WARRIEDAR RESOURCES

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14 June 2023

Polymetallic system intersected at Austin

HIGHLIGHTS:

- RC drilling results at the Austin deposit (Golden Range Project), located 4km southwest of the Golden Grove Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au deposit, intersected polymetallic sulphide mineralisation.
- The Austin polymetallic system, open at depth and plunging south, sits within an interpreted Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) horizon.
- Robust extensional intercepts returned including 20m @ 1.98g/t Au, 7.2g/t Ag, 844ppm Pb from 160m; and 8m @ 1.04g/t Au, 19.5 g/t Ag, 0.54% Pb from 144m.
- Historic drilling at Austin (gold was the focus but multi-element assays were taken) returned 30m @ 3.31 g/t Au, 29 g/t Ag, 0.62% Pb from 127m, including 2m @ 7.07 g/t Au, 140 g/t Ag, 1% Pb and 2m @ 3.15 g/t Au, 54 g/t Ag, 2.5% Pb.
- Five (5) holes for 1,086m have been drilled at Austin in this campaign, with target depth not achieved for three (3) of those holes; follow-up diamond tails and surface and downhole Electromagnetic (EM) surveying is planned for Q3, chasing high grade feeder zones.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on assay results received for the five (5) holes drilled at the Austin deposit, part of the ongoing Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program at its Golden Range Project in the Murchison province of Western Australia.

The holes were planned to test for depth extensions to the gold mineralisation lying under the existing shallow pit (previously mined in 2014 for oxide gold mineralisation), and to investigate the potential for the Austin deposit to be polymetallic. RC holes drilled in 2020 and 2021 by the previous owner had intersected high grade gold and silver with sub-economic base metals (see Table 2). This was the first time that multi-elements were assayed for the Austin deposit.

The Warriedar team reviewed the historical data and carried out a geological and geochemical interpretation, indicating the Austin primary polymetallic sulphide mineralisation is hosted within a felsic-intermediate unit at the contact with an overlying mafic-ultramafic unit.

Three of the five holes drilled at Austin in this campaign failed to reach target depth due to excessive water. These holes are planned to be diamond tailed in the Q3 drilling program. Two holes were successful in reaching target depth.

Key intervals returned from these two holes include (refer Table 1, and Figures 3 and 4):

- 8m @ 1.04 g/t Au, 19.5 g/t Ag, 0.54% Pb from 144m (AURC087); ***including***
  - 4m @ 0.88 g/t Au, 27 g/t Ag and 1.02% Pb from 144m (AURC087);
- 20m @ 1.98 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag, 844ppm Pb from 160m (AURC086).

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The Ag and Pb assay results confirm the Warriedar model that the Austin deposit is a polymetallic deposit with significant base metal exploration potential. Currently, the mineralisation is open in both the north and south direction (along what is termed the host horizon, a more conductive unit mapped well in the Airborne Electromagnetic (EM) and Gradient Array Induced Polarization (GAIP) data; see Figure 2). The existing drilling suggests the system is plunging to the south, however further drilling is required to better understand the scale and geometry of the deposit, and where, if any, higher grade VMS feeder zones exist within the host horizon.

The Yalgoo Singleton Greenstone belt that underlies the Warriedar tenements, hosts several Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits, the most significant being the Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au Golden Grove cluster of mines, located approximately 4kms to the east of Austin (see Figure 1). To the south in the same belt is Capricorn Metals' (ASX: CMM) Mt Gibson Gold Project, believed to have originally been a Au-Cu-Zn rich VMS deposit that has been overprinted by a later hydrothermal gold mineralising event. To the north in the same belt are the Venture Minerals (ASX: VMS) VMS prospects (see locations in Figure 1).

VMS deposits typically occur in clusters, as readily demonstrated at the adjacent Golden Grove cluster. Encouragingly, there is a weak bedrock conductor in 2014 Airborne EM data approximately 1.2km south of the historical Austin pit, within the same host horizon. Ground and downhole EM are the only effective EM configurations for detecting Golden Grove style mineralisation[1], and ground EM is planned to be undertaken over the conductor south of Austin during H2 2023.

