29 May 2023

Further extensional success at Rothschild

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Second set of assay results comprising a further five (5) drill holes at the Rothschild deposit within the Fields Find Project.
- High-grade extensional intercepts returned including 5m @ 4.36 g/t Au from 91m, 12m @ 1.61g/t Au from 179m, and 12m @ 1.29 g/t from 228m.
- Further demonstration of substantial, multi-lode growth potential at Rothschild, both along strike and at depth; with mineralization extended to 220m below surface.
- Initial drilling program at Rothschild of 47 RC holes for 7,529m is now complete; assays for 38 holes are pending and expected to be received during the second half of June.
- Excellent results to date at Rothschild have encouraged acceleration of scout-drilling targeting 'Rothschild analogues', with similar or better geophysical responses, within the camp-scale setting of the ML that overlays that part of the Fields Find Project.
- Drilling of these high-potential targets is expected to commence during Q3 CY2023.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on assay results received for a further five (5) drill holes from the Rothschild deposit, part of the ongoing Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program at its Fields Find Project in the Murchison province of Western Australia (refer Figure 1).

These results further demonstrate deposit extension at depth and, together with the initial assays released (see WA8 ASX announcement dated 28 April 2023), confirm Warriedar's interpretation that the Rothschild deposit is much larger than currently defined in terms of both strike and depth extent.

Key intervals returned include (refer Table 1, and Figures 1, 4 and 5):

- 5m @ 4.36 g/t Au from 91m (BRRC088), ending in mineralisation;
- 12m @ 1.61g/t Au from 179m (BRRC089); and
- 12m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 228m (BRRC090), ending in mineralisation with assays from the last 32m pending.

The Rothschild deposit is one of several prospects within a larger camp-scale gold play, on the eastern side of the Fields Find Project (refer Figure 2). Ongoing success at Rothschild has encouraged the Company to bring forward scout-drilling of geophysically-targeted 'Rothschild analogues' within the wider existing Mining Lease (**ML**) that overlays that part of Fields Find.

Further assay results from Rothschild extensional drilling

The initial drilling program at Rothschild, which is now complete, was 47 RC holes for 7,529m. Results have now been received and released for 9 holes (the first 4 holes in WA8 ASX release dated 28 April 2023, and a further 5 holes in this release).

