3 August 2023

Drilling High Priority Targets at Fields Find West

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Drilling of high priority copper and nickel targets set to commence at the Fields Find Project (**Fields Find West**) this quarter.
- Exceptional, initial exploration results by previous owners demonstrate the potential of Fields Find West:[1]
  - **Falcon Prospect**: 2m @ 4.4% Ni from 122m, and 1m @ 1.3% Cu & 6.3 g/t Au from 98m
  - **Sandpiper Prospect**: 4m @ 36.9 g/t Au from 104m, and 1m @ 2.5% Cu & 24.5 g/t Au from 96m
- Surface rock chip sampling by Warriedar at the historic Warriedar Copper Mine, located within Fields Find West, returned:
  - MGRX003134: 20.1% Cu, 63 g/t Ag, Au pending
  - MGRX003135: 17.8% Cu, 157 g/t Ag, Au pending
- Programs of Work (**POWs**) approved to commence drilling at three of the Stage 1 high-priority areas at Fields Find West.
- Stage 1 program of 5,600m of RC drilling to commence this quarter.
- Comprehensive drill program planned to test all 10 separate target areas through the remainder of H2 2023.
- Fields Find West offers a strong pipeline of further high-potential targets for significant base metal (and gold) discoveries.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that drilling of high priority base metal (and gold) targets in the Fields Find West area is set to commence this quarter. Fields Find West is part of Warriedar's broader Golden Range and Fields Find Projects located in the Murchison province of Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The Company has been seeking to drill key copper targets in this area since completing the acquisition of the Fields Find (and Golden Range) Projects earlier this year. Three POWs have now been approved to drill high-priority geophysical ("EM") and geological targets at Fields Find West. The approved POW's cover the target areas at the historic Warriedar Copper Mine and the Falcon Prospect (see Figure 2).

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[1] Refer WA8 ASX release dated 28 November 2022.

Warriedar's strategic consolidation of tenure at the Fields Find Project has enabled the project to be explored in a cohesive, systematic, and prioritised manner, allowing a robust pipeline of targets to be established ahead of drill testing.

Fields Find West offers some of the best brownfield and geophysical targets for both base metals and gold from across the Fields Find and Golden Range projects.

The planned drilling program at Fields Find West is designed to test 10 specific target areas (as outlined in Table 1). This drilling is set to be undertaken through H2 CY2023, with the first stage being approximately 5,600m of RC drilling. This Stage 1 program includes the drill testing of the historic Warriedar Copper Mine and the high priority EM targets identified at the Falcon Prospect (see Figure 2 for locations).