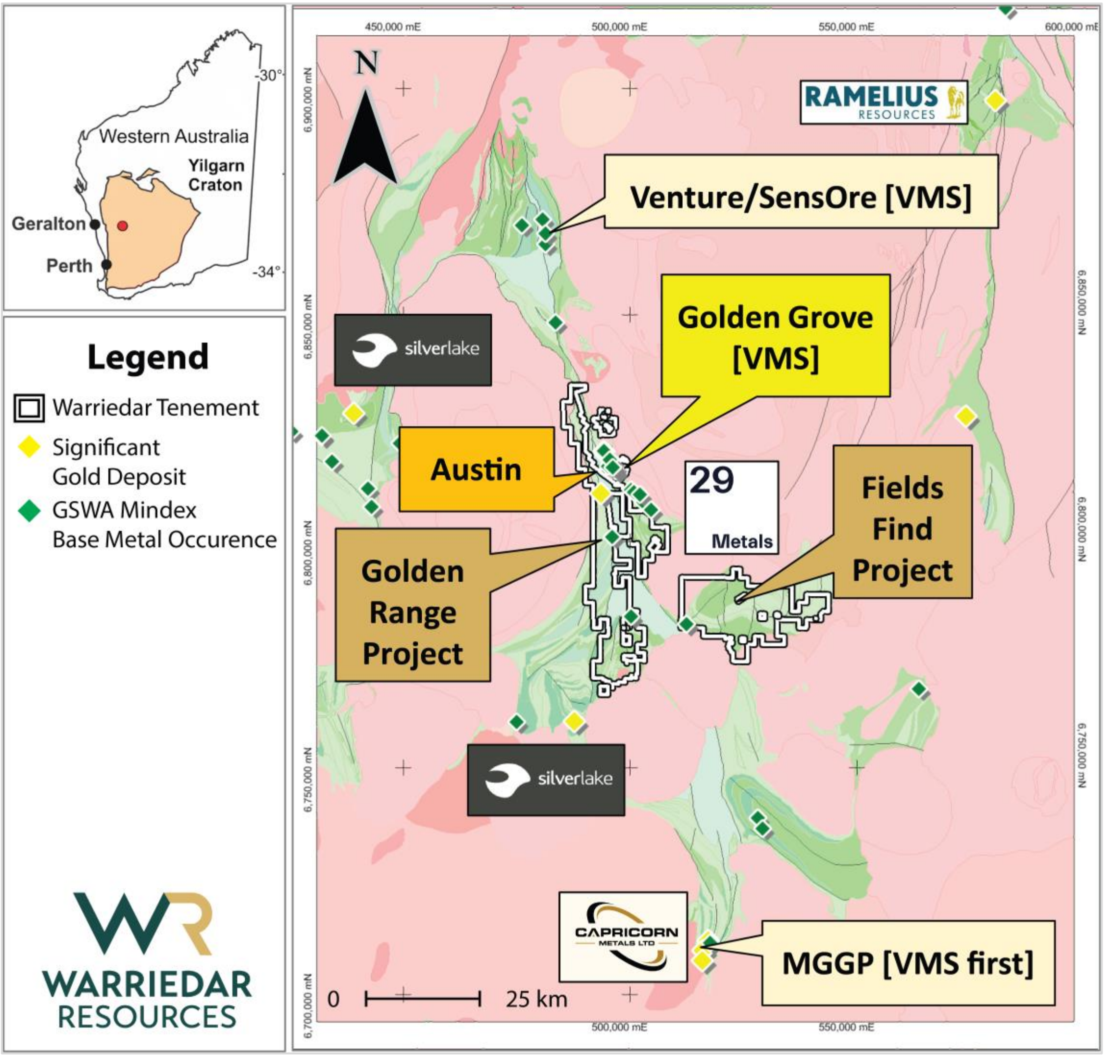

Figure 1: The location of the Austin deposit (orange annotation) within the wider Warriedar tenement package and the Southern Murchison region. The yellow diamond on the Golden Range Project is the M1 deposit (and existing plant).

[1] Geophysical Responses over the Scuddles VMS deposit, G. Boyd and K.F. Frankcombe, Exploration Geophysics 1994, 25(3) 164 – 164.