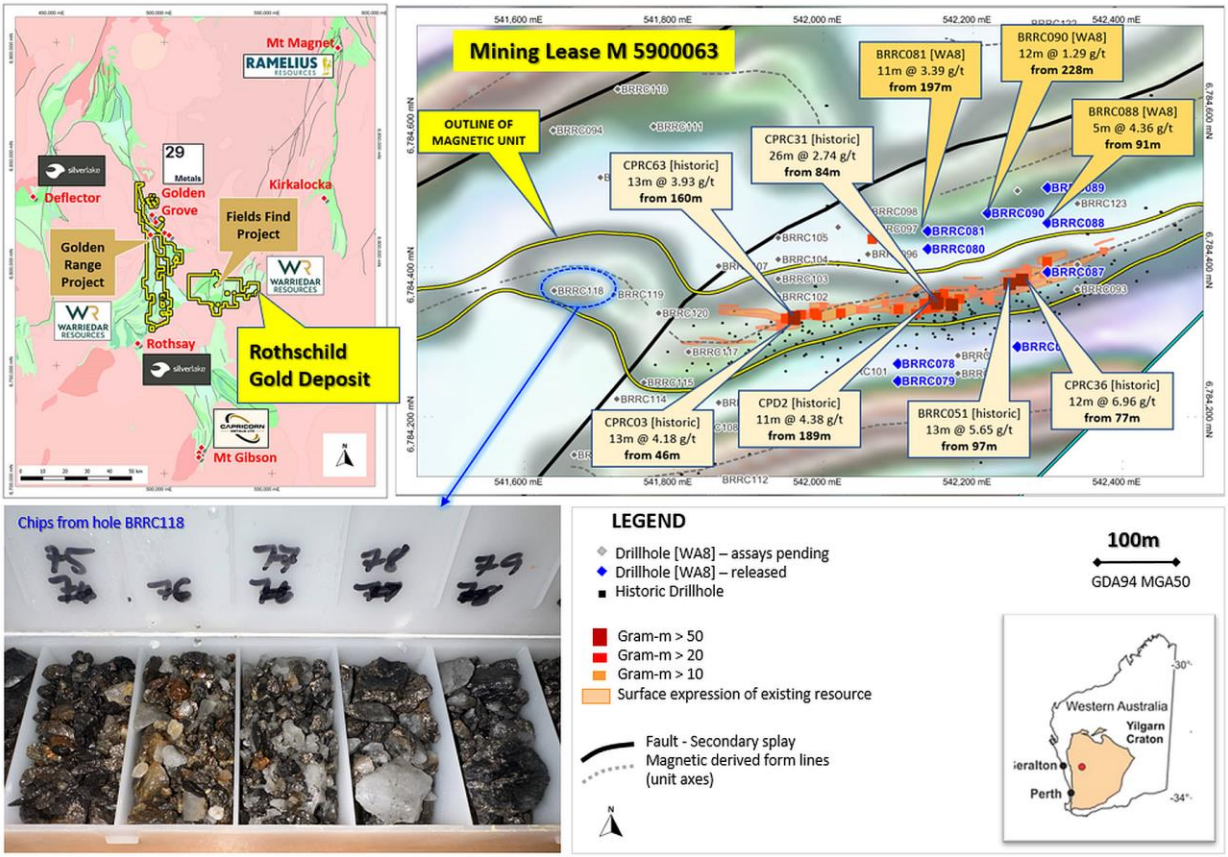

Figure 1: [TOP LEFT] REGIONAL SCALE: The location of Rothschild on the eastern side of the Fields Find Project, within the broader context of the operating mines and advanced exploration projects within the Murchison. [RIGHT]: DEPOSIT SCALE – plan view of the existing resource and the locations of the holes drilled this year and historically. Gold assay results coloured by gram-m value (for historic significant intervals, see ASX Announcement 28 November 2022). The resource exhibits good continuity along strike. Drilling by the company has increased the depth extent of the deposit. The magnetic data would suggest the unit hosting the gold extends west of the fault. Drillholes BRRC118-120 were designed to test this hypothesis. BRRC118 intersected strong sulphides. See photo of the chip tray BOTTOM LEFT, chips for 74 to 79m downhole shown. Assays pending will inform the scale potential of the deposit. Underlying image = semi-transparent residual RTP magnetic data (using the 50m spaced survey over the prospect, 1999, survey 60712).

Two of the holes announced in this release failed to reach target depth due to excess water (drillholes BRRC086 and BRRC087). The remaining three holes intersected the target zone and extended the known depth of gold mineralisation (BBRC088, BBRC089 and BBRC090; refer Table 1 for full results).

Figure 3 shows the coverage of the 2023 drilling program completed to date at Rothschild. The location of the five holes with assays released in this announcement are highlighted in yellow (target depth achieved) and purple (target depth not achieved). Cross sections are shown in Figures 4 and 5.

The mineralization intersected in drillhole BRRC090 is 220m below surface (vertical depth), refer to Figure 5. The final 1m sample in the hole returned 3.12 g/t (240m downhole) with

assays for the final 32m of the hole still pending. This 12m interval at > 1 g/t Au at 230m below surface, more than doubles the previously understood depth extent of the mineralization.

The mineralization exhibits good continuity along strike (see the historic intercepts coloured by gram-m in Figure 1). The filtered magnetic data would suggest the host unit is more extensive than the current deposit envelope and continues west of the interpreted fault. Further assay results will inform the magnitude of the deposit extension.

Acceleration of 'Rothschild analogue' testing

The excellent drilling results returned to date at Rothschild have led to a re-prioritization of the prospects within the vicinity of the Rothschild deposit and contained within the ML that overlays this part of the Fields Find Project (refer Figure 2).

This includes the Stone Hut gold prospect which is located immediately south-west of the historic Rothschild gold mine. There are several historical workings of pits, shallow shafts, and slots in this area (see the aerial photo in Figure 6). Very limited modern exploration of this prospect has been conducted.

