it is committed to promoting and advancing a pipeline of early-stage exploration opportunities. The Company is fortunate to hold several early-stage targeting frontiers, considered prospective for identifying the next generation of gold discoveries for HTM. Apart from the ongoing regional targeting work (previously outlined) centred on the Dam and Damsel mineralised trends, the entire 1,150km^2 of HTM-held tenure covering the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Projects remains highly prospective.

Next Steps

The Company is in the process of finalising its planning for drilling in the second quarter. Currently exploration activities include:

- Attaining required environmental and heritage approvals
- Orientation soil sampling programs to determine suitable techniques
- Assessment of historic Mt Fisher low-grade stockpiles to determine grade and metallurgical properties.

- End -

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

For further information:

Warren Thorne
Chief Executive Officer
Warren@hightechmetals.com.au
+61 08 9388 0051

For further information:

Charles Thomas
Non-executive Chairman
info@hightechmetals.com.au
+61 08 9388 0051

About High-Tech Metals Limited

High-Tech Metals Limited (ASX:HTM) is an ASX-listed company focused on the exploration and development of its flagship, 100 per cent owned Werner Lake Cobalt Project (the Project) located in north-western Ontario, within the Kenora Mining District, approximately 85 km north-northwest of Kenora, Ontario and approximately 170 km east-northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Project was acquired from Global Energy Metals Corporation (70%) and Marquee Resources Limited (30%).

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Dr Warren Thorne a Competent Person who is a member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Geoscientists (AUSIMM) and CEO at High-Tech Metals. Dr Thorne has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Thorne consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where reference is made to previous releases of exploration results in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of the original announcement to the ASX.

Resource Statement

The information in this release that relates to the Mt Fisher – Mt Eureka Gold Resource is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full-time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Forward - Looking Statements

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

Appendix 1 - Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka Mineral Resource Estimate.

	Classification	Au Cutoff g/t	Volume m3	Tonnes (t)	Density (t/m3)	Au (g/t)	Au koz
Mt Fischer							
Mt Fisher	Measured	0.5	15,900	41,300	2.60	1.94	26
	Indicated	0.5	50,600	129,100	2.55	1.97	8
	Inferred	0.5	108,900	294,100	2.70	2.53	24
	Total	0.5	175,400	464,400	2.65	2.32	35
Damsel	Indicated	0.5	354,300	726,200	2.05	1.87	44
	Inferred	0.5	284,500	678,000	2.38	1.43	31
	Total	0.5	638,900	1,404,200	2.20	1.66	75
Wagtail	Measured	0.5	5,000	11,300	2.28	10.53	4
	Indicated	0.5	14,200	36,200	2.54	7.75	9
	Inferred	0.5	6,200	16,200	2.62	3.31	2
	Total	0.5	25,400	63,700	2.51	7.11	15
Total		0.5	839,700	1,932,300	2.30	2.00	124
Mt Eureka							
Taipan	Inferred	0.5	324,800	640,800	1.97	1.21	25
	Total	0.5	324,800	640,800	1.97	1.21	25
Southern	Indicated	0.5	211,200	488,400	2.31	1.32	21
	Inferred	0.5	172,400	457,600	2.66	1.18	17
	Total	0.5	383,500	946,100	2.47	1.25	38
Total		0.5	708,300	1,586,900	2.30	1.23	63
Total Resource		**0.5**	**1,548,000**	**3,519,200**	**2.27**	**1.65**	**187**

The Mineral Resources have been classified in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Classification is based on a combination of drill spacing and kriging output parameters and preliminary pit optimisations have been carried out to determine likely future ultimate pit limits. Material outside these limits has been excluded from the resource classification.

HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

Appendix 2 - Significant Au Results This Release (Historic)

Hole ID	Prospect	East MGA	North MGA	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
93FIR543	Dam	342934	7023563	48	-90	0	30	42	12	5.18
93FIR746	Dam	342945	7023963	48	-90	0	32	35	3	1.22
94FID015	Dam	343039	7023972	202	-60	270	40	42	2	8.85
						and	68	72	4	2.77
						and	120	138	18	0.50
94FIR1124	Dam	342779	7023367	36	-90	0	66	69	3	2.73
94FIR1125	Dam	342879	7023365	50	-90	0	43	47	4	1.37
94FIR818	Dam	343050	7024161	57	-90	0	46	48	2	2.35
94FIR909	Dam	342890	7023765	45	-90	0	38	45	7	1.18
94FIR915	Dam	343100	7024159	72	-90	0	46	48	2	4.15
95FIR1203	Dam	342987	7023662	63	-90	0	32	43	11	0.60
95FIR1224	Dam	342948	7024063	85	-90	0	66	69	3	2.73
95FIR1225	Dam	342998	7024062	76	-90	0	43	47	4	1.37
95FIR1231	Dam	342903	7024265	88	-90	0	24	25	1	2.95
						and	37	44	7	1.23
95FIR1232	Dam	342953	7024263	75	-90	0	21	24	3	0.52
DDC2	Dam	342876	7023653	150	-60	90	46	51	5	1.23
						and	62	63	1	1.98
MFRC009	Dam	342813	7024558	179	-60	90	148	157	9	0.47
MFRC084	Dam	342909	7023863	200	-60	90	120	129	9	1.02
						and	164	180	16	2.88
MFRC103	Dam	342946	7023857	200			91	96	5	1.01
						and	109	114	5	0.78
MFRC081	Damsel	342570	7027617	120	-60	90	69	87	16	6.99
						including	74	84	10	10.27
MFRC098	Damsel	342614	7027523	80	-60	90	40	51	11	2.70
97FIR2180	Shiva	343585	7017329	43	-60	93	43	47	4	1.10
MFA107	Shiva	343538	7017559	74	-60	90	30	37	7	1.38
						and	44	47	3	3.53
						and	60	63	3	1.75
MFA113	Shiva	343638	7017959	116	-60	90	77	80	3	0.64
MFA115	Shiva	343588	7017959	134	-60	90	101	102	1	0.74
MFA117	Shiva	343338	7017959	41	-60	90	26	27	1	0.60
MFAC144	Shiva	343618	7017329	52	-60	90	3	9	6	2.57
MFA145	Shiva	343508	7017335	75	-60	90	5	9	4	0.83
MFA146	Shiva	343588	7017559	76	-60	90	50	51	1	1.61
MFA151	Shiva	343488	7017759	63	-60	90	26	28	2	3.88
						and	37	40	3	1.50
MFAC200	Shiva	343469	7017866	42	-60	90	40	42	2	0.93
MFAC202	Shiva	343360	7017882	40	-60	90	27	28	1	2.10
MFB130	Shiva	343638	7018159	75	-60	90	73	74	1	0.60
MFB132	Shiva	343438	7018159	56	-60	90	41	42	1	0.80
MFB135	Shiva	343488	7018159	64	-60	90	58	60	2	2.12
MFB185	Shiva	343638	7017759	106	-60	90	41	45	4	1.00
						and	53	58	5	0.51
MFB186	Shiva	343538	7017759	62	-60	90	29	34	5	1.00
						and	54	58	4	0.54
MFB187	Shiva	343438	7017759	45	-60	90	29	32	3	1.40
						and	37	41	4	0.81
MFB189	Shiva	343238	7017759	58	-60	90	37	41	4	0.43
						and	45	47	2	0.58
MFRC055	Shiva	343505	7017562	140			36	41	5	1.03
						and	112	120	8	1.91
MFRC056	Shiva	343467	7017672	130	-61	91	58	75	17	1.30
MFRC057	Shiva	343466	7017744	140	-61	91	67	73	6	0.83
MFRC058	Shiva	343547	7017436	124	-61	91	33	40	7	1.09
MFRC066	Shiva	343489	7017615	138	-89	88	67	68	1	0.64
						and	78	79	1	2.50
						and	91	93	2	1.55
MFRC067	Shiva	343501	7017485	200	-60	61	67	70	3	0.75
						and	153	156	3	1.41
93FIR710	Dam North	341875	7028796	66	-90	0	53	55	2	1.88
93FIR715	Dam North	341586	7029204	31	-90	0	25	26	1	0.63

