# **ASX Announcement**



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); 0
- 20m @ 1.98 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag, 844ppm Pb from 160m (AURC086).



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<sup>1</sup>, 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Geophysical Responses over the Scuddles VMS deposit, G. Boyd and K.F. Frankcombe, Exploration Geophysics 1994, 25(3) 164 – 164.





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.





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)<sup>1</sup> 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**

		G	olden Rar	nge Mine	ral Resour	ces (JORC 20	12) - Dece	ember 2019	Ð			
		Measured			Indic	ated		Inferred			Total Resourc	es
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
NIt 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.

5				Big Sprin	gs Minera	Resource	es (JORC 2	2012) - No	vember 2	2022		
	Measure	ed		Indicated	1		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).

	(Criteria in this se	ection apply to all succeeding sections)
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling	Nature and quality of sampling	• WA8: For the 2023 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program,
techniques	(e.g. cut channels, random chips,	1m RC drill samples are collected through a rig-mounted cone
	standard measurement tools	splitter designed to capture a one metre sample with optimum
I A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	appropriate to the minerals under	2kg to 4kg comple weight. Once drilling reached fresh rock o
	investigation, such as down hole	Skg to 4kg sample weight. Once dhilling reached riesh tock a
20	gamma sondes, or handheld XRF	fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss
	examples should not be taken as	of fines through the cyclone chimney.
E Contraction of the second se	limiting the broad meaning of	• Historical: early drilling in Austin was completed by Rotary Air
615	sampling. Include reference to measures	Blast (RAB), RC Reserve Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling
99	taken to ensure sample	(DD) drilling techniques in 2002, 2009-2010. 2012-2014 and
	calibration of any measurement	2020-2021. Samples were collected by various industry
	tools or systems used.	standard methods to create 4m composite samples and 1m
	mineralisation that are Material to	singe meter samples.
	the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard'	• Sampling was carried out under Warriedar's protocols and
	work has been done this would be	QAQC procedures as standard industry practice.
90	relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to	Reported assays from RC drilling are from the original 1m
	obtain 1 m samples from which 3	samples collected from the splitter, and 4m composite samples.
	kg was pulverized to produce a 30	The 4m composite samples were created by spear sampling of
	cases more explanation may be	the total 1m bulk samples collected in large green plastic bag
	required, such as where there is	from the drilling rig and were deposited into separate numbered
	coarse gold that has inherent	calico bags for sample despatch.
	commodities or mineralisation	MAR: Samples were cent to the lob where they were pullierized
(O)	types (e.g. submarine nodules)	<ul> <li>WA8: Samples were sent to the lab where they were pulverised</li> <li>to produce a 20 g obsrga for fire accevulation on ICB OES finish</li> </ul>
	may warrant disclosure of detailed	to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay with an ICP-OES finish
	information.	up and four acid digest ICP-OES 42 elements scan.
35		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
7		method was 3A-ICPES
Drilling	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse	• WA8: Top Drill drill rig was used for the RC holes. Hole diameter
tecnniques	rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,	was 140 mm.
	sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core	• Historically, there are 32325 drill holes in the database, among
I A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	diameter, triple or standard tube,	which 16827 are RC and diamond holes. Other drilling types
	sampling bit or other type, whether	include AC. Auger, and RAB.
	core is oriented and if so, by what	
Drill sample	Method of recording and	WA8: For each metre interval sample recovery moisture and
recovery	assessing core and chip sample	condition were recorded systematically. Average recovery for
	recoveries and results assessed.	WAS drill hale were visually estimated to be above 0000
	sample recovery and ensure	Vivio di il noie were visuality estimated to be above 90%.
	representative nature of the	Historical: It has not been possible to check sample recoveries
	samples. Whether a relationship exists	tor all the historical drill holes. However, drill recovery data were
	between sample recovery and	recorded for drill holes completed since 2010.
	grade and whether sample bias	During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes
	preferential loss/gain of	were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries.