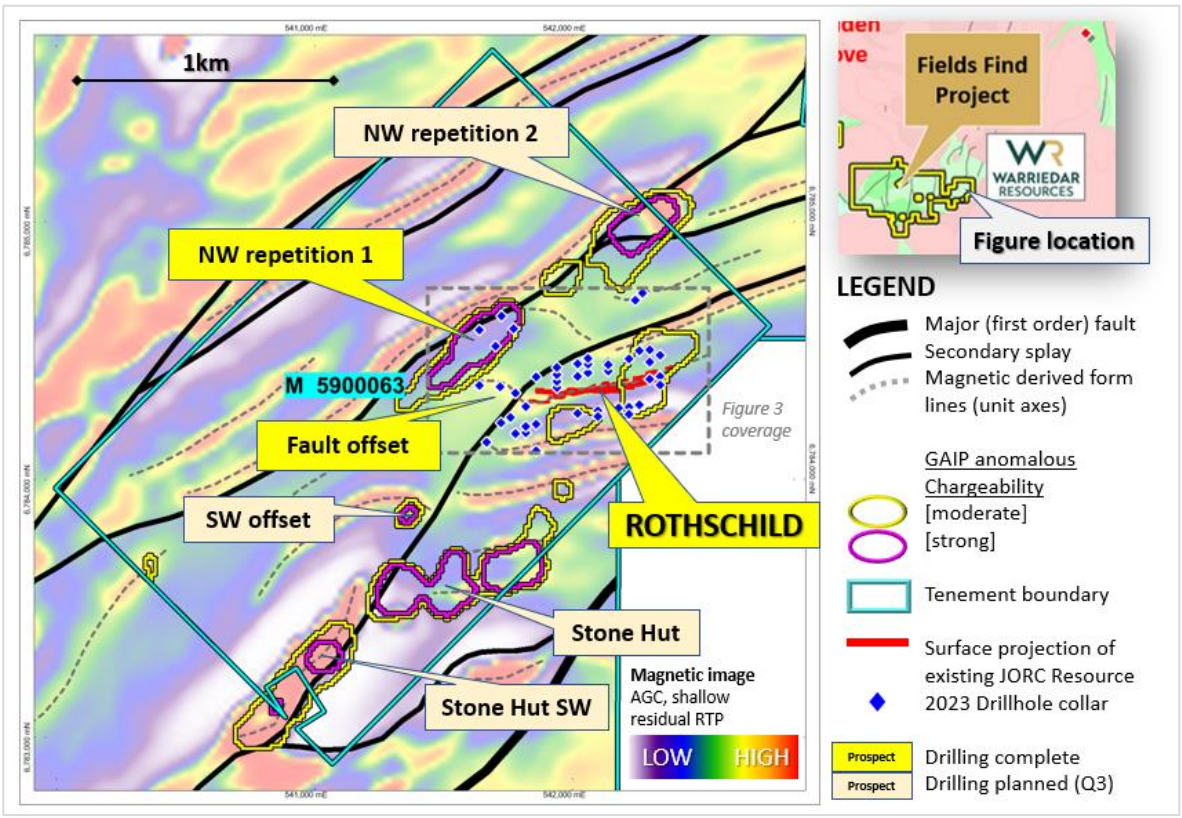

Figure 2: CAMP SCALE: The broader Rothschild ML. The collars of the holes drilled this program are shown as BLUE DIAMONDS. The underlying magnetic imagery presents the broad stratigraphy – greenstone units striking NE-ENE, fault bounded. This figure presents both the immediate focus (expanding the existing resource) and the larger opportunity (drill ready prospects with similar geophysical responses – discrete elevated chargeability (proxy for disseminated sulphides) and proximity to second order faults as pathways for gold bearing fluids). Warriedar plans to drill at Stone Hut, Stone Hut SW and NW repetition-2 during the next quarter. Data used to generate the underlying image = current GSWA 20m TMI magnetic grid.

During 2019 a Gradient Array Induced Polarization and Resistivity (**GAIP**) survey was carried out over the ML, which covers the Rothschild deposit and the Stone Hut prospect. The details of the survey are provided in the JORC Tables appended to this release. The goal of the GAIP survey

was to highlight areas exhibiting anomalous chargeability. Disseminated sulphides are generally highly chargeable and the Rothschild gold mineralisation is known to be associated with iron sulphides. Hence, the survey data provides a direct mapping tool for additional chargeable zones beyond the known Rothschild mineralisation, that may be caused by disseminated sulphides occurring with gold.

The results of the survey were extremely encouraging with several strong chargeability anomalies delineated. Polygons of chargeability anomalies (using various thresholds applied to the gridded and filtered data) are shown in Figures 2 & 3 (yellow = moderate, pink = strong). In the Stone Hut area several strong chargeability anomalies have been highlighted. In fact, the chargeability anomalies at Stone Hut are stronger than those associated with the Rothschild mineralization. Some of these chargeability anomalies have pits and shafts over them which further increases the prospectivity rating. Initial drill holes at Stone Hut have been planned with drilling expected to commence in Q3. Currently awaiting routine regulatory approvals.