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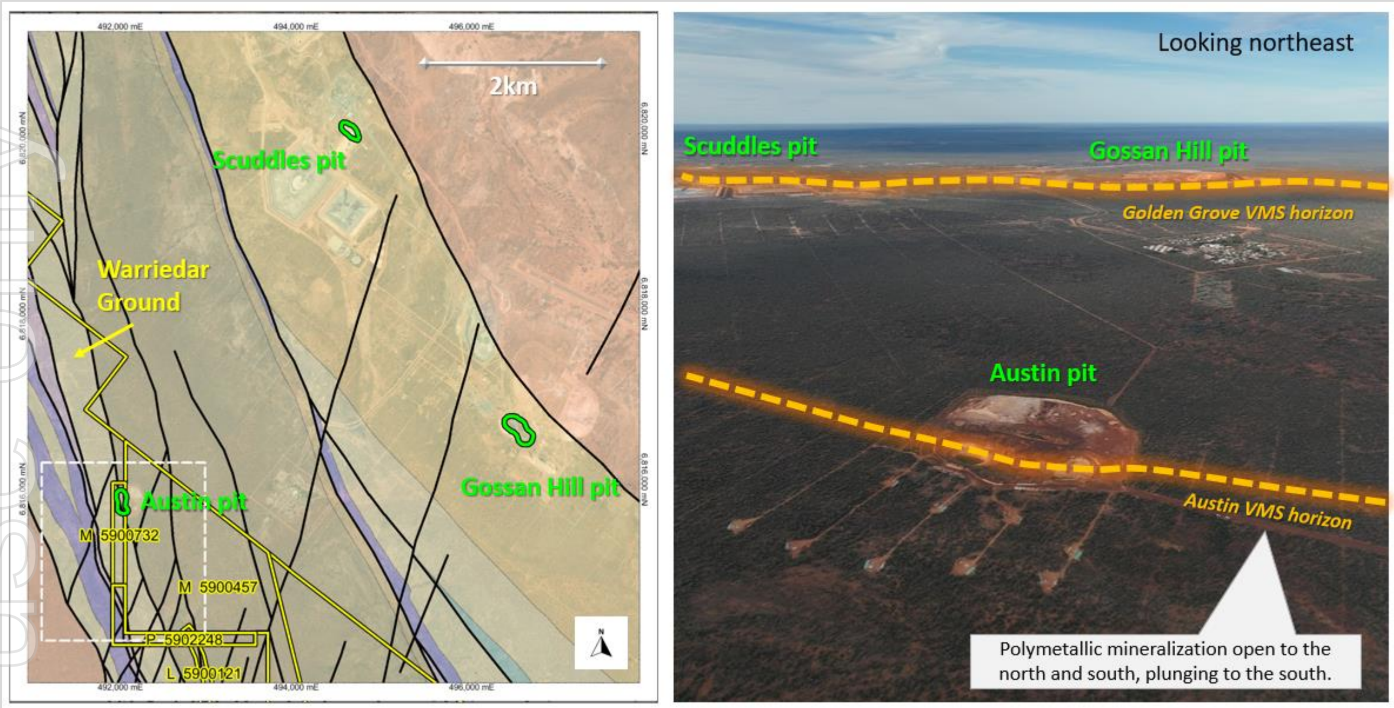

Figure 2: The location of the Austin deposit with respect to the Gossan Hill and Scuddles pits, belonging to the Golden Grove cluster of Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits. Golden Grove Mineral Resources (see 29M ASX Announcement 23 May 2023): 61.4Mt @ 1.7% Cu, 4.0% Zn, 0.7g/t Au, 28g/t Ag. The white dashed box shows the coverage of Figure 3.

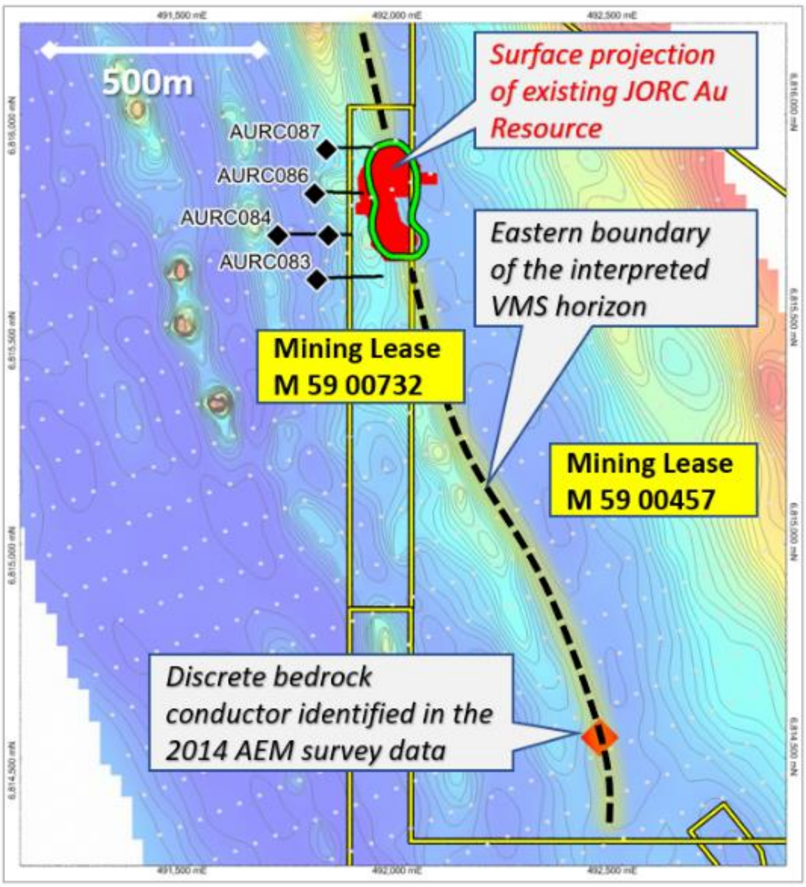

Figure 3: The Austin deposit and the interpreted VMS horizon. A discrete bedrock conductor was identified in the 2014 Airborne Electromagnetic Survey (AEM) data (red diamond) within the VMS horizon. The collars and trace of the holes drilled are annotated. Underlying Image: Gradient Array IP (GAIP) Conductivity, where blue = low & Red = high. Grey dots = GAIP stations.

