13 December 2023

Shallow porphyry-related gold-copper system identified at Fields Find

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Greenfields drilling at Fields Find West has successfully intercepted significant gold and copper mineralisation including:
  - 4m @ 5.00 g/t Au from 92m (Mopoke Prospect)
  - 8m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 24m (Sandpiper Prospect)
  - 4m @ 1.58 g/t Au from 25m (Sandpiper Prospect)
  - 1m @ 1.66% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au, 102 ppm Mo, 16 g/t Ag from 34m (Warriedar Copper Prospect)
- Combined with historic drilling, these results support a multi-phase porphyry intrusive model of robust scale potential.
- Drilling and geophysical data confirm the significant footprint of the porphyry which has been identified within an area ~ 7km long (from Sandpiper in the north to Warriedar Copper in the south). The contact of the porphyry and surrounding greenstone units defines a significant and prospective exploration corridor.
- Soil sampling confirms the high-grade Sandpiper gold mineralisation continues along strike a further 500m to the south. Soil sampling has now defined a gold anomaly that measures ~800m by 350m.

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Dr Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"The assays from our initial Fields Find West drilling have demonstrated the wider presence of significant gold mineralisation in the shallow porphyry system previously identified at Fields Find. This is a meaningful development, both in terms of our exploration model for this central corridor at Fields Find West and for overall exploration prospectivity of this area to hold substantial accumulations of gold.

We plan to return to this target zone during H1 CY2024 to test the extent of the mineralised system and its potential to deliver a sizeable deposit(s) of mineable, economic ounces."

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that assay results have been received for the greenfields drilling program undertaken at the Mopoke, Falcon, Sandpiper and Warriedar Copper Prospects at its Fields Find Project (**Fields Find**) in the Murchison region of Western Australia. The drilling is part of Warriedar's exploration program designed to test the highly prospective Fields Find West area for significant gold and base metal deposits.