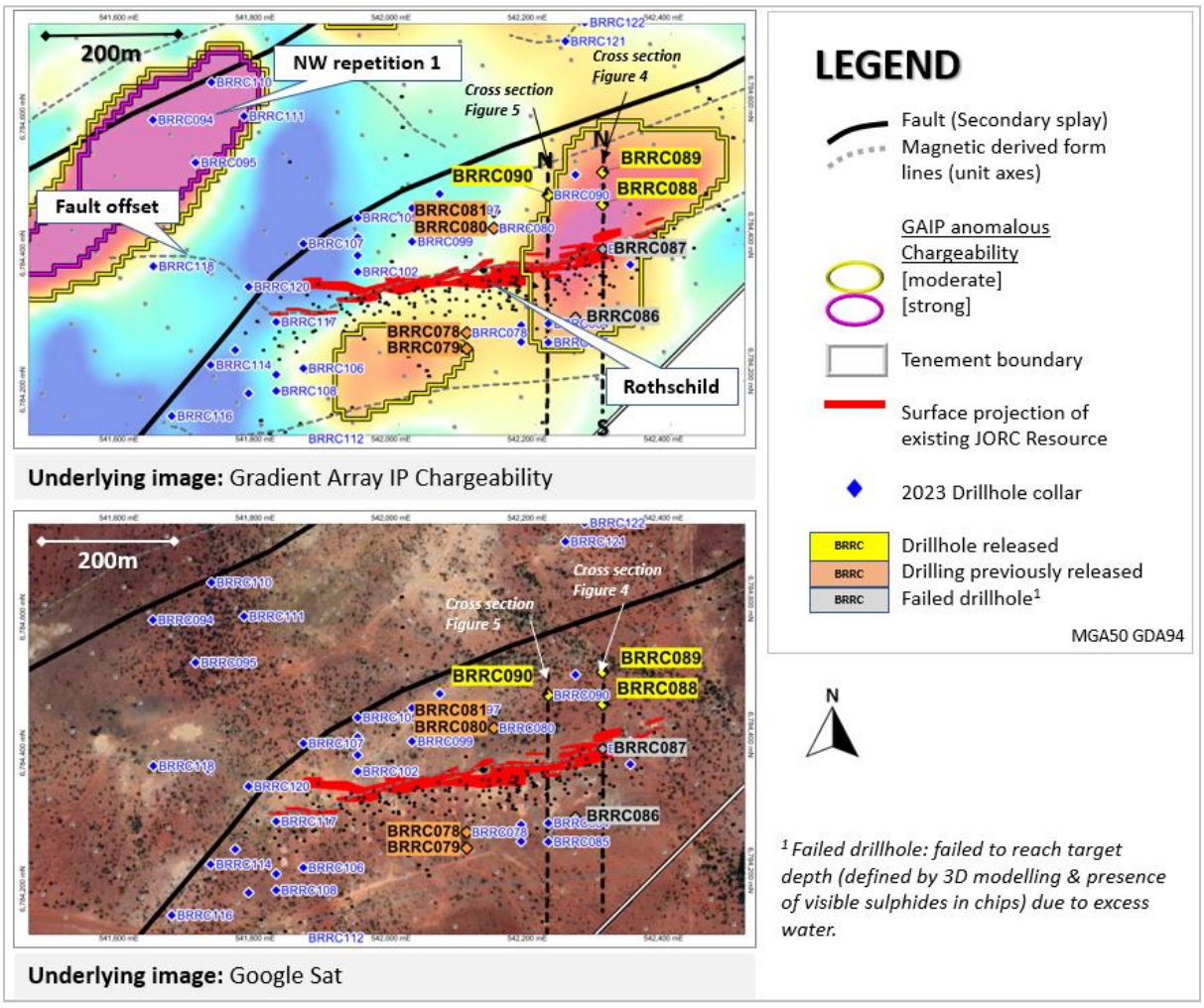

Figure 3: PROSPECT SCALE: [Top] The 2023 Rothschild drilling program over an image of GAIP Chargeability. [Bottom] The 2023 Rothschild drilling program over a Google Sat aerial image (Source = QGIS plugin). The Rothschild prospect sits on a Mining Lease and has excellent access. The locations of Cross Sections presented in Figures 4 & 5 are annotated. The GAIP Chargeability anomalies measured over the Rothschild mineralization appear very "blob-like". The reader should be made aware of the different scales of data shown in the figure. The width of the gold deposit varies but is approximately 20m to 50m wide along strike. The receiver dipole spacing for the GAIP survey is 50m. The GAIP survey is doing an excellent job of providing a broad scale overview of chargeability variations across the survey area. A significant distribution of subsurface volume is being averaged into a single 50m spaced reading. Hence "blobs" over areas of elevated subsurface chargeability. Also note, the abs(Mx) was used as input data to deal with polarity issues.

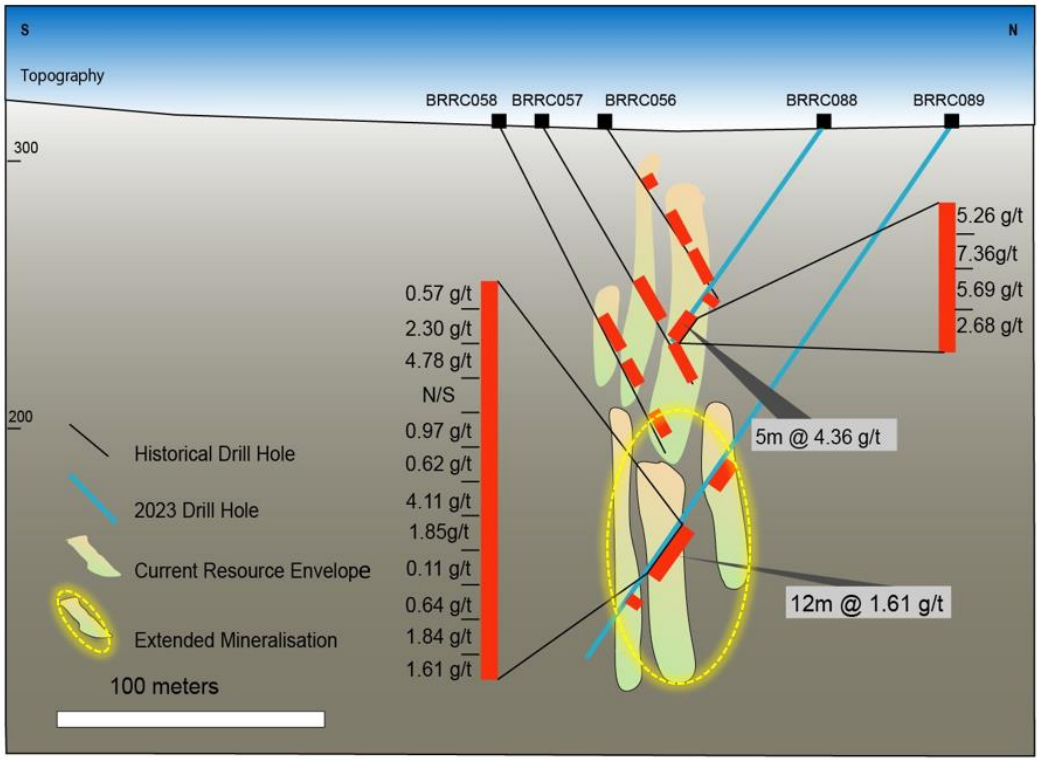

Figure 4: Cross section showing the extension to the mineralization based on assay results from drillholes BRRC088 & BRRC089. The location of this Cross Section is shown in Figure 3. N/S refers to sample misplaced in the different batch and assay is pending, N/S sample treated as 0 g/t during calculation. BRRC088 ends in mineralisation.