The historical Austin pit is about 20m deep and the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Austin is 434,000t @ 1.4 g/t Au for 19,200 oz Au (see Appendix 1). The oxide gold resource at Austin was mined in 2014 by Minjar Gold (84,203t @ 1.03 g/t Au for 2,788oz Au). Figure 4 shows the Austin pit and the location of the historic and 2023 drilling. The locations of cross sections are annotated in yellow.

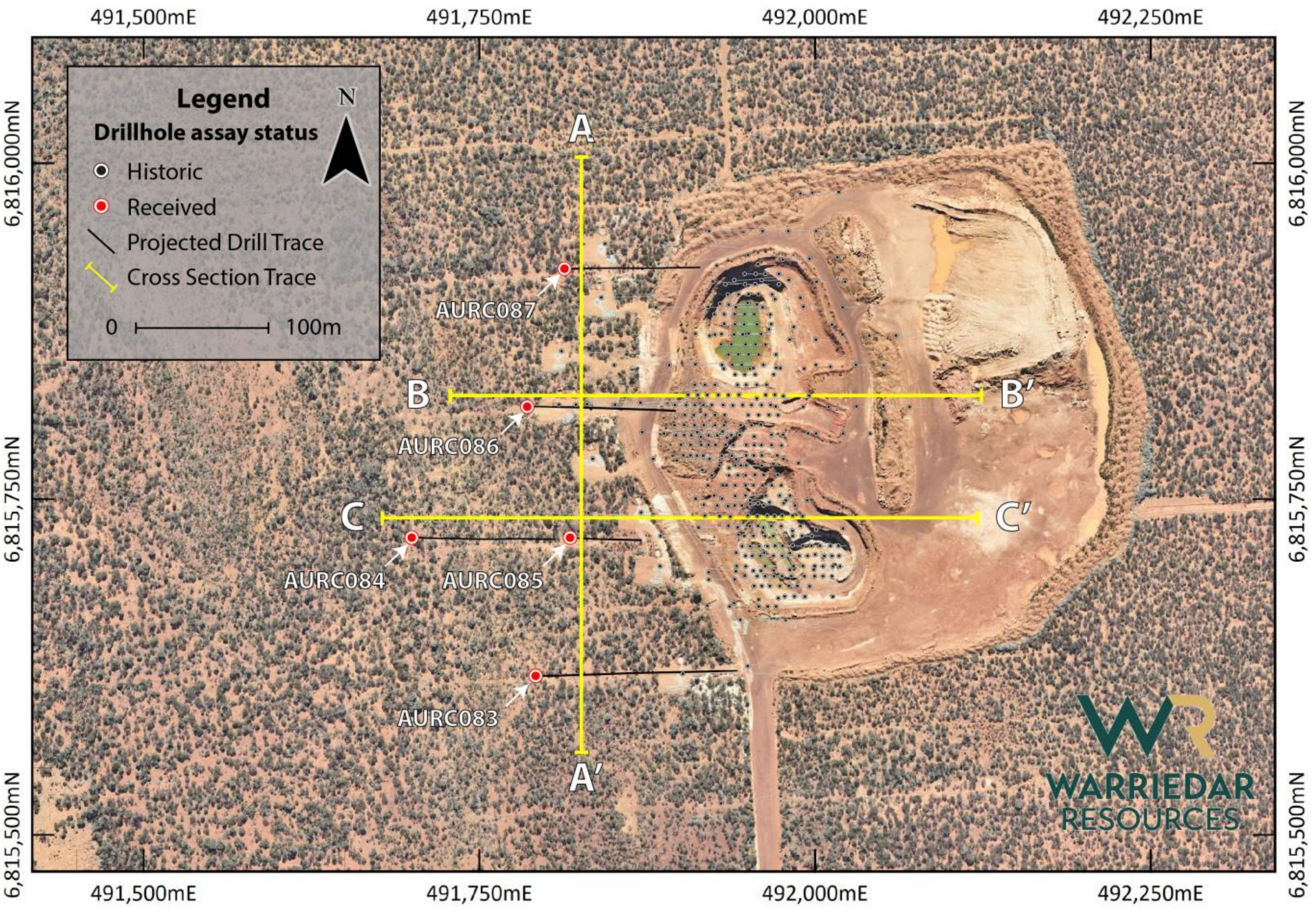

Figure 4: The Austin pit with 2023 and historic collars shown over an aerial photo.

The long section in Figure 5 illustrates the interpreted south plunge of the system. AURC085 ended short at 108m due to water issues. AURC084 ended short at 246m, in mineralisation. AURC 083 ended short at 276m due to water issues and did not reach mineralisation.

Figure 6 demonstrates the need to extend hole AUR084, which encountered the mineralisation in the last 4m composite assay. On this cross section, you can see historic hole AURC074 (annotated in purple) returned 30m @ 3.31 g/t Au, 29.3 g/t Ag, 0.62% Pb from 127m; including 8m @ 4.89 g/t Au, 76.25 g/t Ag, 1.5% Pb from 134m.