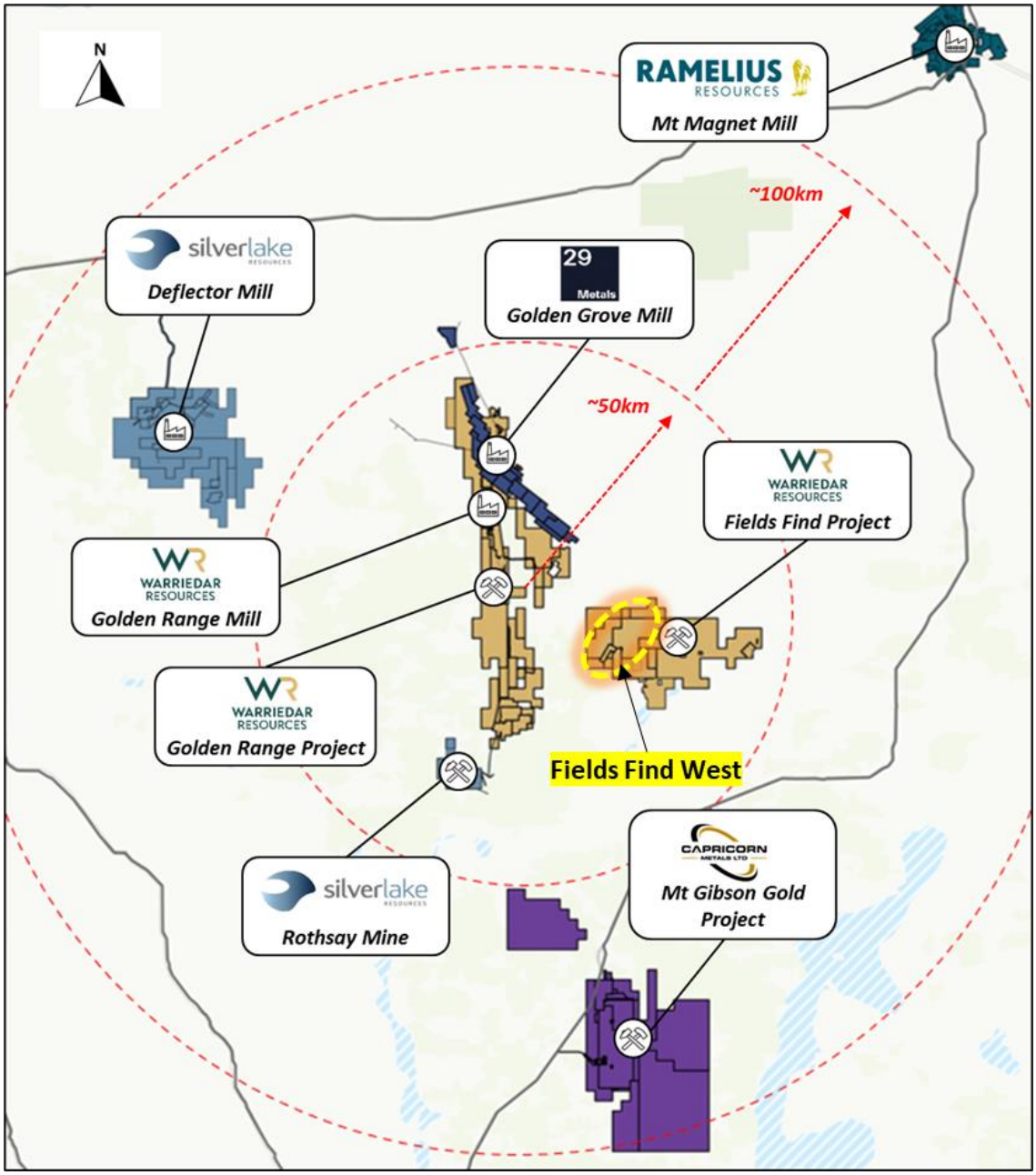

Figure 1: Location of the Fields Find Project & the porphyry system on the western side.

This initial drilling focused along the central corridor of Fields Find West, where late monzonite porphyries intrude the greenstone sequence. In total, 17 holes for 4,026 metres were drilled across four prospects – Mopoke, Sandpiper, Falcon and Warriedar Copper (refer Table 1 and Figures 2 & 3). Significant intercepts are reported in Tables 2 & 3.

Mopoke Prospect

The Mopoke drilling successfully intercepted gold at the contact of the porphyry and the older greenstone sequence (See Figures 2 & 3). The key returned intercept was:

- **4m @ 5.00 g/t Au from 92m (MORC005)**

Previous exploration in this area *(see ASX: DLI 22 June 2021)* returned 14m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 94m (single metre splits) in hole RRRC0011.[1] Warriedar drilled approximately 70m to the south of RRRC0011 along the interpreted porphyry / greenstone contact.

Hole MORC005 significantly increases the Company's confidence that the broader porphyry systems are significantly mineralized and that follow up drilling is required to fully test the potential at Mopoke.