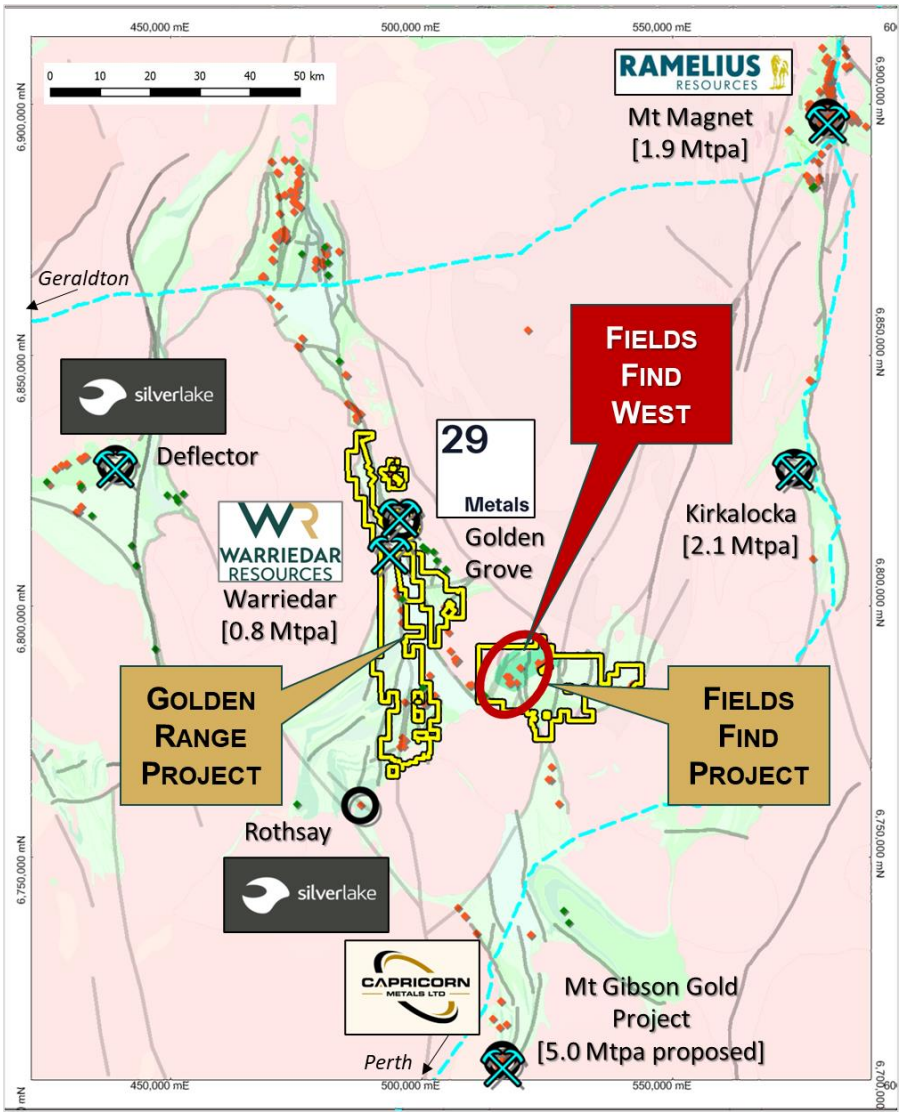

Figure 1: The location of the Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, surrounded by existing mines and development projects (large black circles). Processing plants (existing or proposed) are annotated with the cyan mining symbol.

Fields Find West program overview

Systematic exploration of Fields Find West commenced in Q1 CY2023 when the Company commissioned an Airborne Electromagnetic (**AEM**) survey (see ASX release 30 January 2023). The survey was designed to highlight areas exhibiting properties consistent with possible accumulations of massive sulphides. The AEM survey identified a multitude of priority targets that demanded follow-up (see ASX release 23 March 2023).

Follow up ground EM surveys were completed across several of these target areas with 10 high priority targets ultimately being defined (see ASX release 3 July 2023). The first phase of drilling will test targets located at the historic Warriedar Copper Mine and the Falcon Prospect. Ground based EM surveys are ongoing to define and refine additional targets ahead of drilling.