Figure 7 presents the cross section 100m to the north of Figure 6 and highlights two disparate mineralized intervals.

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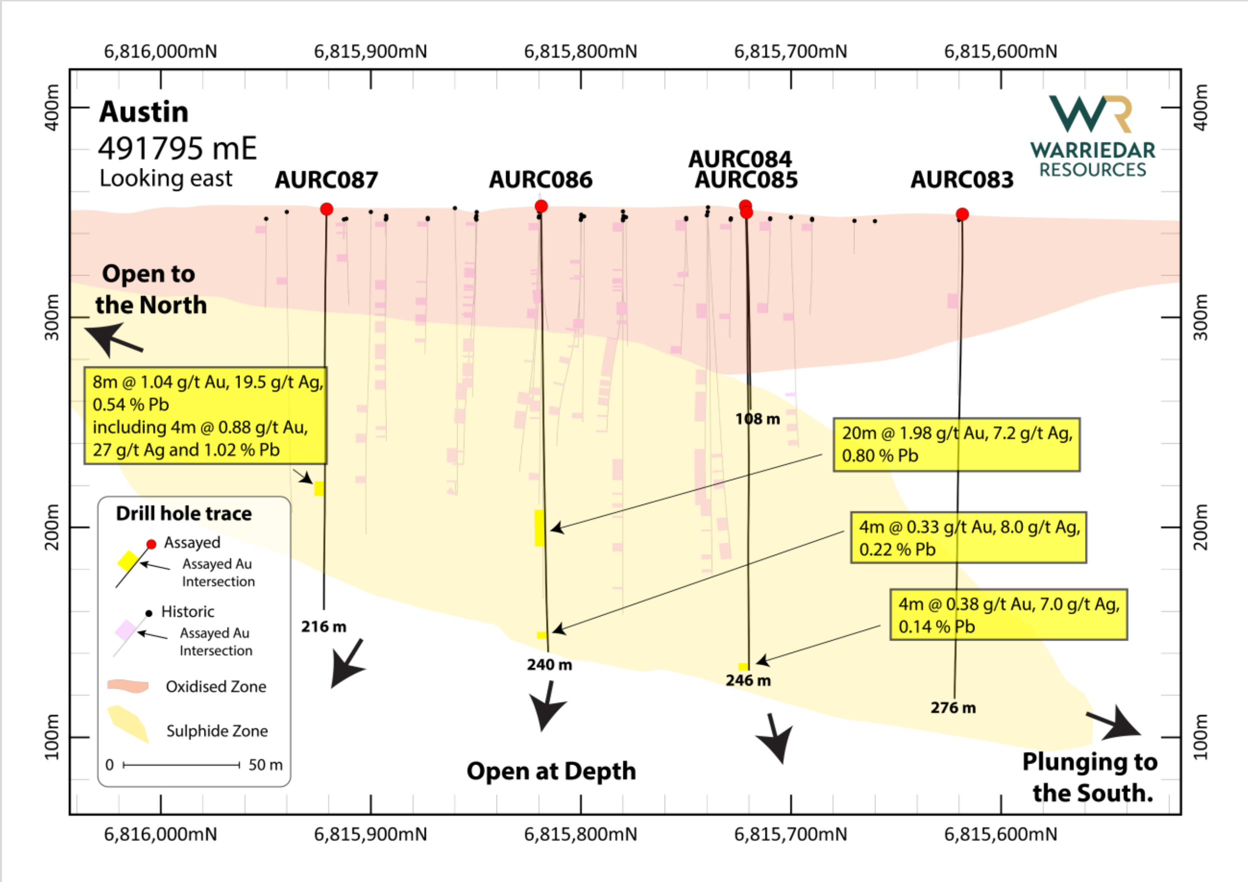

Figure 5: Long section through the 2023 drilling at Austin, looking east. See A-A' on Figure 4 for location.