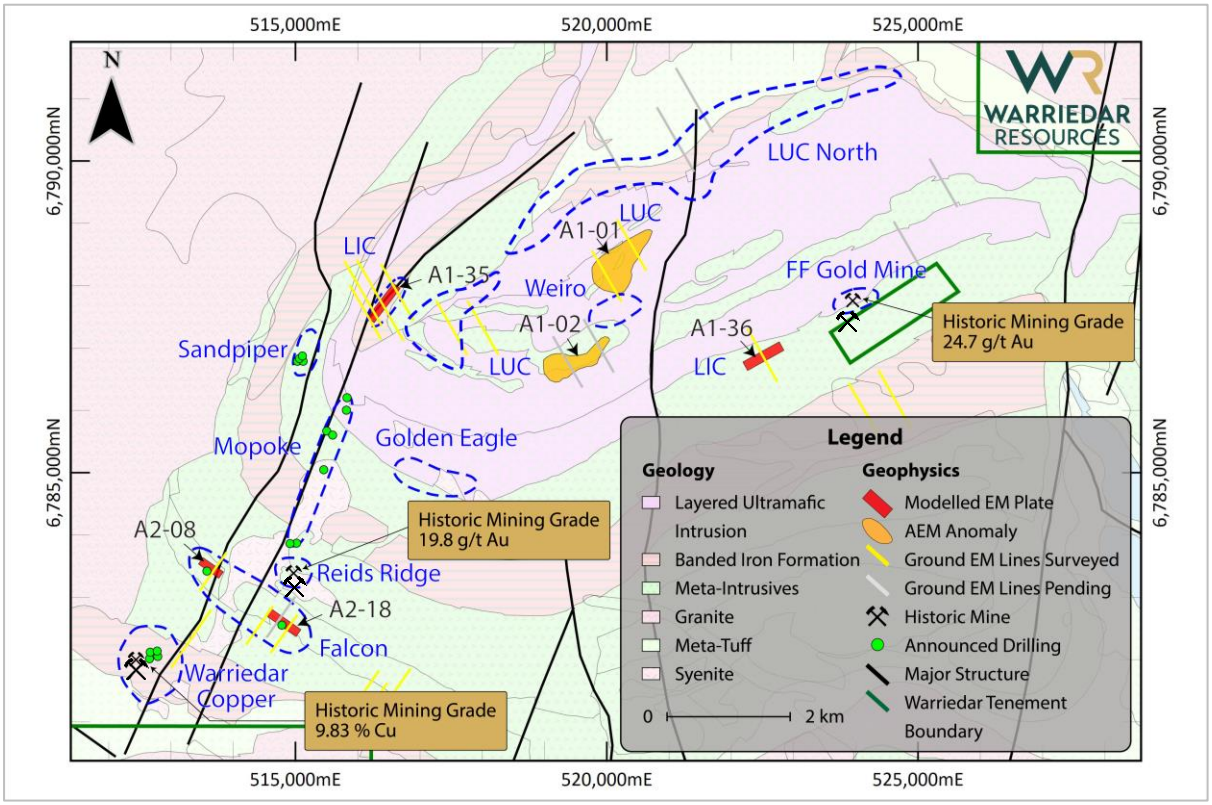

Figure 2: Drilling at Fields Find west in 2023 (where assays received) – Green circles show collars.

[1] Refer DLI ASX Release 22 June 2021. Note that this is an update to the Red Dirt Metals reported intercept of 20m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 88m which was based upon 4m composites.

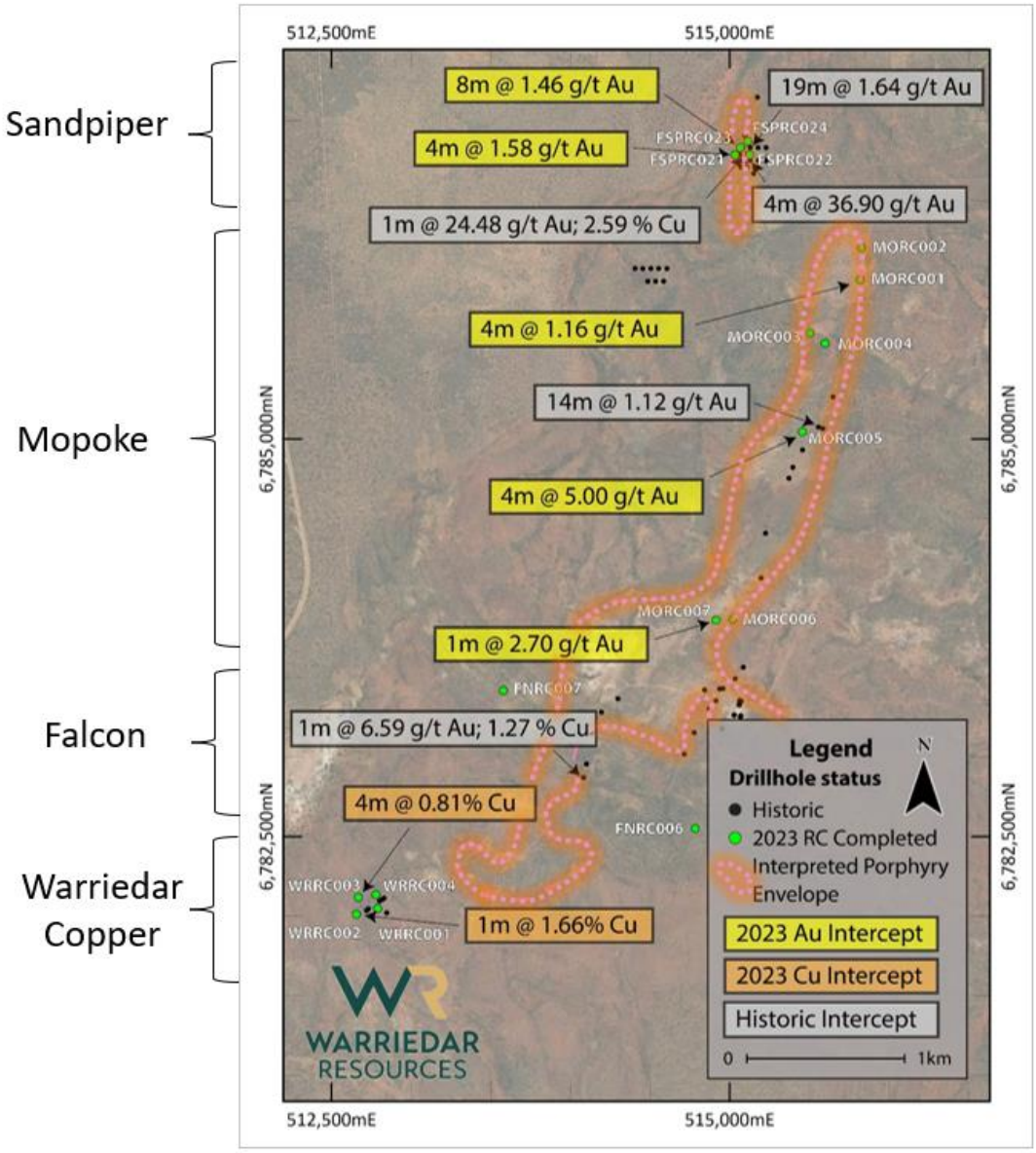

Figure 3: Mopoke trend comparing Warriedar 2023 drilling to previous historic drilling along strike of the interpreted north – south trending porphyry.