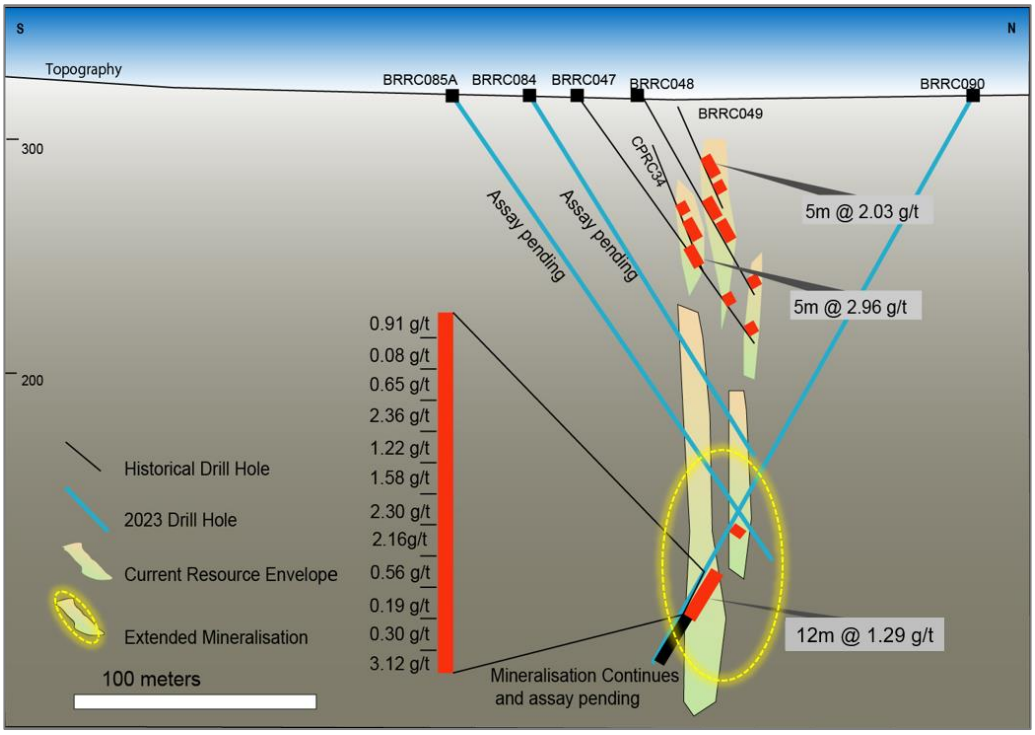

Figure 5: Cross section showing the extension to the mineralization based on assay results from drillholes BRRC090. The location of this Cross Section is shown in Figure 3. Results for drillholes BRRC085A & BRRC084 are pending. The mineralization intersected in drillhole BRRC090 is 220m below surface (vertical depth). Assays for the final 32m of the hole are still pending. Note, the final 1m assay in the hole was 3.12 g/t from 240m. Results from drillholes BRRC084 and BRRC085A are highly anticipated, to confirm or disprove the concept of a 40m wide and +220m deep continuous ore body.

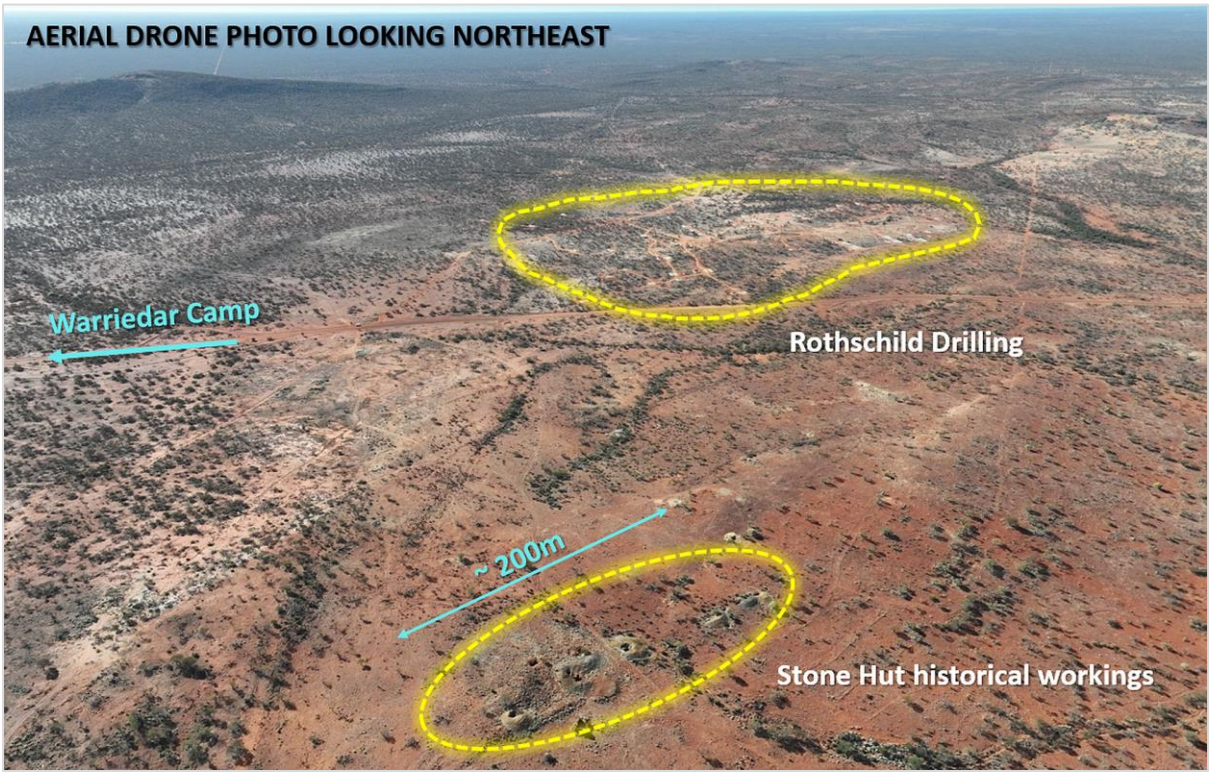

Figure 6: Aerial photo (taken 25 May 2023 by the Company drone) of the Rothschild drilling and the Stone Hut prospect. Access on the Mining Lease is excellent.