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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Co	ommentary
	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	•	WA8: RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1 m
	have been geologically and		intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chip trays were
	detail to support appropriate		stored on site in a sealed container. Chips were visually
	Mineral Resource estimation,		inspected and logged by an onsite geologist to record lithology
	mining studies and metallurgical		alteration mineralisation voining structure sample quality of
	Whether logging is qualitative or		Minorelisation, voining, and minorals were quantitative or somi
	quantitative in nature. Core (or		quantitative in pature. The remaining lenging was qualitative
	photography.		quantitative in nature. The remaining logging was quantative.
$\supset$	The total length and percentage of	•	Historical: Detailed geology logs exist for most of the holes in
Ð	the relevant intersections logged.		the database.
		•	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative
6			in nature.
$\sum$		•	Drill hole logs are recorded in Excel, LogChief and uploaded
			into DataShed,database, and output further validated in 3D
$\bigcirc$			software such as Surpac and Micromine. Corrections were then
Ð			re-submitted to database manager and uploaded to DataShed
Sub-sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and	•	WA8: 1m RC samples were split via a splitter directly from the
Techniques	whether quarter, half or all core		cyclone to obtain a sample mass of 2-4kg in general. Field
and sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube		duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the
propuration	sampled, rotary split, etc. and		same time as the original sample through the cone splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature,	•	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the purpose of
$\bigcirc$	quality and appropriateness of the		mineral exploration.
	Quality control procedures	•	Samples were sorted and dried at 105 °C in client packaging or
	adopted for all sub-sampling		travs.
	of samples.		Samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting
$\int$	Measures taken to ensure that the		Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um All samples were analysed
9	in situ material collected, including	-	for Au using fire assay
	for instance results for field		Sample properties technique is appropriate for Colden Pange
2	Whether sample sizes are	•	and Fields Find projects and is standard industry practice for
	appropriate to the grain size of the		and relies i nu projects and is standard industry practice for
	material being sampled.		gold deposits.
$\sum$		•	History: Core is hair and/or quarter cut using an automatic core
9			saw to achieve a representative sample for laboratory
6			
		•	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
5			were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice
J			at the time.
		•	Field QAQC procedures for drill holes involved the use of
			certified reference samples and blank samples.
Quality of	The nature, quality and	٠	WA8: Drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing &
assay data	appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used		Inspection's Perth laboratory. 1 m RC samples were assayed
ano Laboratorv	and whether the technique is		by 30 gm fire assay. Field duplicates and certified reference
tests	considered partial or total. For geophysical tools		samples were selected and placed into sample stream
	spectrometers, handheld XRF		analysed using the same methods.
	instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis	•	In addition, most of the samples that have been submitted for
	including instrument make and		assay were analysed for multi elements with 4 acid digest and
	model, reading times, calibrations		ICP-OESfinish. No portable XRF analyses have been done on
	derivation, etc.		any samples.
1			

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Co	ommentary
	Nature of quality control	٠	Historical: Drill samples were submitted to las in Perth such as
	procedures adopted (e.g.		ALS, SGS, Kalassay. Genalvsis. and Jinning Testing &
	stanuarus, planks, auplicates, external laboratory checks) and		Inspection All samples were analysed by various industry
	whether acceptable levels of		standard for an example of Mast of these is this had a standard
	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and		stanuaru nie assay methods, wost of these individual methods
	precision have been established.		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	The verification of significant	•	WA8: Logging and sampling were recorded on print logging
of sampling	intersections by either		sheet digital logging sheet and sample book. Information was
and assaying	independent or alternative		
	Company personnel. The use of twinned holes		imported into DataShed database after data validation. File
T	Documentation of primary data,		validation was also completed by geologist on the rig. Datashed
(/)	data entry procedures, data		was also applied for data verification and administration.
シビ	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	•	Assay results received were plotted on section and were
	Discuss any adjustment to assav		verified against neighbouring holes. QAQC data were
$-\mathcal{I}$	data.		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.
767		•	History: Independent consultant reports have been viewed that
$(\bigcup)$			verify significant historic interactions. Visual inspections have
			been completed with original and close grade control RC holes
			and reculte 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
6			of all updates that have been made in cases of erroneous data.
リノ			Data verification has been ongoing with historical assay and
			survey being checked
15		•	Some of Minjar drill holes were infill and grade control holes
			nearby historical holes and produced comparable results.
$\prec$		•	No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than
			length weighted averaging.
Location of	Accuracy and quality of surveys	•	WA8. RC hole collar positions were surveyed using handheld
data points	used to locate drill holes (collar	ľ	
	and down-hole surveys), trenches,		GPS. Drill hole location data is captured in the MGA projection
	mine workings and other locations		coordinates on GDA94 geodetic datum. All holes will be picked-
T	estimation.		up by a licenced surveyor using DGPS equipment.
$\bigcirc$	Specification of the grid system	•	During drilling most holes underwent gyroscopic down hole
	used. Quality and adequacy of		surveys on 30m increments. Upon completion of the hole a
	topographic control.		continuous avroscopic survey with readings taken
4			outomatically at Em increments inhour direct with the
			automatically at om increments indound 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 ataked 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	Co	ommentary
			•	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	Data spacing for reporting of	٠	WA8: Samples from RC drilling were collected and recorded for
	and	Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and		each meter down the hole.
7	distribution	distribution is sufficient to	•	In combination with historical drill holes, spacing varied
		establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate		between 25 meters to 100 meters.
		for the Mineral Resource and Ore	•	Historical: Grade control drilling were conducted for historical
-		Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied		open pit mining activities.
7		Whether sample compositing has	•	Drill hole spacing varies from different projects. Spacing of 20
	$\mathcal{D}$	been applied.		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
1	))			data spacing for use in a Resource estimation.
_	2		•	Various soil sampling data with different spacing. It varies from
Λ				50 meters up to 200 meters.
2	Orientation of	Whether the orientation of	•	WA8: Drill lines are orientated across strike on an MGA grid.
	data in	sampling achieves unbiased		Austin ore body dips steeply to the west.
	relation to	and the extent to which this is	•	Holes in the program have been drilled at inclination of about -
	structure	known, considering the deposit		60 degrees. Orientation of the drilling is suitable for the
		lype. If the relationship between the		mineralisation style and orientation of the gold mineralisation.
	7	drilling orientation and the	•	Historical: The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the
J	$\cup$ )	structures is considered to have		perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes drilled
		introduced a sampling bias, this		dominantly toward east. Inclined holes with the angle in the
		if material.		range of -45 degrees and -90 degrees are considered to be
				appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating
1	)			minimal sampling bias.
-	2		•	Shallow AC, RAB and Auger holes were drilled as vertical
Λ				holes.
J	Sample	The measures taken to ensure	•	WA8: Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID
	security	sample security.		placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were
1	5			then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled
	$\mathcal{D}$			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
	$\mathcal{D}$			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	The results of any audits or	•	WA8: the competent person for exploration results has visited
	reviews	reviews of sampling techniques and data.		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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			WARRIEDAR
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	RESOURCES
		comparisons.	