94FIR1147	Dam North	341446	7029608	48	-90	0	32	44	12	0.64
94FIR784	Dam North	341430	7029008	60	-90	0	33	38	5	2.98
94FIR890	Dam North	341636	7029202	42	-90	0	28	29	1	1.24
95FIR1250	Dam North	341672	7028701	80	-90	0	38	39	1	2.38
						and	53	57	4	2.07
95FIR1248	Dam North	341572	7028704	63	-90	0	30	36	6	1.84
95FIR1269	Dam North	341483	7029106	101	-90	0	20	22	2	1.12
95FIR1271	Dam North	341583	7029104	103	-90	0	50	51	1	2.81
95FIR1273	Dam North	341683	7029101	55	-90	0	21	22	1	0.53
95FIR1280	Dam North	341488	7029306	102	-90	0	35	36	1	0.52
95FIR1284	Dam North	341688	7029301	66	-90	0	45	46	1	1.38
MFAC106	Dam North	341226	7029800	51	-60	90	35	37	2	0.72
MFAC108	Dam North	341445	7029502	92	-60	90	50	55	5	3.65
						Including	50	51	1	10.50
MFAC109	Dam North	341363	7029501	70	-60	90	51	52	1	12.66

A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied with 2m of interval dilution allowed. A lower cut-off of 0.25g/t Au was applied for intervals of >40m with 2m of interval dilution allowed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at metre intervals. Diamond drill hole core size is NQ2 size diameter through mineralisation. The diamond holes was cut by half core. Drill holes were generally angled at -60 towards an azimuth of 90^0 or 270^0 to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Drillhole locations were picked up by differential GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Samples from the 2021 drilling were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, 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). Samples from drilling undertaken in 2022 were sent to ALS Kalgoorlie, 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 (ALS code AU/AA26), and diamond pulps were selectively assayed by ME-MS61.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Historical drilling was by Air Core (3,527 holes), Diamond Drilling (215 holes), Rotary Air Blast (5,594 holes and Reverse Circulation (972 holes). In December 2021 Rox completed a 4,800m RC drilling program and a 7,000m AC program. In June 2022 Rox drilled 16 RC holes for 2,060m at Damsel and 1 RC hole for 120m at Southern-Galway.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC drill recoveries were high (>90%). Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Historic drilling recoveries are not recorded.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all historic and Rox RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data has been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample).
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	Detailed geological and geotechnical logs were carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. which included structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness, fill material, and this data is stored in the database.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	RC samples were collected on the drill rig via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	The sample preparation followed industry's best practice. Fire Assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20
	• *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.*	For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run. No diamond core field duplicates were taken.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.
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 technique involved Fire Assay 50g
	• *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.*	A GDD RX-16 - 16 channel Receiver was utilised alongside a GDD Transmitter and high-power generator. Aluminium plates were used for transmitter electrodes with non-polarising porous electrode pots, connected by multi core data cables.

	• *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.*	Field data QAQC was completed by trained Zonge Geophysics field staff, with further QAQC of data conducted post survey by Resource Potential Geophysical Consultants. Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All this data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior Rox personnel have visually inspected mineralisation within significant intersections.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	Twin holes not at this stage.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. This data is transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
	• *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.*	Drill hole locations have been established using a field GPS unit. Historical holes were generally located by surveyors.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The topography of the mined Mt Fisher open pit is well defined by historic monthly survey pickups. Other topography is well defined.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spacing varies across the deposits from 20m to 100m section-line spacing,
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC (2012) classifications applied. Zonge Geophysics conducted the survey utilising a gradient array IP electrode configuration with electrodes spaced at 50m intervals along 100m spaced lines.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling. Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. For RC samples, 1m samples through target zones were sent to the laboratory for analysis. The remainder of the hole was sampled using 4m composite samples. For 4m composite samples >0.2g/t Au, 1m samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	RC and diamond drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security for 2021 and 2022 drilling programs was managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and dispatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases the sample was delivered by a transport contractor the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
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.*	Rox owns 100% of the Mt Fisher gold project tenements E53/1061, E53/1106, E53/1319, E53/1788, E53/1836, E53/2002, E53/2075, E53/2095, E53/2102, L53/262, M53/0009, M53/0127, E53/2199, E53/2201, E53/2307, E53/2354, E53/2355, and E53/2356. Cannon Resources entered into a split commodity agreement in respect of E53/1218 where Rox retains gold rights, and Cannon retains rights to all other minerals. HTM to acquire 51% (Earn-in) in a Joint Venture Agreement with Cullen Resources previously held by Rox Resources. Under the JV agreement Rox earned 51% interest by spending $1m on exploration expenditure within a three-year period from satisfaction of certain Conditions Precedent (Stage 1 Earn In). If Rox earns the 51% interest, it can elect to earn a further 24% interest by expending a further $1m on exploration expenditure over a three-year period, commencing at the end of the Stage 1 Earn In. The tenements in the Cullen JV consist of the following leases: E53/1209, E53/1299, E53/1637, E53/1893, E53/1957, E53/1958, E53/1959, E53/1961, E53/2052, E53/2101 (Pending), E53/2358 (Pending), and E53/2063. Rox Resources holds 1% NSR on all Tenements excluding E53/1319. Aurora holds a 1.5% NSR on Tenements from the Windidda Project Area. Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd holds a 2.5% NPI on E53/568 Eureka North and E53/645 White Well
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	A number of companies have completed exploration for base metals and gold within the regional Mt Fisher area. These companies include Minops Pty Ltd (1968 to 1971), Tenneco Australia (1971 to 1973), Sundowner (1985 to 1989), ACM Gold Ltd (1988 to 1992), Aztec Mining Company Ltd (1993 to 1994) and Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd (1994 to 1996). Work conducted included aeromagnetic surveys, ground magnetic surveys, regional mapping, rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry (including BLEG and stream sediment sampling) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling.