This announcement has been authorised for release by: Amanda Buckingham, Managing Director.

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*Table 1: **Significant intercepts table** (intercepts in bold at the top of the table correspond to drillholes released in this announcement, intercepts in regular font at the bottom of the table correspond to drillholes released in ASX announcement of 28 April 2023). Assays for drillhole BRRC089 from 182m t 183m are pending. The interval was treated as 0 g/t in the intercept calculation.*

Hole_ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL	From	To	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)
BRRC088	**542300**	**6784461**	**314**	**72**	**76**	**0.98**	**4**
BRRC088	**542300**	**6784461**	**314**	**87**	**88**	**1.03**	**1**
BRRC088	**542300**	**6784461**	**314**	**91**	**96**	**4.36**	**5**
BRRC089	**542300**	**6784508**	**313.5**	**148**	**152**	**0.74**	**4**
BRRC089	**542300**	**6784508**	**313.5**	**160**	**163**	**0.48**	**3**
BRRC089	**542300**	**6784508**	**313.5**	**179**	**191**	**1.61**	**12**
BRRC089	**542300**	**6784508**	**313.5**	**202**	**203**	**0.74**	**1**
BRRC090	**542220**	**6784474**	**317**	**204**	**206**	**1.70**	**2**
BRRC090	**542220**	**6784474**	**317**	**228**	**240**	**1.29**	**12**
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	135	141	1.29	6
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	150	159	1.85	9
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	165	166	0.68	1
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	179	184	0.41	5
BRRC079	542100	6784249	316.5	202	212	1.63	10
BRRC079	542100	6784249	316.5	215	216	1.54	1
BRRC079	542100	6784249	316.5	231	232	0.64	1
BRRC079	542100	6784249	316.5	247	248	0.53	1
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	108	112	0.51	4
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	139	140	0.58	1
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	146	147	1.28	1
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	153	155	2.43	2
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	170	173	0.89	3
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	177	179	1.13	2
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	160	162	0.65	2
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	171	176	0.72	5
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	184	191	1.71	7
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	197	208	3.39	11
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	216	223	0.49	7
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	235	236	0.60	1

About Warriedar

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) is an advanced gold and copper exploration business with an existing resource base of almost 2 Moz gold (149 koz Measured, 867 koz Indicated and 944 koz Inferred)[1] across Western Australia and Nevada, and a robust pipeline of high-calibre drill targets. Our focus is on rapidly building our resource inventory though modern, innovative exploration.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Result is based on information compiled by Dr. Amanda Buckingham and Dr. Peng Sha. Buckingham and Sha are both employees of Warriedar and members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Buckingham and Dr. Sha consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - December 2019												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
Deposit	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au
Austin	-	-	-	222	1.3	9.1	212	1.5	10.1	434	1.4	19.2
Baron Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31.3	693	1.4	31.3
M1	55	1.7	3	131	2.5	10.4	107	4.0	13.7	294	2.9	27.4
Riley	-	-	-	32	3.1	3.2	81	2.4	6.3	113	2.6	9.5
Windinne Well	16	1.9	1	636	3.5	71	322	1.9	19.8	975	2.9	91.7
Bugeye	14	1.5	0.7	658	1.2	24.5	646	1.1	22.8	1319	1.1	48.1
Monaco-Sprite	52	1.4	2.3	1481	1.2	57.7	419	1.1	14.2	1954	1.2	74
Mt Mulgine	15	2.1	1	1421	1.1	48.2	2600	1.0	80.2	4036	1.0	129.8
Mugs Luck-Keronima	68	2.3	5	295	1.6	15	350	1.6	18.5	713	1.7	38.6
Silverstone	62	3.0	6	4008	1.6	202.6	4650	1.8	267.5	8720	1.7	475.9
Grand Total	**282**	**2.2**	**19.7**	**8,887**	**1.5**	**441**	**10,080**	**1.5**	**484.5**	**19,249**	**1.5**	**945**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

The information in this report that relates to estimation, depletion and reporting of the Golden Range and Fields Find Mineral Resources for is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Bielin Shi who is a Fellow (CP) of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Bielin Shi has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Shi consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Big Springs Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - November 2022												
	Measured			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**TOTAL**		
Deposit	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz
North Sammy	345	6.6	73.4	698	3.1	70.6	508	2.4	39.1	1,552	3.7	183.1
North Sammy Contact				439	2.2	30.9	977	1.4	45	1,416	1.7	75.8
South Sammy	513	3.4	55.5	4,112	2.0	260.7	1,376	1.5	64.9	6,001	2.0	381.2
Beadles Creek				753	2.6	63.9	2,694	1.9	164.5	3,448	2.1	228.4
Mac Ridge							1,887	1.3	81.1	1,887	1.3	81.1
Dorsey Creek							325	1.8	18.3	325	1.8	18.3
Briens Fault							864	1.7	46.2	864	1.7	46.2
Sub-Totals	**858**	**4.7**	**128.9**	**6,002**	**2.2**	**426.1**	**8,631**	**1.7**	**459.1**	**15,491**	**2.0**	**1,014.1**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

The information in the release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of the Big Springs Mineral Resources has been compiled and reviewed by Ms Elizabeth Haren of Haren Consulting Pty Ltd who is an independent consultant to Anova Metals Ltd and is a current Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Haren has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code).