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

	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Co	ommentary
/	Mineral	Type, reference name/number,	٠	There are 68 tenements associated with both Golden
	tenement and	location and ownership including		Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 21 are mining
	land tenure	third parties such as joint ventures.		leases, 21 are in exploration licenses and 3 are in
	status	partnerships, overriding royalties,		prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and
		native title interests, historical sites,		Lisenses Total tenement size is 004 Km2. Third parts
		environmental settings.		L licenses. Total tenement size is 804 Km2. Third party
7		The security of the tenure held at the		rights include: 1) the JV with Mid-west Tungsten Pty Ltd at
		time of reporting along with any known		the Mt Mulgine project; 2) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 3) Mt
		operate in the area.		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
2	5			iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on
	$\mathcal{D}$			Fields Find: 6) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for
	K			0.75% of gold and other metals production from M E0/270
^/	$\cap$			
9	Ð			and M 59/380; 7) 2% NSR royalty on products produced
	7			from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 8) Royalty of A\$
	$\supset$ )			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
	R			gold price of A\$2000 per oz with a cap of A\$18 million.
51	$\cup$ )			There is no determined native title in place
			•	
	Exploration	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	•	Gold exploration at the region commenced in the 1980s.
	other parties			Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic
	$\mathcal{D}$			exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired
	2			by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion
11				Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March
J,	$(\mathcal{I})$			2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the
				operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly
				owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010.
2	5		•	Over 30,000 drill holes are in the database and completed
	$\bigcup$			by multiple companies using a combination technic of
$\geq$	K			Percentra Circulation (PC), diamond drilling (DD), aircore
	))			(AQ) Assessed DAD, Mast of the stall halos
				(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	•	Austin deposit is hosted in Neoarchean age Youanmi
	$\mathcal{D}$	style of mineralisation.		Terrane greenstones. Several known deposits including
	9			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
				ultramatic-matic hanging wall (to the west) and the
				prodominantly folgio intermediante achiet fortual (1)
				predominantiy reisic-intermedicate scrist rootwall (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
		1	I	