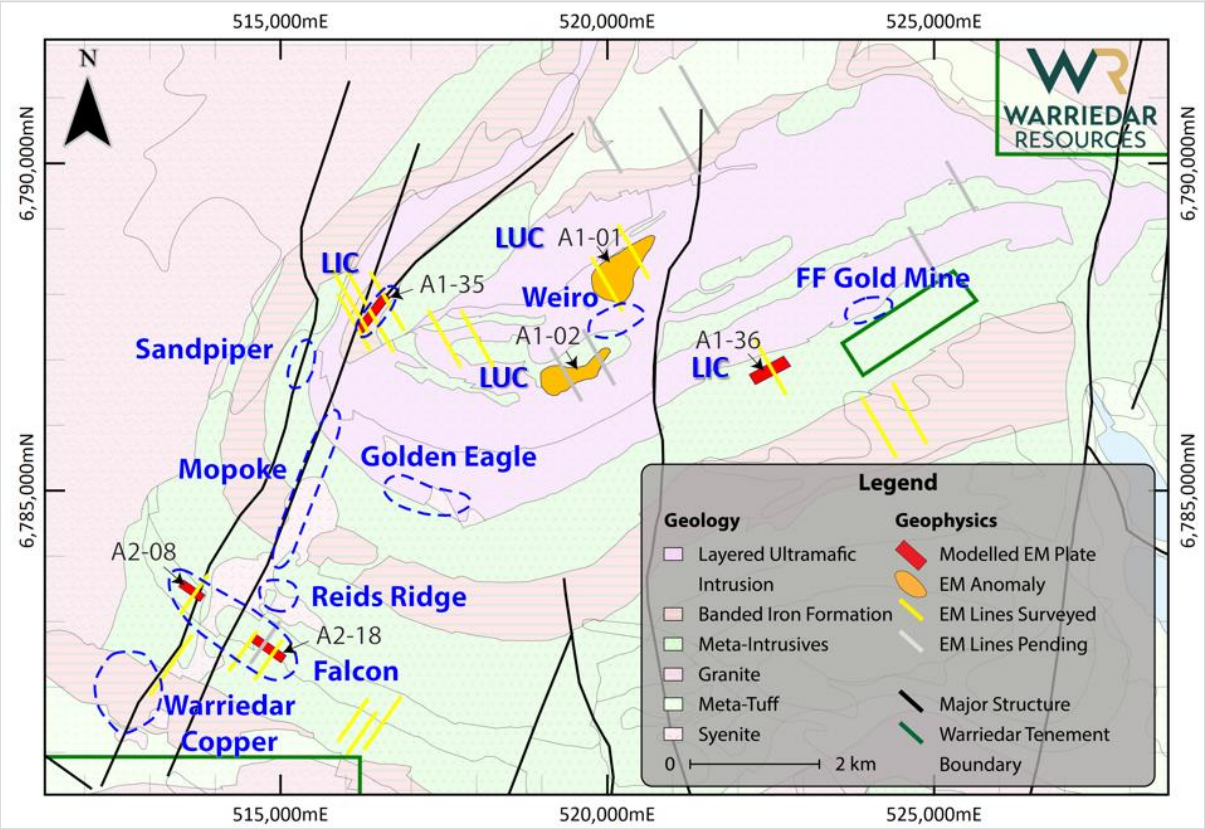

Figure 2: Fields Find West: key target areas for drilling during H2 CY2023.

Warriedar Copper Mine (target commodities: Cu, Ag, Au, Co, Mo)

At the Warriedar Copper Mine, the Company has defined two structural targets for drill testing. The Company is pursuing an exploration model based on structurally hosted (Deflector-style) copper deposits.

The historic Warriedar Copper Mine is located at the south-western end of the prospective geological sequence (see Figures 2 & 3). The Warriedar Copper Mine was an active, high-grade copper mine until 1969 (with an average life-of-mine grade of 9.83% copper[2]) and is located less than 40km south of the largest operating base metal mine in WA, Golden Grove. Golden Grove

[2] Marston, R.J. (1979), Copper Mineralization in Western Australia, Mineral Resources Bulletin 13, Geological Survey of Western Australia, 01 January 1979

has a current JORC Resource of 61.4Mt @ 1.7% Cu, 4.0% Zn, 0.7 g/t Au, 28 g/t Ag (see 29M ASX release 23 February 2023).

Rock chip samples taken at surface (by Warriedar) returned up to 20% copper (see Table 2). Assays indicate that along with the contained copper mineralisation there is evidence of significant silver and molybdenum anomalism (surface rock chip sampling by Warriedar returned 157 g/t Ag, 129 ppm Co, 488 ppm Mo).

Falcon Prospect (target commodities: Cu, Ni, Au)

The Falcon Prospect was identified as a key target area at the time of Warriedar's acquisition of the Fields Find Project. The historic drill intercepts of 1.3 % Cu from 98m and 4.4% Ni from 122m, are proximal to a key controlling NNE trending structure.