Appendix 2

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

The table below summaries the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Golden Dragon and Fields Find gold deposit Mineral Resource estimate and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *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 pulverized 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.*	• WA8: For the 2023 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program, 1m RC drill samples are collected through a rig-mounted cone splitter designed to capture a one metre sample with optimum 3kg to 4kg sample weight. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines through the cyclone chimney. • Sampling was carried out under Warriedar's protocols and QAQC procedures as standard industry practice. • Reported assays from RC drilling are from the original 1m samples collected from the splitter, and 4m composite samples. The 4m composite samples were created by spear sampling of the total 1m bulk samples collected in large green plastic bag from the drilling rig and were deposited into separate numbered calico bags for sample despatch. • Samples were sent to the lab where they were pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay with an ICP-OES finish up and four acid digest ICP-OES 42 elements scan. Fields duplicates, blanks and certified standard data are presented in the database.
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.).*	• WA8: Challenge Drilling drill rig was used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm. • Historically, there are 32325 drill holes in the database, among which 16827 are RC and diamond holes. Other drilling types include AC, Auger, and RAB.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	• WA8: For each metre interval sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. Average recovery for WA8 drill hole were visually estimated to be above 90%. • Historical: It has not been possible to check sample recoveries for all the historical drill holes. However, drill recovery data were recorded for drill holes completed since 2010. • During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. • Minjar's database indicates that the majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• WA8: RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1 m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chip trays were stored on site in a sealed container. Chips were visually inspected and logged by an onsite geologist to record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, sample quality etc. Mineralisation, veining, and minerals were quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. The remaining logging was qualitative. • Historical: Detailed geology logs exist for most of the holes in the database. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. • Drill hole logs are recorded in Excel, LogChief and uploaded into DataShed,database, and output further validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. Corrections were then re-submitted to database manager and uploaded to DataShed..
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• WA8: 1m RC samples were split via a splitter directly from the cyclone to obtain a sample mass of 2-4kg in general. Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the cone splitter. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the purpose of mineral exploration. • Samples were sorted and dried at 105 ºC in client packaging or trays. • Samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting. • Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um All samples were analysed for Au using fire assay. • Sample preparation technique is appropriate for Golden Range and Fields Find projects and is standard industry practice for gold deposits. • History: Core is half and/or quarter cut using an automatic core saw to achieve a representative sample for laboratory submission • The sample preparation technique is considered industry best standard practice. • RC samples were generally dried and split at the rig using a riffle splitter. Large samples weighing between 3 and 5 kg each were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice at the time. • Field QAQC procedures for drill holes involved the use of certified reference samples and blank samples.
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*	• WA8: Drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. 1 m RC samples were assayed by 30 gm fire assay. Field duplicates and certified reference samples were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods. • In addition, most of the samples that have been submitted for assay were analysed for multi elements with 4 acid digest and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	factors applied and their derivation, etc. *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.*	ICP-OESfinish. No portable XRF analyses have been done on any samples. • Historical: Drill samples were submitted to las in Perth such as ALS, SGS, Kalassay, Genalysis, and Jinning Testing & Inspection. All samples were analysed by various industry standard fire assay methods. Most of these individual methods are recorded in the database. • Certified Reference Materials and Blanks were inserted at a approximate rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. • The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on anticipated grade populations, material composition and oxidation state. • No portable XRF results were used to determine any elemental concentrations in Minjar's database.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• WA8: Logging and sampling were recorded on print logging sheet, digital logging sheet and sample book. Information was imported into DataShed database after data validation. File validation was also completed by geologist on the rig. Datashed was also applied for data verification and administration. • Assay results received were plotted on section and were verified against neighbouring holes. QAQC data were monitored on a hole-by-hole basis. • Any failure in company QAQC protocols resulted in follow up with the lab and occasional repeat of assay as necessary. • History: Independent consultant reports have been viewed that verify significant historic interactions. Visual inspections have been completed with original and close grade control RC holes and results are comparable. • Primary data was sourced from an existing digital database and compiled into an industry standard drill hole database management software (DataShed). Records have been made of all updates that have been made in cases of erroneous data. Data verification has been ongoing with historical assay and survey being checked. • Some of Minjar drill holes were infill and grade control holes nearby historical holes and produced comparable results. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• WA8： RC hole collar positions were surveyed using handheld GPS. Drill hole location data is captured in the MGA projection coordinates on GDA94 geodetic datum. All holes will be picked-up by a licenced surveyor using DGPS equipment. • During drilling most holes underwent gyroscopic down hole surveys on 30m increments. Upon completion of the hole a continuous gyroscopic survey with readings taken automatically at 5m increments inbound and outbound. Each survey was carefully checked to be in bounds of acceptable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tolerance. • Historical: Collar survey has been used from the supplied database. All holes have been checked spatially in 3D. • All drill holes drilled since 2010 were staked using total station DGPS by a professional surveyor. • The topo surface files were sourced from the mine closure site survey results by professional surveyors. • Drilling contractor shall supply a digital camera capable of single shot down hole surveys, which will be undertaken for every 30 meters, and a gyro tool capable of surveys at 10 meters interval down/up hole at completion of the hole.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• WA8: Samples from RC drilling were collected and recorded for each meter down the hole. • In combination with historical drill holes, spacing varied between 25 meters to 100 meters. • Historical: Grade control drilling were conducted for historical open pit mining activities. • Drill hole spacing varies from different projects. Spacing of 20 m by 20 m will be classified as indicated, measured resources with drill hole spacing less than 10m. • Some of the holes drilled within this program may be of suitable data spacing for use in a Resource estimation. • Various soil sampling data with different spacing. It varies from 50 meters up to 200 meters.