Sandpiper Prospect

Drilling at Sandpiper was designed to follow-up a multi-phase quartz-monzonite porphyry intrusion that was identified by drilling in 2020. Warriedar's recent drilling successfully confirmed the mineralisation is more extensive at shallow depths and along strike.

The recent Warriedar drilling returned:

- Au (calculated @ 0.5 g/t cutoff):
  - **8m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 24m (FSPRC023); and**
  - **4m @ 1.58 g/t Au from 25m (FSPRC021).**

Significant interval from previous drilling[2] include:

- Au (calculated @ 0.5 g/t cutoff):
  - **4m @ 36.9 g/t Au from 104m (FSPRC007)**
  - **4m @ 29.67 g/t Au from 98m (FSPRC009)**
  - 19m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 115m (FSPRC003)
- Cu (calculated @ 0.25 % cutoff):
  - **1m @ 2.59% Cu, 24.48 g/t Au, 16 g/t Ag from 96m (FSPRC017).**

The Sandpiper quartz-monzonite porphyry is covered by a lateritic cap and does not outcrop. Recently collected ultrafine (UFF) soil sampling data highlights the potential for further high-grade porphyry gold mineralisation to the south of the current drilling area, as well as a parallel system to the west (Figure 4 & Table 6).

The recent soil sampling has extended the gold anomaly a further 500m to the south. The soil sampling was undertaken on spacing 80m by 20m, with selected infill at 40m by 10m (see black dots in Figure 4). The soil sampling results, together with the initial drilling; has defined a gold anomaly that measures 800m by 350m (see Figure 4). This represents a significant target area for the Company, with follow up drilling planned to be undertaken in H1 CY2024.

