HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

10 April 2025

DRILLING DATABASE REVIEW HIGHLIGHTS MULTIPLE HIGH PRIORITY GOLD TARGETS AT MT EUREKA GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Review of historical high-priority exploration targets identified at the Southern, Galway and Mt Eureka prospects within the Mt Eureka project based on geochemical, structural and geophysical interpretation.
- Imminent RC drill testing of exploration targets that have historic intercepts including:

  Southern and Galway

  - **13m @ 6.81g/t Au** from 45m including 1m @ 31.25g/t Au and, **4m @ 2.59g/t Au** from 67m and **3m @ 0.95g/t Au** from 37m (MFRC075)
  - **9m @ 6.20g/t Au** from 98m and, **7m @ 0.96g/t Au** from 85m and **15m @ 0.67g/t Au** from 126m (MERC075)
  - **8m @ 10.62g/t Au** from 54m including 1m @ 80.54g/t (MEAC14)
  - **15m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 62m and **9m @ 1.95g/t Au** from 46m (MERC062)
  - **4m @ 5.28g/t Au** from 50m including 1m @ 11.50g/t Au and, **16m @ 4.41g/t Au** from 109m including 1m @ 52.73g/t Au (MERC074)

  Mt Eureka

  - **11m @ 2.34g/t Au** from 68m, including 1m @ 6.41g/t Au from 73m (MERC055)
  - **2m @ 5.18g/t Au** from 6m and**, 3m @ 1.57g/t Au** from 24m and**, 2m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 32m (MFRC073)
  - **10m @ 0.39g/t Au** from 67m and, **18m @ 0.89g/t Au** from 97m (MERC079)

- 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).
- 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.

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 within the Mt Eureka (Figure 1) Project area. HTM is progressing approvals and aggressively expanding its exploration footprint to test these significant targets.

High-Tech recently entered 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 will seek at the upcoming general meeting on Monday, 28 April 2025.

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

"The exploration team has reviewed existing geophysical, structural and geochemical data and have highlighted several exploration targets that will extend the known mineralisation as well as test new greenfield targets across the MT Eureka Project. In conjunction with our Mt Fisher project, HTM is confident that the Mt Eureka project 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."