The AEM survey flown in Q1 CY2023 highlighted anomalies located near the significant existing drill intercepts and hence upgraded the ranking of this prospect. A ground based fixed-loop EM survey (**FLEM**) validated upgrading this area and helped to define two well-modelled, discrete, bedrock conductors that are ready to drill test (see A2-08 and A2-18 in Figures 2).

Further targets

Drilling is planned to continue throughout the remainder of H2 CY2023. This further drilling is designed to test additional key targets across the broader Fields Find West area; including Sandpiper, LIC (the EM conductors A1-35 & A1-36) and the various targets within and along the periphery of the Fields Find layered igneous intrusion (see Figure 2 and Table 1).

Additional ground-based EM surveying and further flora and fauna surveys will be carried out as appropriate to progressively advance these targets to drill-ready status.

The additional targets planned to be tested during H2 CY2023 are summarised in Table 1 below. The remaining targets are focused on exploring for both gold and base metals.

Table 1: Targets to be drill tested during H2 2023 at Fields Find West.

Prospect	Target commodity	Geophysical target	Previous drilling	Proposed drilling
Warriedar Copper	Cu, Ag, Au, Co, Mo	Partial	Yes - but ineffective test	~1400m
Falcon (A2-08 & 18)	Ni, Cu, Au	Yes	No	~1200m
Sandpiper	Au, Cu, Ni, REE	Partial	Yes - but not followed up	~1200m
LIC (A1-35 & 36)	Cu, Ni, PGE	Yes	No	Phase 2 Drilling
LUC (A1-01 & A1-02)	Cu, Ni, PGE	Partial	Yes - but ineffective test	Phase 2 Drilling
Fields Find Gold Mine	Au	Partial	Yes	Phase 2 Drilling
Mopoke	Au	Yes	No	~1800m
Golden Eagle	Au	No	Yes	Phase 2 Drilling
Weiro	Au	Partial	Yes - but ineffective test	Phase 2 Drilling
Reids Ridge	Au	Partial	Yes	Phase 2 Drilling

Figure 3: Photos of the Warriedar Copper target area. Top left: old shaft. Top right: example of surface samples. Bottom: aerial drone photo looking north.

Table 2: Rock chip samples, Warriedar Copper Mine, Fields Find Project.

Sample ID	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm	Co ppm	Au
MGRX3134	63	20.1	144	96	Pending
MGRX3135	157	17.8	223	120	Pending
MGRX3136	22	2.6	231	74	Pending
MGRX3137	18	2.2	488	129	Pending

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

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About Warriedar

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

Competent Person Statement

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

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

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

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

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

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

Appendix 2: Rock chip sample results

Sample Locations +/-5m

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Grid	Zone
MGRX3134	512779	6782113	GDA-94	50
MGRX3135	512774	6782099	GDA-94	50
MGRX3136	512779	6782113	GDA-94	50
MGRX3137	512778	6782112	GDA-94	50