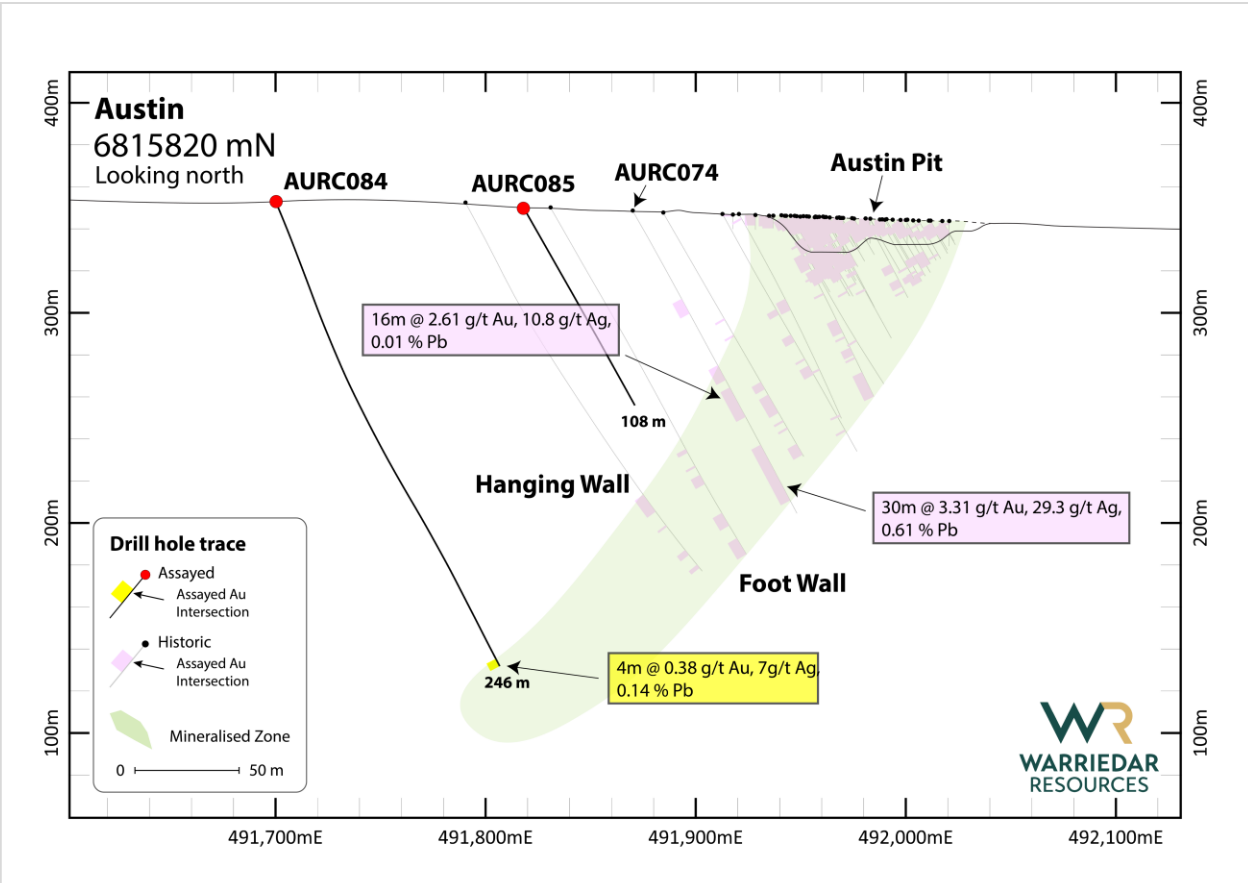

Figure 6: Cross section through the Austin deposit, looking north. See C-C' on Figure 4 for location.