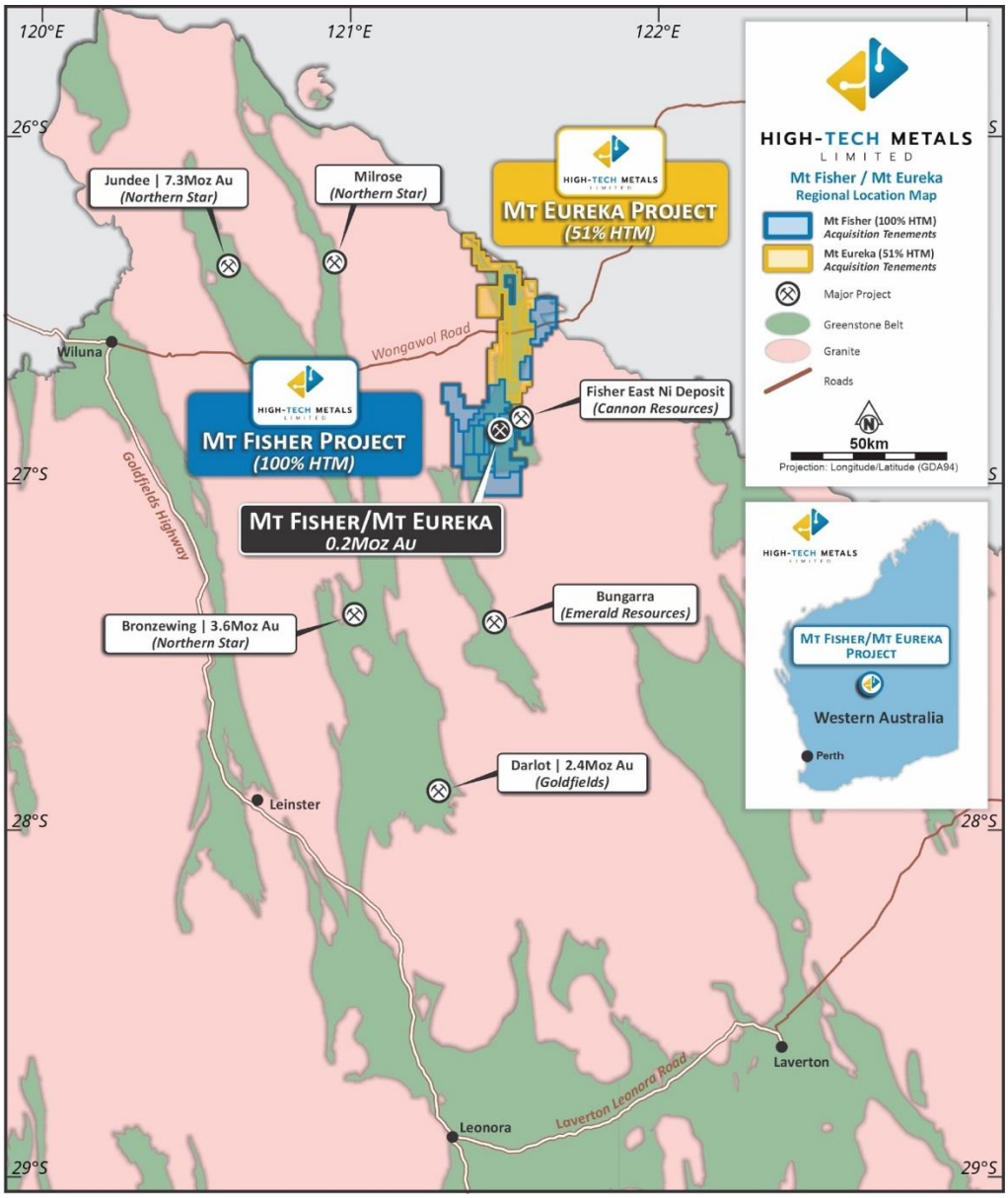

Figure 1- Mount Fisher and Mt Eureka project location displaying nearby major resources and greenstone belts.

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.

Mt Eureka Project

The Project is located within the Dingo Range – Mt Eureka greenstone belt, approximately 45km east of and parallel to the Yandal Belt (Figure 1). The north-trending Archaean greenstone belt hosts predominantly mafic and ultramafic volcanics, and meta-sediments with mafic and ultramafic assemblages through the central and eastern parts of the tenement holding, with minor inter-bedded cherts. The greenstone belt is flanked by granitic/gneissic bodies to the west and east.

The Mt Eureka greenstones occur as a sequence of tightly folded north-trending mafic and ultramafic units; shearing appears to have off-set the fold axes in several places. Northerly and north-northeast trending shears occur within the belt and are continuous over considerable strike lengths. Later northwest and northeast trending, dextral, strike-slip faulting has occurred between the major shear zones.

Within the project area, exposures of unweathered Archaean bedrock are sparse. Much of the area is covered with ferruginous float and lag on a veneer of soil and hardpan, overlying transported colluvium and alluvium, that is overlying an erosional lateritic profile. There is a well-developed regolith profile throughout the project area. Outcrop of ultramafic rocks is limited to rare and sub-cropping occurrences of weathered talc-chlorite schist.

<u>Southern and Galway</u>

The Galway-Southern gold system is controlled by stratigraphic N-S contacts, NE and NW faults and a set of felsic intrusives (Figures 2, 3). Gold mineralisation is related to both supergene zones and high-moderate angle, sheared contacts of felsic volcaniclastics/intrusives with mafics/ultramafics.

Highlights from drilling at the Southern and Galway prospects (Figure 2) include

- 3m @ 0.95g/t Au from 37m, and **13m @ 6.81g/t Au from 45m** including 1m @ 31.25g/t Au and, 4m @ 2.59g/t Au from 67m (MFRC075)
- 7m @ 0.96g/t Au from 85m and, **9m @ 6.20g/t Au from 98m** and, 15m @ 0.67g/t Au from 126m (MERC075)
- **9m @ 1.95g/t Au** from 46m and, **15m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 62m (MERC062)
- **13m @ 2.20g/t Au** from 38m (MEAC130)
- **8m @ 10.62g/t Au** from 54m including **1m @ 80.54g/t Au** (MEAC14)

- **4m @ 5.28g/t Au** from 50m including 1m @ 11.50g/t Au and, **16m @ 4.41g/t Au** from 109m including 1m @ 52.73g/t Au (MERC074)