Rock chip Assay Results

Method	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**
Element	**Ag**	**Al**	**As**	**Ba**	**Be**	**Bi**	**Ca**	**Cd**	**Ce**	**Co**	**Cr**
Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	1	0.01	2	1	0.5	5	0.01	1	10	1	2
MGRX3134	63	1.22	94	635	<0.5	22	0.2	3	55	96	23
MGRX3135	157	0.8	104	293	<0.5	21	0.4	20	51	120	15
MGRX3136	22	0.2	315	42	<0.5	<5	0.05	3	21	74	10
MGRX3137	18	0.24	688	24	<0.5	12	0.06	5	28	129	8
Method	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**
Element	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Ga**	**K**	**La**	**Li**	**Mg**	**Mn**	**Mo**	**Na**	**Nb**
Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Detection Limit	1	0.01	10	0.01	2	1	0.01	1	2	0.01	10
MGRX3134	200901	6.04	<10	0.26	48	1	0.26	2411	144	0.16	<10
MGRX3135	177838	9.12	<10	0.09	35	2	0.41	213	223	0.08	<10
MGRX3136	26394	11.7	<10	<0.01	4	<1	0.1	354	231	0.02	<10
MGRX3137	22346	20.5	<10	0.01	6	1	0.13	185	488	0.01	<10
Method	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**
Element	**Ni**	**P**	**Pb**	**S**	**Sb**	**Sc**	**Se**	**Sn**	**Sr**	**Ta**	**Te**
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	1	20	2	20	5	1	10	5	1	10	10
MGRX3134	424	3757	19	9404	<5	9	27	6	28	<10	46
MGRX3135	612	3273	29	3876	<5	8	48	8	27	<10	51
MGRX3136	436	1120	15	5253	<5	3	13	5	6	<10	22
MGRX3137	787	1419	30	3009	17	6	<10	9	8	<10	<10
Method	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**	**MADI**		
Element	**Th**	**Ti**	**Tl**	**U**	**V**	**W**	**Y**	**Zn**	**Zr**		
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
Detection Limit	10	5	10	20	1	5	1	1	1		
MGRX3134	<10	881	<10	<20	239	<5	8	208	19		
MGRX3135	<10	608	<10	<20	233	<5	5	336	13		
MGRX3136	<10	56	<10	<20	56	<5	4	299	7		
MGRX3137	<10	89	<10	<20	55	<5	6	457	10		

Appendix 3

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

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.*	Rock-chips Samples • Each sample is a composite of approximately 10-20 pieces of rock collected within a 5m radium of the recorded sample point to give a total sample weight of approximately 2kg. • No calibration of tools required. • Rock Chips samples provide indication of the Warriedar Copper mineralisation style and potential economic metals.
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.).*	• Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• A geological description of the rock chips was recorded. • Samples were collected from possible mining waste dump and outcrop. • Each rock chip sample is a composite of approximately 10 to 20 pieces of rock collected with a 5m radius of recorded sample point to give a total sample weight of approximately 2kg.
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*	• Rock chips samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory • Samples were sorted and dried at 105 ºC in client packaging or trays at Jinning.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting. • Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um. • Jinning Testing & Inspection has internal QA/QC procedures to ensure a representative sample. • External standard reference materials were inserted.
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.* *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.*	• Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory was used. • Rock chips samples were assayed by 30 gm fire assay. • Rockchips were analysed for multi elements (42 elements) with 4 acid digest and ICP finish. Detail result is shown in Appendix 1. • External standard reference materials were inserted randomly. • Field blanks and field duplicates were utilized.
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.*	• Company geological personnel were involved in the collection and interpretation of results. • Location and sample description data were collected in the field. • Assay results were merged with the field data based on sample number.
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.*	• A handheld GPS was used to survey the sample points (+/- 5m). • The grid used was GDA94 Zone 50.
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.*	• Sample locations were based upon the availability of material to sample. • The samples assay result will not be used in a mineral resource. • No compositing was applied to rock chips sampling.
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.*	• Surface sampling and rock chips sampling technique are considered appropriate for the pre-drilling field investigation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• the competent person attended the sampling program and ensured that sampling adhered to a prescribed industry standard.

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), airecore (AC), Auger and RAB. Most of the drill holes were completed during the period of 2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North-northeast trending shear zones and secondary structures are interpreted to be responsible for the hydrothermal activity that produced many of the region's gold deposits. Two major shear structures have been identified, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the Chulaar Shear Zone; both striking approximately north and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Base metals occur in different geological settings. Current exploration model for base metals, including Cu and Ni are: 1) intrusion related model; 2) structural control model; 3) VMS model.
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 coordinates can be found in Appendix 2
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.*	• No data aggregation required. • No metal equivalent values were reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	• Warriedar Copper project location is shown in Figure 2. Sample locations are given in Appendix 2.
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.*	• No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling programs.