	Criteria	JURC 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 deposite. Host lithology units for gold
_			
$\geq$			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
_	2		regional control nuit, 2) dolente intrasions 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
4	2		host mineralisation.
1 /	0		• The Fields Find project is contiguous with the Warriedar
J	2		project, which, in combination: covers the entire Warriedar
			greenstone belt Regional metamorphic grades are
	))		generally considered to be lower than amphibalite facies
			Generally considered to be lower than amphibolite faces.
			Similar to Golden Dragon, gold deposits are structurally
			controlled, and occur in the settings of: 1) contact zones
71	77		between mafic and ultramafic units; 2) hosted by BIF; 3)
	$\bigcirc$		hosted by dolerite and porphyry intrusions.
	Drill hole	A summary of all information material	• All the drill hole information can be found in Section 1.
	Information	to the understanding of the exploration	
-		following information for all Material	
-		drill holes:	
	))	easting and northing of the drill hole	
	2	easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level –	
1	$\mathcal{D}$	easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of	
J	2	easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar din and azimuth of the hole	
5	2	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	
5	2	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	
1		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	
	2	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	
	2	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	
	2	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	
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		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.	
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	Data aggregation methods	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. In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade	<ul> <li>Reported intercepts include a minimum of 0.3g/t Au value over a minimum length of 1 m with a maximum 2 m length</li> </ul>
	Data aggregation methods	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. In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and out off arodos aro usually Material	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Data aggregation methods	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. 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.	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods</li> </ul>
	Data aggregation methods	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. 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	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the rock chips. No upper cuts have</li> </ul>
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	Data aggregation methods	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. 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	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the rock chips. No upper cuts have been applied.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values were reported.</li> </ul>
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	Data aggregation methods	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. 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, the procedure used for such aggregation should be shown in detail.	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the rock chips. No upper cuts have been applied.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values were reported.</li> </ul>
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	Data aggregation methods	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. 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, 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. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Evelowedian Develowed for such	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the rock chips. No upper cuts have been applied.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values were reported.</li> </ul>
	Data aggregation methods Relationship between mineralisatio	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. 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 low grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the rock chips. No upper cuts have been applied.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values were reported.</li> </ul>



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.		
		<ul> <li>Historical shallow AC, RAB, and Auger holes were drilled as vertical.</li> </ul>		
Diagrams Balanced reporting	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. 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	<ul> <li>Appropriate maps are included in the announcement</li> <li>The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.</li> </ul>		
Other substantive exploration data	reporting of Exploration Results. 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.	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Resource Potentials Pty Ltd (ResPot) assisted Minjar with IP survey planning, survey monitoring and data QC.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
GILLEIIA		but the measured voltages	but the measured voltage signal levels and IP data guality		
		is still reasonable for produ			
		and chargeability anomaly			
		survey specifications are			
		IP survey configuration Number of survey blocks	Gradient Array IP (GAIP)		
		IP survey type	Time-domain		
		Survey block size	1,300m (NW-SE) by 1,800m (NE-SW)		
		Transmitter system	Scintrex GDD TXII (5kVA)		
		Transmitter dipole separation	4,000m		
		Transmitter base frequency	0.125 Hz		
		Transmitter time base	2 seconds		
		Transmitter electrode	Alfoil, salt, water		
		Transmitter current	1.6 to 5.6 Amps		
		IP receiver system	Scintrex GDD Rx16		
75		Receiver electrodes	water		
		Survey line spacing	100m		
		Survey line orientation	NE-SW (along existing tracks where possible)		
$(/ \cap)$		Receiver dipole separation	50m		
99		Receiver station moves	SUM		
		490000	494000		
		locations acquired 26 May - 2 June 2020 M 5500755	L SERIES		
$\mathbb{D}$		0010 0 000 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0 000 0 000 0 000	L SSIOT21 May 2020 Mus900405 400 400 400		
15		Figure 1: Location map showing Austin GAU locations and wire layout (red squares an acquired up until the 25 <sup>th</sup> of May 2020 (w acquired during 26 <sup>th</sup> May – 2nd June 2020 ( and haul road (black lines), and Minjar ter photograph image. Map Is in co-ordinate sys	IP survey block area, IP transmitter electrode pit d red lines), IP receiver centre point locations hite dots) and IP receiver centre point locations green dots), Austin pit and waste dump locations nement outlines (blue), all overlain a Bing aerial stem: GDA94 datum and MGA Zone 50 projection.		
Further work	The nature and scale of planned	• Further work includes R	C and diamond core drilling		
	further work (eg tests for lateral	programs to extend the	programs to extend the identified mineralisation along		
	extensions or depth extensions or	otrike and toward don't			
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the aroos	strike and toward depth.			
	of possible extensions, including the	Repeated ore bodies towa			
	main geological interpretations and future drilling areas. provided this	ogical interpretations and well.			
7	ORAGC assessment, geotechnical assessment and bulk     sensitive				
	งษางแทย.	density test work needs to	be conducted at Austin.		