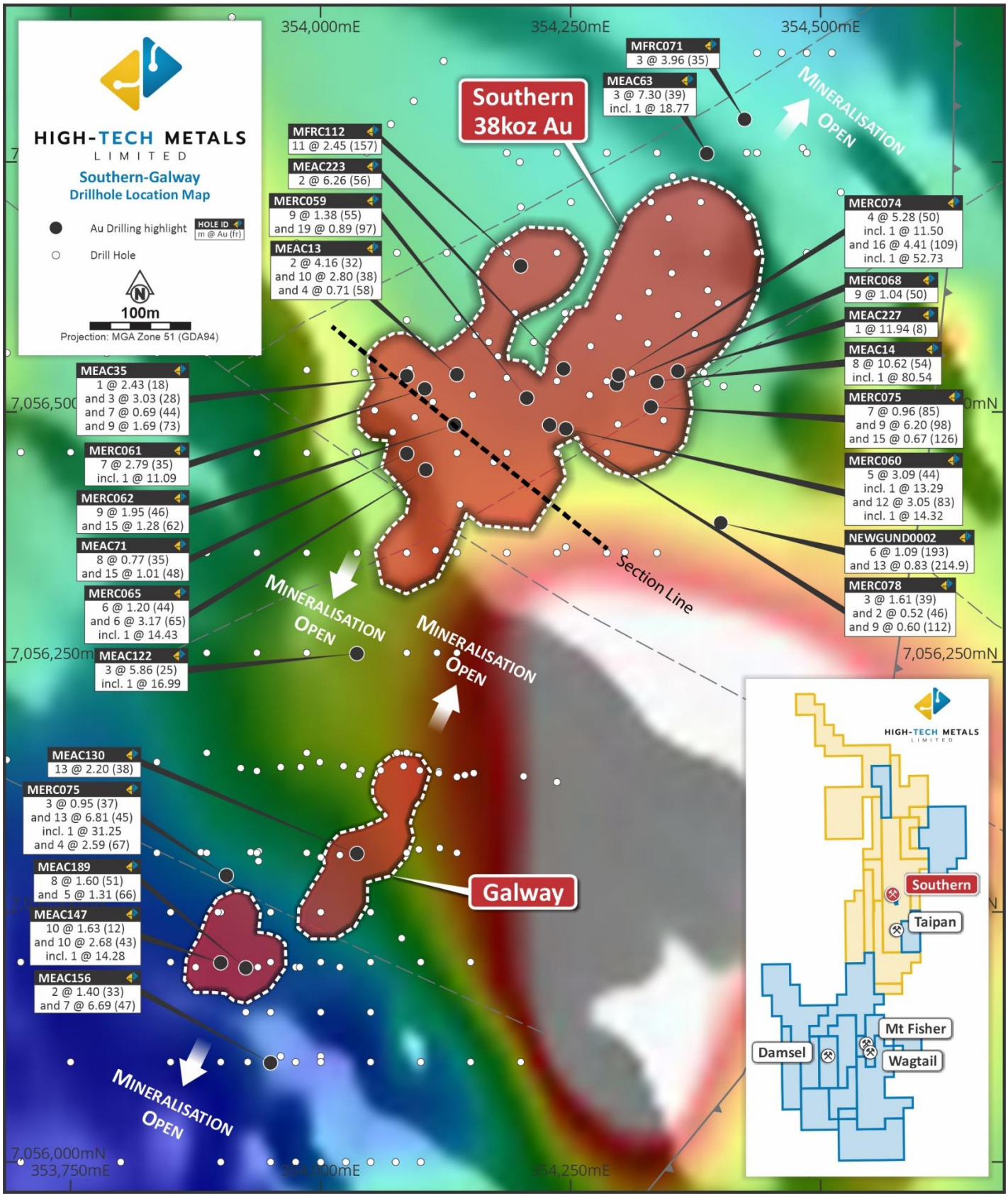

Figure 2 – Southern-Galway resources and previous significant drilling results (on TMI). Mineralised is open to the northeast and southwest. Section line shown in Figure 3.