		The Mt Fisher deposit was first discovered in 1936 and mining between 1937 and 1949 produced approximately 4,500 tonnes of ore at 28 g/t gold (Powell, 1990). In 1980, a small deposit was defined by percussion drilling around the historical workings. Further drilling from 1984 to 1986 defined a larger deposit to the south of the old workings with Sundowner acquiring a 100% interest in the project in January 1986. Sundowner completed a historic estimate of 252,000 tonnes at 5.4 g/t gold to a pit depth of 100 m. Following a period of study, a 250,000 tpa carbon-in-pulp treatment plant was built with completion in September 1987. Open pit mining commenced in April 1987 and continued through to September 1988, and processing finished in late November 1988. Total production from the Mt Fisher open pit was reportedly 218,000 tonnes at 4.3 g/t gold. Following completion of treatment, the plant was dismantled and moved to Sundowner's Darlot mine 140 km to the south (Leandri P.S., 1989. Mt Fisher Mt Fisher Mine Eod of Operations Report. March 1989. Sundowner Minerals NL). (Bright, D.V., 1990. Mt Fisher ML53/127. Annual Technical Report. July 1989 – June 1990. Sundowner Minerals NL). Norgold Ltd and BHP Ltd (BHP) conducted gold exploration in the same area in the 1980s and exploration included rock chip sampling and mapping. BHP followed up with RAB and RC drilling reporting several gold anomalies in what was later named the Dam prospect. From 1993 to 1997, CRAE completed extensive exploration with work largely focusing on the Dam prospect where gold anomalism was identified over a 7 km by 1 km area. Work completed included RAB and aircore (AC) drilling with a small amount of RC and diamond drilling follow-up. Delta acquired the Project in 1998 and explored it until 2001. They completed additional RAB, AC, RC and diamond drilling. CRAE and Delta defined extensive regolith 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 of Archean aged with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *downhole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis*
		Refer to drill results in Appendix 2.

	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.	
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.*	Reported intercepts for the targets discussed in this report are based on the following: All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied with 2m of interval dilution allowed. A lower cut-off of 0.25g/t Au was applied for intervals of >40m with 2m of interval dilution allowed. No metal equivalent values have been used or 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').*	No definite relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are known from this drilling due to the highly weathered nature of the material sampled. However, reported intercepts will typically be more than true width.
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.*	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced. All data collected for these GAIP surveys is presented in the body of this announcement as chargeability images.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further work (AC, RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike HTM intends to undertake a full prospectivity study on the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka projects. This prospectivity study will detail all projects, prospects and exploration targets, all of which will be used

	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	to generate a comprehensive project pipeline and the subsequent ranking for drill target planning with the aim to fast track the advancement of the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka projects.