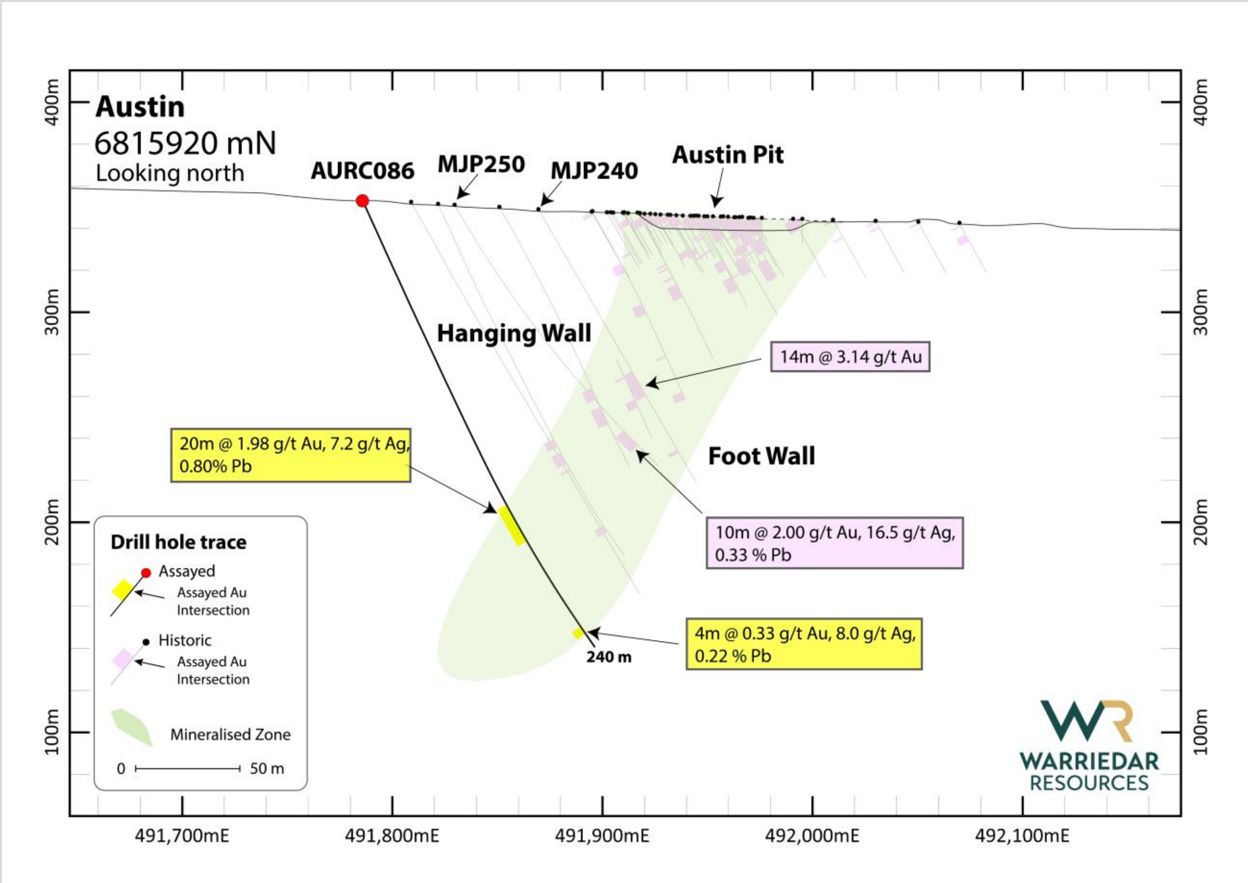

Figure 7: Cross section through the Austin deposit, looking north. See B-B' on Figure 4 for location.

The Austin results provide strong support for a larger polymetallic system, which warrants further drilling. The three RC holes that failed to reach the desired target depth are planned to be extended by diamond drilling during Q3 2023. Upon completion of each hole, a downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey is set to be carried out to identify conductive parts of the subsurface that may contain more massive sulphide mineralisation. Additionally, ground EM is planned to be carried out along the interpreted VMS horizon and over the discrete conductor already identified in the 2014 airborne EM survey data, approximately 1.2km south of the Austin pit (see Figure 3).

Currently, the Austin gold deposit is open and the drilling suggests the potential for a depth extensive polymetallic system.

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

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Table 1: Warriedar Resources significant drill intercepts table using a 0.3 g/t Au cut off, with a minimum width of 1 meter and including 2 meters of internal waste.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb ppm
AURC084	491700	6815722	353	242	246	4	0.38	7	1372
AURC086	491786	6815819	353	160	180	20	1.98	7	844
AURC086	491786	6815819	353	228	232	4	0.33	8	2151
AURC087	491813	6815921	351	144	152	8	1.04	20	5390
including				144	148	4	0.88	27	10200

Table 2: Minjar Historic significant drill intercepts table using a 0.3 g/t Au cut off, with a minimum width of 1 meter and including 2 meters of internal waste (N/A: no assay).

Section Northing	Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb ppm
6815820	MJP240	491870	6815822	349	89	103	14	3.14	NA	NA
6815820	MJP250	491830	6815821	351	135	145	10	2.00	17	3313
6815820	AURC077	491822	6815820	352	132	138	6	2.12	7	2036
6815820	AURC016	491851	6815820	350	107	116	9	1.38	NA	NA
6815820	AURC021	491895	6815820	348	96	100	4	1.09	NA	NA
6815920	AURC074	491870	6815740	349	127	157	30	3.31	29	6193
Including					***134***	***136***	***2***	***3.15***	***54***	***25008***
Including					***139***	***141***	***2***	***7.07***	***140***	***10360***
6815920	AURC074	491870	6815740	349	96	112	16	2.61	11	119
6815920	AURC007	491941	6815710	346	84	97	13	1.76	NA	NA
6815920	AURC071	491831	6815740	350	181	190	9	1.78	9	2775
Including					***185***	***186***	***1***	***4.44***	***54***	***19514***
6815920	AURC071	491831	6815740	350	146	151	5	2.40	0.5	149
6815920	AURC071	491831	6815740	350	167	174	7	1.06	13	2529

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.

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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).

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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. • Historical: early drilling in Austin was completed by Rotary Air Blast (RAB), RC Reserve Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD) drilling techniques in 2002, 2009-2010. 2012-2014 and 2020-2021. Samples were collected by various industry standard methods to create 4m composite samples and 1m singe meter samples. • 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. • WA8: 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. Historical: All Austin historical gold assay results were generated from fire assay method. Very limited multi-element assay was completed before 2020. Multi-element assay method was 3A-ICPES
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: Top Drill 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	• Minjar's database indicates that the majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.
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 factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• 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 ICP-OESfinish. No portable XRF analyses have been done on any samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• 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 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. Austin ore body dips steeply to the west. • 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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), aircore (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.*	• Austin deposit is hosted in Neoarchean age Youanmi Terrane greenstones. Several known deposits including structure control Au deposits, VMS deposits and Fe deposits, occur within the Youanmi Terrane greenstones. The Austin deposit sits at the sheared contact between the ultramafic-mafic hanging wall (to the west) and the predominantly felsic-intermedicate schist footwall (to the east), with most of the mineralisation occurring in the felsic-intermedicate unit and lithology contact. • In the Golden Range area, most of 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 mineralised with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralisation. • 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.
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 0.3g/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 mineralisatio n widths and	*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*	• Gold mineralisation at Austin dip to South. Drill holes are generally orientated at 60 degrees to the south. • Majority of the historical drill holes were drilled as inclined