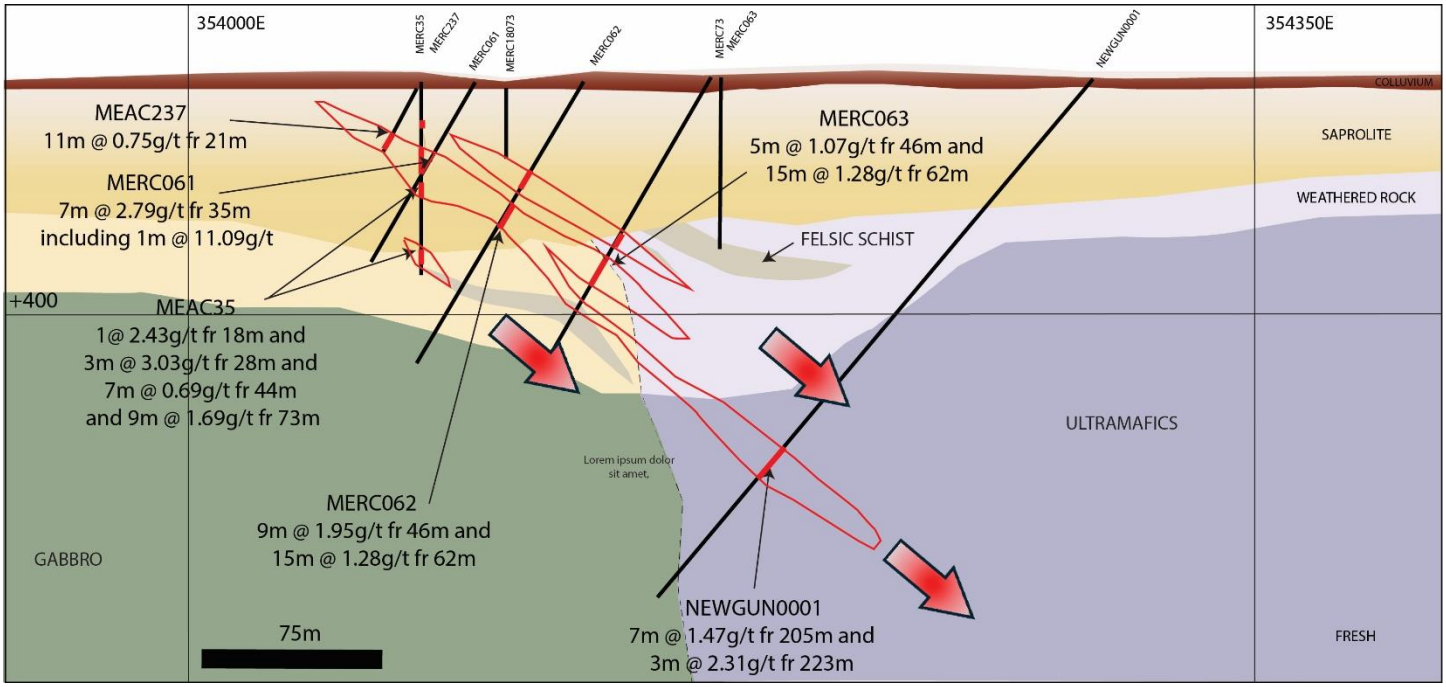

Figure 3 - Southern cross section (705620N) showing gold mineralisation envelop (>0.3g/t). Mineralisation is interpreted to dip easterly and plunge to the northeast.

Mt Eureka

Gold mineralisation is related to quartz veining and shearing in mafics associated with the granite-greenstone contact. Primary gold mineralisation strikes north-northeast, dips east and plunges moderately south.

Significant additional potential exists at depth down the plunging high-grade shoot (Figures 4, 5). The Eureka project has only limited drilling with the gold results summarised below (Figure 11).

- 11m @ 2.34g/t Au from 68m, including 1m @ 6.41g/t Au from 73m (MERC055)
- 2m @ 5.18g/t Au from 6m and, 3m @ 1.57g/t Au from 24m and, 2m @ 1.29g/t Au from 32m (MFRC073)
- 10m @ 0.39g/t Au from 67m and, 18m @ 0.89g/t Au from 97m (MERC079)
- 4m @ 2.96g/t Au from 29m (YRB175)
- 24m @ 0.51g/t Au from 12m (YRC07)

HTM plan to test the interpreted shear zone associated with the granite-greenstone contact along the Eureka gold trend to develop additional new greenfield targets.