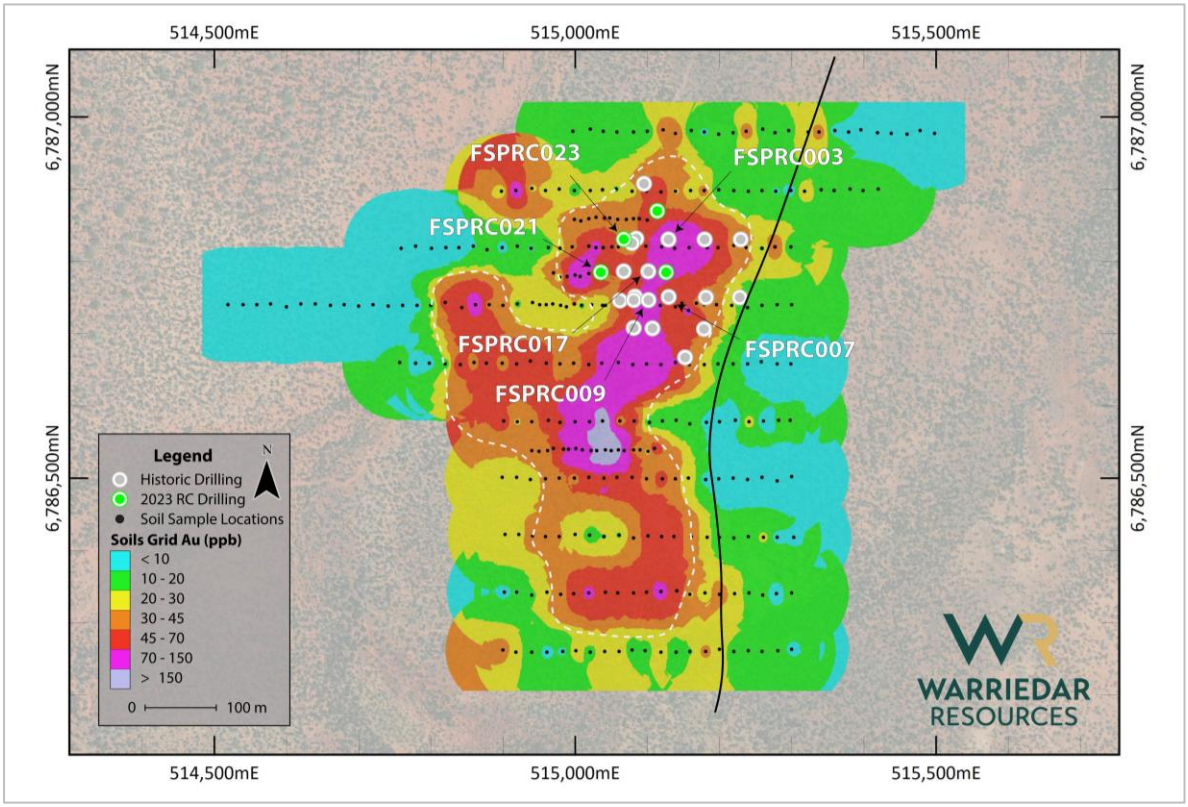

Figure 4: Sandpiper gold-in-soils image highlighting the gold trend extending to the south of the current drilling. See Figure 2 for the location of the Sandpiper Prospect.

[2] Refer WA8 ASX Release 28 November 2022.

Warriedar Copper Prospect

Drilling at the Warriedar Copper Prospect returned Cu-Au-Ag-Mo mineralisation, that is similar to the previously mined Warriedar Copper lode (See Figures 2 & 3 for location). Significant intercepts include:

- **1m @ 1.66% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au, 102 ppm Mo, 16 g/t Ag from 34m (WRRC002); and**
- **4m @ 0.81% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 291 ppm Mo, 6 g/t Ag from 40m (WRRC003).**

Previous explorers returned 3m @ 1.33% Cu, 0.41 g/t Au from 109m (Ag not assayed, MWRC0004) & 8m @ 1.0% Cu from 66m (Ag not assayed, MWRC0006); see Table 5.

Recent drilling demonstrates that the area has a higher degree of structural complexity. Additional surface mapping and structural interpretation is planned to increase confidence in the orientation of the high-grade copper bearing lodes before further drilling is undertaken.

The recent drilling completed at Warriedar Copper Prospect indicates that Cu, Au, Mo & Ag mineralising fluids were driven by the porphyry intrusion system. The Company now interprets the Warriedar Copper Prospect as a hydrothermal vent associated with the nearby porphyry system.

Falcon Prospect

Two Electromagnetic (EM) targets were drilled at the Falcon Prospect (see the red EM modelled plates at the Falcon Prospect in Figure 2). In both holes, pyrrhotite was intersected at the modelled depth (+/- 10m) and is believed to be the cause of the EM anomalies.

Significant intercepts from previous drilling at Falcon (between the two EM targets, see Figure 3) included 1m @ 1.27% Cu, 6.59 g/t Au, 5 g/t Ag from 99m (FNRC002, Table 2, WA8 ASX Release 28 November 2022).

This mineralisation is now believed to be associated with the porphyry system (rather than the conductors identified in the EM data) and will be followed-up as part of the broader porphyry exploration program for H1 CY2024.

Future work program

The drilling completed at Fields Find West has confirmed a multi-phase porphyry intrusive system hosting polymetallic mineralisation comprised of Au, Cu, Mo, Ag. Further drilling in this central corridor area is planned for H1 CY2024 and is set to target the identified highly fertile contact between the porphyry and greenstone units and related hydrothermal systems.

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

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Table 1. Warriedar Resources Drilling – Collar table.

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip
Falcon	FNRC006	270	514784	6782550	347	37	-78
Falcon	FNRC007	306	513580	6783417	380	38	-72
Sandpiper	FSPRC021	198	515035	6786785	327	267	-61
Sandpiper	FSPRC022	288	515126	6786785	330	269	-60
Sandpiper	FSPRC023	168	515067	6786830	327	273	-51
Sandpiper	FSPRC024	252	515114	6786870	328	267	-62
Mopoke	MORC001	276	515820	6786000	327	271	-50
Mopoke	MORC002	280	515830	6786200	324	273	-56
Mopoke	MORC003	276	515505	6785665	332	238	-52
Mopoke	MORC004	294	515600	6785600	331	90	-58
Mopoke	MORC005	200	515457	6785044	343	110	-60
Mopoke	MORC006	186	515020	6783865	352	293	-60
Mopoke	MORC007	200	514915	6783859	349	293	-59
Warriedar Cu	WRRC001	216	512790	6782046	352	74	-54
Warriedar Cu	WRRC002	216	512657	6782010	347	76	-54
Warriedar Cu	WRRC003	200	512669	6782116	349	74	-55
Warriedar Cu	WRRC004	200	512780	6782134	348	74	-55

Table 2: Warriedar Resources Drilling - significant intercepts table assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, with a minimum width of 1 meter and including a maximum of 2 meters consecutive internal waste.