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.* *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.*	• WA8: Drill lines are orientated across strike on an MGA grid. Rothschild ore body dips at about vertical. • Holes in the program have been drilled at inclination of about -60 degrees. Orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the gold mineralisation. • Historical: The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes drilled dominantly toward east. Inclined holes with the angle in the range of -45 degrees and -90 degrees are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias. • Shallow AC, RAB and Auger holes were drilled as vertical holes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• WA8: Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled bulka bags for ease of transport by company personnel, and dispatched by third party transport contractor. Each dispatch was itemised and emailed to laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival. • Historical: For samples collected since 2010, all the procedures were following industry standard. • Calico samples are sealed into green or polyweave bags and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		cable tied. These are then sealed on a pallet and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies. • All historical drill cores and RC chips were stored on Golden Dragon mine site core yard. Company geologists have checked and compared with the digital drill hole data base.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• WA8: the competent person for exploration results has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. • History: All information were initially processed and interpreted by a qualified person. • Geologist checked of historical assays with favourable comparisons.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• There are 68 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 21 are mining leases, 21 are in exploration licenses and 3 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. Total tenement size is 804 Km2. Third party rights include: 1) the JV with Mid-west Tungsten Pty Ltd at the Mt Mulgine project; 2) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 3) Mt Gibson Iron ore right for the Shine project; 4) Messenger's Patch JV right on M 59/357 and E 59/852: 5) Mt Gibson's iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on Fields Find; 6) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for 0.75% of gold and other metals production from M 59/379 and M 59/380; 7) 2% NSR royalty on products produced from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 8) Royalty of A$ 5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. 9) Minjar royalty for A$ 20 per oz of gold production from the project subject to a minimum received gold price of A$2000 per oz with a cap of A$18 million. • There is no determined native title in place.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration at the region commenced in the 1980s. Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March 2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010. • Over 30,000 drill holes are in the database and completed by multiple companies using a combination technic of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), airecore (AC), Auger and RAB. Most of the drill holes were completed during the period of 2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North-northeast trending shear zones and secondary structures are interpreted to be responsible for the hydrothermal activity that produced many of the region's gold deposits. Two major shear structures have been identified, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the Chulaar Shear Zone; both striking approximately north and controlling the occurrence of gold deposits. Host lithology units for gold mineralisation are predominantly the intensely altered mafic to ultramafic units, BIF, and dolerite intrusions. Gold mineralisation hosted by porphyries has been discovered as well, from the most recent drilling programs at Sandpiper and Reids Ridge. Main mechanism for mineralisation is believed to be associated with: 1) Shear zones as a regional control for fluid; 2) dolerite intrusions to be reacted and mineralized with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralization. • The Fields Find project is contiguous with the Warriedar project, which, in combination; covers the entire Warriedar greenstone belt. Regional metamorphic grades are generally considered to be lower than amphibolite facies. Similar to Golden Dragon, gold deposits are structurally controlled, and occur in the settings of: 1) contact zones between mafic and ultramafic units; 2) hosted by BIF; 3) hosted by dolerite and porphyry intrusions.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole 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.*	• All the drill hole information can be found in Section 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 include a minimum of 0.5g/t Au value over a minimum length of 1 m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. • No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the rock chips. No upper cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values were 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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation at Rothschild is about vertical. Drill holes are generally orientated at 60 degrees to the south. • Majority of the historical drill holes were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations; most of the drill holes are toward south. This is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure and creating minimal sampling bias. • Historical shallow AC, RAB, and Auger holes were drilled as vertical.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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.*	• A Gradient array Induced Polarization and Resistivity [GAIP] survey was completed at the Rothschild Prospect (within Mining Lease M59/63). Two blocks of GAIP surveying was carried out between October-November 2019, for a combined survey coverage of 2.8km x 1.2km and 3,950 km². • Three follow-up lines of Dipole-Dipole Array IP [DDIP] were acquired across the GAIP survey area. • Minjar Gold (the holder of the ML at that time) contracted Khumsap Geophysics to conduct the Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys. • Khumsup used a Scintrex GGD transmitter and Scintrex IPR-12 receiver system, for both the gradient array IP (GAIP), and dipole-dipole IP (DDIP) survey configurations. • Resource Potentials Pty Ltd (ResPot), a consulting geophysical survey data processing specialist, assisted with survey design, monitoring, data QA/QC, processing,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interpretation and targeting. • The GAIP surveys were acquired using 100m receiver line spacing, 50m receiver dipole separation and 50m station moves. DDIP surveying were carried out using 100m transmitter dipoles and receiver dipole separations and 50m transmitter dipole moves. • 3 traverses of DDIP were carried out over anomalous zones orientated along GAIP receiver lines, to provide information on depth and geometry of sources for direct drill targeting. The southern DDIP survey line was repeated due to external interference with transmitter signal, but similar poor data points were resolved.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 includes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth. • Repeated ore bodies toward northwest will be tested as well. • QAQC assessment, geotechnical assessment and bulk density test work needs to be conducted at Rothschild.