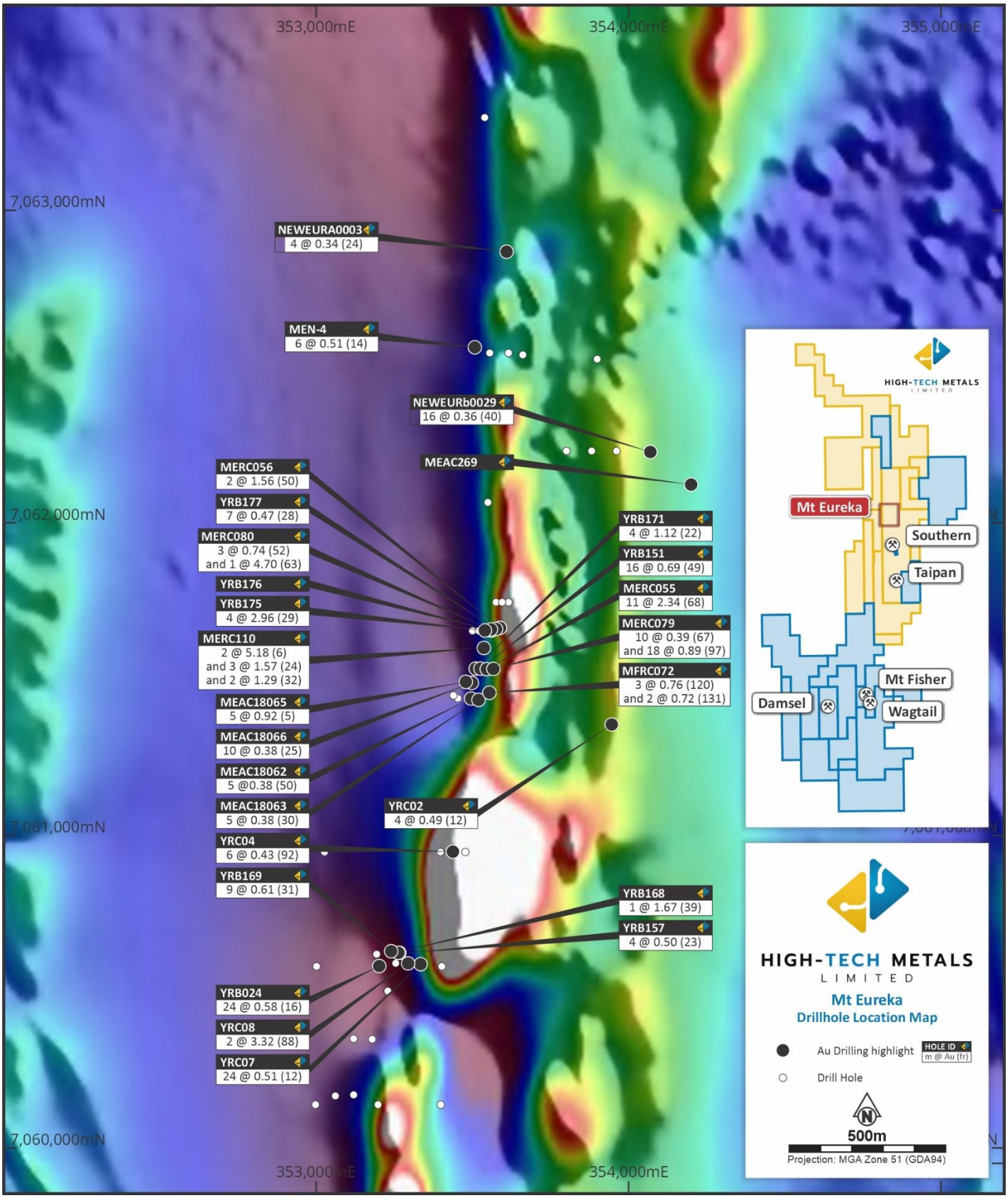

Figure 4 – Eureka resources and previous significant drilling results (on TMI). Mineralised is open to the northeast and southwest. Section line shown in Figure 3.