Prospect	Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
Sandpiper	FSPRC021	515035	6786785	327	12	16	4	1.34	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC021	515035	6786785	327	25	29	4	1.58	0.03
Sandpiper	FSPRC022	515126	6786785	330	109	110	1	1.34	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC022	515126	6786785	330	134	135	1	0.67	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC023	515067	6786830	327	24	32	8	1.46	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC024	515114	6786870	328	79	80	1	1.25	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC024	515114	6786870	328	84	85	1	1.88	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC024	515114	6786870	328	161	162	1	0.55	0.00
Mopoke	MORC001	515820	6786000	327	76	80	4	1.16	0.01
Mopoke	MORC005	515457	6785044	343	92	96	4	5.00	0.01
Mopoke	MORC005	515457	6785044	343	161	162	1	0.95	0.01
Mopoke	MORC005	515457	6785044	343	165	166	1	0.77	0.01
Mopoke	MORC006	515020	6783865	352	124	128	4	0.59	0.00
Mopoke	MORC006	515020	6783865	352	170	171	1	1.47	0.01
Mopoke	MORC007	514915	6783859	349	12	16	4	0.56	0.01
Mopoke	MORC007	514915	6783859	349	52	53	1	2.70	0.00
Mopoke	MORC007	514915	6783859	349	137	138	1	0.76	0.04

Table 3: Warriedar Resources Drilling - significant intercepts table assay drill intersections using a 0.25% Cu cut off, with a minimum width of 1 meter and including a maximum of 2 meters consecutive internal waste.

Prospect	Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Mo ppm
Falcon	FNRC007	513580	6783417	380	55	56	1	0.3	0	2	2
Warriedar Cu	WRRC001	512790	6782046	352	0	2	2	0.56	0.03	0	10
Warriedar Cu	WRRC001	512790	6782046	352	11	12	1	0.34	0.11	3	8
Warriedar Cu	WRRC001	512790	6782046	352	127	129	2	0.33	0.15	3	43
Warriedar Cu	WRRC002	512657	6782010	347	34	35	1	1.66	0.22	16	102
Warriedar Cu	WRRC002	512657	6782010	347	197	198	1	0.26	0.03	3	2
Warriedar Cu	WRRC003	512669	6782116	349	40	44	4	0.81	0.12	6	291

Table 4: Historical significant intercepts table - assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, with a minimum width of 1 meter and including a maximum of 2 meters consecutive internal waste. Prospects Includes Falcon, Mopoke, Sandpiper and Warriedar Copper.

Prospect	Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
Falcon	FNRC001	514110	6782965	336	24	28	4	0.58	0.08
Falcon	FNRC001	514149	6783009	229	148	149	1	0.56	0.84
Falcon	FNRC001	514166	6783029	180	203	204	1	0.56	0.25
Falcon	FNRC002	514116	6782906	264	99	101	2	3.76	0.65
Falcon	FNRC003	514164	6783182	280	88	89	1	0.90	0.78
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	245	95	99	4	1.78	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	235	106	108	2	3.26	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	273	68	69	1	1.20	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	300	41	42	1	1.19	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	284	57	58	1	1.15	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	315	26	27	1	0.92	0.02
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	230	111	112	1	0.84	0.02
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	338	3	4	1	0.81	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	239	102	103	1	0.75	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	267	74	75	1	0.72	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	254	87	88	1	0.61	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	308	33	34	1	0.55	0.01
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	222	119	120	1	0.54	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	258	83	84	1	0.52	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0011	515558	6785074	251	90	91	1	0.51	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0012	515397	6784820	241	103	104	1	0.60	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0020	515199	6784124	166	180	184	4	1.01	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0020	515199	6784124	248	99	102	3	1.04	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0020	515199	6784124	220	127	129	2	0.74	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0020	515199	6784124	176	172	173	1	0.73	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0020	515199	6784124	216	132	133	1	0.51	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0024	515586	6785064	195	145	147	2	3.22	0.01