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	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.*	• Minjar Gold Ltd (Minjar) commissioned Khumsup Geophysics Ltd (Khumsup) to carry out IP surveying at the Austin prospect area, starting on site on the 16th May 2020. GAIP survey data acquisition was finished on 2nd of June 2020. • Resource Potentials Pty Ltd (ResPot) assisted Minjar with IP survey planning, survey monitoring and data QC. • The coverage of the IP survey area is shown along with tenement outlines in Figure 1 below. The IP survey covers parts of tenements M59/457 (mining lease containing the existing Austin open cut gold mining pit), E59/1199, M59/759 (mining lease containing the Allegro deposit), and M59/732. • A gradient array IP (GAIP) survey configuration was utilised for this IP survey, comprising of 2 GAIP survey blocks, acquired with dimensions of 2.6km (NW-SE) by 1.8km (NE-SW). • The GAIP receiver survey lines were orientated NE-SW and spaced 100m apart, with minimum 50m receiver dipole separation and 50m station moves. The GAIP receiver survey lines were aligned on existing tracks visible in aerial photo imagery where possible. Note that the GAIP station reading locations are shown as points located in the middle of the receiver electrode pairs (white dots in Figure 1). Due to safety and access issues, no GAIP data were acquired within the Austin open cut pit, and this has resulted in a small gap in survey coverage along a single survey line. • The GAIP transmitter electrode pits (red squares in Figure 1) were separated by a distance of 4km, with transmitter wires (red line in Figure 1) laid out along the ground in between transmitter electrode pits, and in between GAIP receiver survey lines. • Khumsup used a Scintrex GDD transmitter and Scintrex GDD Rx16 receiver system. The transmitter current achieved varied between 1.6 to 5.6 Amps (average of 4.6 Amps), which is considered to be a low transmitter current,

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
but the measured voltage signal levels and IP data quality is still reasonable for producing reliable apparent resistivity and chargeability anomaly data sets. Further details on survey specifications are listed in the table below.

<table>
<tr><td>IP survey configuration</td><td>Gradient Array IP (GAIP)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of survey blocks</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>IP survey type</td><td>Time-domain</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey block size</td><td>1,300m (NW-SE) by 1,800m (NE-SW)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter system</td><td>Scintrex GDD TXII (5kVA)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter dipole separation</td><td>4,000m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter base frequency</td><td>0.125 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter time base</td><td>2 seconds</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter electrode</td><td>Alfoil, salt, water</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter current</td><td>1.6 to 5.6 Amps</td></tr>
<tr><td>IP receiver system</td><td>Scintrex GDD Rx16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver electrodes</td><td>Cu-sulphate porous pots, water</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey line spacing</td><td>100m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey line orientation</td><td>NE-SW (along existing tracks where possible)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver dipole separation</td><td>50m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver station moves</td><td>50m</td></tr>
</table>

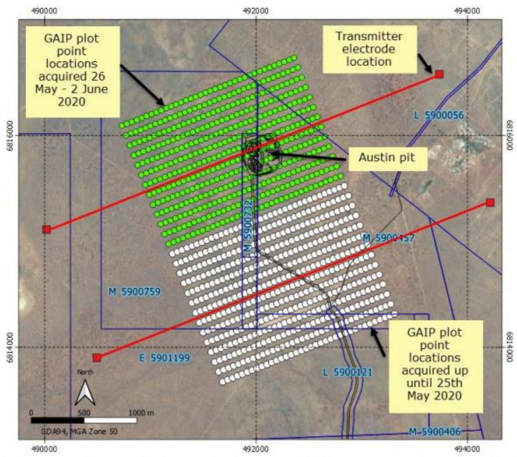

__Figure 1:__ Location map showing Austin GAIP survey block area, IP transmitter electrode pit locations and wire layout (red squares and red lines), IP receiver centre point locations acquired up until the 25th of May 2020 (white dots) and IP receiver centre point locations acquired during 26th May – 2nd June 2020 (green dots), Austin pit and waste dump locations and haul road (black lines), and Minjar tenement outlines (blue), all overlain a Bing aerial photograph image. Map is in co-ordinate system: GDA94 datum and MGA Zone 50 projection.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>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.</td><td>

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 Austin.

</td></tr>
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