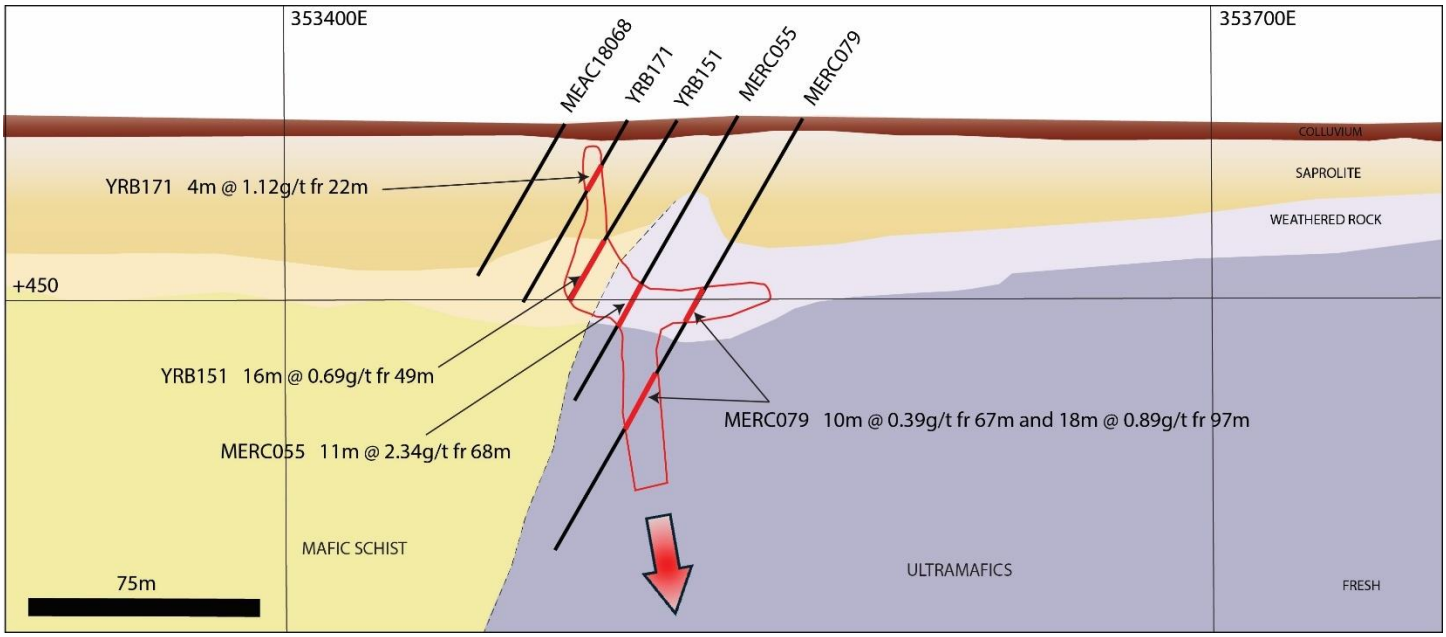

Figure 5 - Southern cross section (705620N) showing gold mineralisation envelop (>0.3g/t). Mineralisation is interpreted to dip easterly and plunge to the northeast.

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
- Planning for Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey underway over Southern prospect, with subsequent RC drilling program targeting extensions to known mineralisation
- Review of base metal potential across the Mt Fisher and Mt Eureka project areas

- End –

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

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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.

Appendix 2 - Significant Au Results This Release (Historic)