Prospect	Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
Mopoke	RRRC0024	515586	6785064	288	50	55	5	1.26	0.01
Mopoke	RRRC0024	515586	6785064	309	31	32	1	1.00	0.02
Mopoke	RRRC0024	515586	6785064	338	2	3	1	0.96	0.02
Mopoke	RRRC0024	515586	6785064	281	59	60	1	0.72	0.03
Mopoke	RRRC0024	515586	6785064	278	62	63	1	0.56	0.02
Mopoke	RRRC0024	515586	6785064	171	169	170	1	0.52	0.01
Mopoke	RRRC0025	515650	6785264	163	172	173	1	3.48	0.16
Mopoke	RRRC0025	515650	6785264	212	122	124	2	0.93	0.02
Mopoke	RRRC0026	515459	6784930	162	182	183	1	1.91	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0026	515459	6784930	174	170	172	2	0.87	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0026	515459	6784930	344	0	1	1	1.33	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0027	515226	6784406	319	31	32	1	1.45	0.00
Mopoke	RRRC0027	515226	6784406	315	35	36	1	0.82	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC002	515081	6786835	166	189	190	1	0.90	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC003	515061	6786831	225	115	134	19	1.64	0.03
Sandpiper	FSPRC003	515074	6786830	243	101	103	2	1.18	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC005	515154	6786746	193	153	154	1	0.80	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC005	515159	6786746	203	142	143	1	0.71	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC006	515085	6786750	170	183	189	6	2.90	0.03
Sandpiper	FSPRC006	515180	6786750	329	0	2	2	1.80	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC006	515134	6786750	249	92	93	1	1.35	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC006	515139	6786750	257	83	84	1	0.55	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC006	515140	6786750	260	80	81	1	0.55	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC006	515077	6786750	157	201	202	1	0.52	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC006	515141	6786750	262	78	79	1	0.52	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC007	515073	6786751	241	104	108	4	36.90	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC007	515063	6786751	227	122	125	3	0.71	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC008	515133	6786752	255	89	90	1	0.75	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC008	515148	6786753	233	115	116	1	0.54	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC009	515052	6786747	243	98	102	4	29.67	0.04
Sandpiper	FSPRC009	515056	6786747	250	90	94	4	0.64	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC009	515063	6786747	261	79	80	1	1.60	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC010	515040	6786749	259	80	84	4	2.08	0.06
Sandpiper	FSPRC012	515031	6786710	271	77	79	2	1.44	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC012	514996	6786714	224	136	137	1	1.56	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC012	515025	6786711	262	88	89	1	0.69	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC012	515027	6786711	265	84	85	1	0.65	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC012	515006	6786713	238	119	120	1	0.54	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC013	515059	6786708	249	94	97	3	3.09	0.13
Sandpiper	FSPRC013	515041	6786709	218	131	132	1	0.51	0.00
Sandpiper	FSPRC014	515088	6786707	177	177	179	2	3.17	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC014	515059	6786707	126	236	237	1	0.57	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC015	515102	6786669	250	96	97	1	0.87	0.00

Prospect	Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
Sandpiper	FSPRC015	515110	6786668	262	81	82	1	0.69	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC016	515048	6786828	273	59	66	7	2.96	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC016	515053	6786827	281	50	56	6	0.80	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC017	515051	6786789	247	96	97	1	24.48	2.59
Sandpiper	FSPRC017	515048	6786789	241	103	104	1	0.52	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC018	515031	6786786	265	72	74	2	1.09	0.07
Sandpiper	FSPRC018	515023	6786786	251	88	89	1	2.10	0.01
Sandpiper	FSPRC018	515020	6786786	246	94	96	2	1.03	0.02
Sandpiper	FSPRC018	515028	6786786	259	78	81	3	0.56	0.06

Table 5: Historical significant intercepts table - assay drill intersections using a 0.25% Cu cut off, with a minimum width of 1 meter and including a maximum of 2 meters consecutive internal waste. Prospects Includes Falcon, Mopoke, Sandpiper and Warriedar Copper.

Prospect	Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Falcon	FNRC001	514101	6782956	359	140	142	2	0.50	0.08	5
Falcon	FNRC001	514101	6782956	359	148	149	1	0.84	0.56	4
Falcon	FNRC001	514101	6782956	359	176	178	2	0.28	0.08	2
Falcon	FNRC001	514101	6782956	359	192	194	2	0.45	0.29	4
Falcon	FNRC001	514101	6782956	359	203	204	1	0.25	0.56	2
Falcon	FNRC002	514083	6782869	351	99	100	1	1.27	6.59	5
Falcon	FNRC003	514134	6783149	357	64	68	4	0.67	0.17	3
Falcon	FNRC003	514134	6783149	357	87	90	3	0.67	0.61	6
Sandpiper	FSPRC010	515082	6786747	329	134	135	1	0.33	0.26	21
Sandpiper	FSPRC011	515062	6786747	328	68	70	2	0.35	0.10	3
Sandpiper	FSPRC011	515062	6786747	328	110	111	1	0.30	0.15	15
Sandpiper	FSPRC013	515107	6786707	332	94	95	1	0.34	0.73	4
Sandpiper	FSPRC017	515101	6786786	329	96	97	1	2.59	24.48	16
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0001	512819	6782103	354	43	46	3	1.29	0.05	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0002	512831	6782112	353	26	27	1	0.44	0.02	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0003	512802	6782093	354	68	70	2	2.30	0.12	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0003	512802	6782093	354	74	78	4	0.78	0.09	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0004	512847	6782019	355	39	43	4	0.85	0.03	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0004	512847	6782019	355	109	112	3	1.33	0.41	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0005	512733	6782044	350	33	35	2	0.31	0.03	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0005	512733	6782044	350	39	40	1	0.60	0.05	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0005	512733	6782044	350	49	51	2	0.52	0.04	0
Warriedar Cu	MWRC0006	512721	6782035	348	66	74	8	1.00	0.06	0