Hole ID	Prospect	East MGA	North MGA	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
YRB157	Mt Eureka	353,267	7,060,629	27	-60	270	23	27	4	0.50
YRB169	Mt Eureka	353,241	7,060,634	44	-60	270	31	40	9	0.61
YRB024	Mt Eureka	353,203	7,060,587	45	-60	270	16	40	24	0.58
YRC08	Mt Eureka	353,335	7,060,593	100	-60	270	88	90	2	3.32
YRC07	Mt Eureka	353,296	7,060,595	100	-60	270	12	36	24	0.51
YRC04	Mt Eureka	353,438	7,060,953	117	-60	270	92	98	6	0.43
NEWEURB0029	Mt Eureka	354,070	7,062,230	65	-60	265	40	56	16	0.36
MEAC18062	Mt Eureka	353,497	7,061,442	57	-60	270	50	55	5	0.32
NEWEURA0003	Mt Eureka	353,610	7,062,870	42	-60	270	24	28	4	0.34
MFRC073	Mt Eureka	353,537	7,061,603	100	-59	268	6	8	2	5.18
						and	24	27	3	1.57
						and	32	34	2	1.29
YRC02	Mt Eureka	353,946	7,061,359	90	-60	270	12	16	4	0.49
YRB171	Mt Eureka	353,511	7,061,537	69	-60	270	22	26	4	1.12
MEAC18066	Mt Eureka	353,499	7,061,492	50	-60	270	25	35	10	0.38
MERC056	Mt Eureka	353,589	7,061,668	110	-60	270	50	52	2	1.56
MEAC18065	Mt Eureka	353,480	7,061,495	54	-60	270	5	10	5	0.92
MEAC18063	Mt Eureka	353,520	7,061,438	52	-60	270	30	35	5	0.38
MEN-4	Mt Eureka	353,508	7,062,565	26	-90	0	14	20	6	0.51
YRB151	Mt Eureka	353,526	7,061,537	66	-60	270	49	65	16	0.69
MERC055	Mt Eureka	353,547	7,061,536	107	-60	270	68	79	11	2.34
YRB177	Mt Eureka	353,576	7,061,664	63	-60	270	28	35	7	0.47
MERC080	Mt Eureka	353,560	7,061,663	80	-60	270	52	55	3	0.74
						and	64	64	1	4.70
YRB175	Mt Eureka	353,541	7,061,659	54	-60	270	29	33	4	2.96
MERC079	Mt Eureka	353,568	7,061,537	164	-60	270	67	77	10	0.39
						and	97	115	18	0.89
MFRC072	Mt Eureka	353,555	7,061,461	160	60.11	266	120	123	3	0.76
							131	133	2	0.72
MERC078		354229	7056488	148	-90	270	39	42	3	1.61
						and	112	121	9	0.60
NEWGUND0002		354400	7056390	480.3	-50	315	193	199	6	1.09
						and	214.9	227.9	13	0.69
MEAC71		354086.1	7056459	75	-90	0	35	43	7	0.77
						and	48	63	15	1.01
MERC059		354206	7056515	140	-60	315	55	64	9	1.38
						and	97	116	19	0.89
MERC112		354200	7056647	222	-90	0	157	168	11	2.45
MERC068		354296	7056529	110	-60	270	50	59	9	1.04
MEAC35		354086.1	7056537	82	-90	0	18	19	1	2.43
						and	28	31	3	3.03
						and	44	51	7	0.69
						and	73	82	9	1.69
MEAC13		354136.1	7056538	52	-90	0	32	34	2	4.16
						and	38	48	10	2.80
						and	58	62	4	0.71
MERC062		354134	7056488	140	-60	315	46	55	9	1.95
						and	62	77	15	1.28
MEAC189		353925	7055945	86	-90	0	51	59	8	1.60
						and	66	71	5	1.31
MEAC223		354243	7056544	113	-60	290	56	58	2	6.26
MEAC130		354036.1	7056059	63	-90	0	38	51	13	2.20
MFRC071		354423.8	7056794	210	59	181	35	38	3	3.96
MERC061		354104	7056524	89	-60	315	35	42	7	2.79
						including	38	39	1	11.09
MEAC227		354357	7056542	64	-60	290	8	9	1	11.94
MEAC156		353950	7055850	74	-90	0	33	35	2	1.40
						and	47	53	6	6.69
MEAC147		353900	7055950	54	-90	0	12	22	10	1.63
						and	43	53	10	2.68
						including	44	45	1	14.28
MERC060		354245	7056484	140	-60	315	44	49	5	3.09
						including	45	46	1	13.29
						and	83	95	12	3.05
						including	90	91	1	14.32
MERC065		354105	7056443	140	-60	315	44	50	6	1.20
						and	65	71	6	3.17
						Including	68	69	1	14.43

MEAC122	354036.1	7056259	54	-90	0	25	28	3	5.86
					Including	25	26	1	16.99
MEAC63	354386.1	7056759	102	-90	0	39	42	3	7.30
					Including	39	40	1	18.77
MERC075	354330	7056506	142	-60	315	85	92	7	0.96
					and	98	107	9	6.20
					and	126	141	15	0.67
MFRC075	353905.9	7056038	180	-59	182	37	40	3	0.95
					and	45	58	13	6.81
					Including	55	56	1	31.25
					and	67	71	4	2.59
MERC074	354298	7056538	130	-60	315	50	54	4	5.28
					Including	50	51	1	11.50
					and	109	125	16	4.41
					including	120	121	1	52.73
MEAC14	354336.1	7056531	84	-90	0	54	62	8	10.62
					including	56	57	1	80.54

A lower cut-off of 0.3g/t Au was applied with 2m of interval dilution allowed.

HIGH-TECH METALS LIMITED

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 1 RC hole for 120m at Southern-Galway.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	RC drill recoveries were high (>90%). Samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs. 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.* • *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.*	The analytical technique involved Fire Assay 50g

	• *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.*	
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 drilledc 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.
	• *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 End 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 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.*
		Refer to drill results in Appendix 2.

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).* • *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 (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 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.