Table 6: Warriedar soil results from Sandpiper (figure 4) outlining top 20 results.

Prospect	Sample Type	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Au g/t
Sandpiper	SOIL	515030	6786538	333	0.283
Sandpiper	SOIL	515042	6786539	332	0.246
Sandpiper	SOIL	515060	6786539	332	0.214
Sandpiper	SOIL	515038	6786579	331	0.202
Sandpiper	SOIL	515050	6786538	332	0.200
Sandpiper	SOIL	515001	6786541	332	0.153
Sandpiper	SOIL	515080	6786657	334	0.151
Sandpiper	SOIL	515060	6786660	333	0.147
Sandpiper	SOIL	515000	6786578	330	0.144
Sandpiper	SOIL	515020	6786578	330	0.121
Sandpiper	SOIL	514991	6786540	332	0.116
Sandpiper	SOIL	515099	6786658	334	0.115
Sandpiper	SOIL	515138	6786818	331	0.115
Sandpiper	SOIL	515000	6786781	328	0.115
Sandpiper	SOIL	515007	6786779	329	0.115
Sandpiper	SOIL	515010	6786539	333	0.111
Sandpiper	SOIL	515099	6786738	333	0.110
Sandpiper	SOIL	515120	6786820	330	0.109
Sandpiper	SOIL	514862	6786740	325	0.107
Sandpiper	SOIL	514918	6786898	324	0.101

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 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 Mr. Sha consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

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

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

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

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

Appendix 2

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

The table below summaries the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Golden Dragon and Fields Find projects 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 RC drilling** • 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. • Compositing RC samples in lengths of 4 m was undertaken from host rocks via combining 'Spear' samples of the 1.0 m intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample. • RC field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the chute of the cone splitter. Certified reference materials (CRM) and blanks were inserted at a ratio of 1: 25. Grade range of the certified samples were selected based on grade population and economic grade ranges. • Samples were sent to the lab where they were pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay. **WA8 Ultra Fine Fraction Soil Sampling (UFF+)** • UFF+ method was developed by the CSIRO • UFF+ Soil sampling is used to obtain an ultra-fine fraction of the soil, this is analysed to identify elemental concentrations • Soil samples are collected using a steel shovel, these samples are sieved passing -2mm in the field to produce a nominal 200g field sample, this sample is processed using the CSIRO UFF+ workflow to produce an ultrafine fraction to analyse for Au & multi-elements. • Sample positions surveyed using handheld GPS receivers, with a nominal horizontal accuracy of 3m. • Sampling was completed by Warriedar Resources's employees. • Analysis contractor is LabWest Minerals Analysis. • Multi-elements include: Ag ,Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Br, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, I, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Minjar (Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect historical drilling) • RC drilling technique was applied at Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect. 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Once the metre was completed the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. • Compositing RC samples in lengths of 4 m was undertaken from host rocks via combining 'Spear' samples of the 1.0 m intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample. • The determination of mineralisation was based on geological logging. Samples with a nominal weight of 2-3kg were sent to lab and pulverised for Au and other multi elements analysis. • Fire assay has been used for Au analysis. • Fields duplicates and certified standard data are presented in the Minjar database. **TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals (Mopoke prospect historical drilling)** • All samples were collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on rig. Samples were taken as 1m splits or 4m composites utilizing by scoop collection directly after collection or a composite collected by addition of 4 individual 1m splits. • Fire assay has been used for Au analysis. **Mount Gibson Mining (Warriedar Cu historical drilling)** • RC drilling technique was applied. Details of the sampling were not recorded within historical reports. • During the drilling program at Warriedar Cu, 313 samples were collected, including single metre, composite, and duplicate samples.
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 rigs were used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm. • All Minjar drill holes completed at Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect are RC holes. • All drilling was completed by TNT Mines Ltd was undertaken by Three Rivers Drilling utilizing a Schramm T450 Reverse Circulation rig utilizing 5"1/4 face sampling bit. Industry standard drilling methods and equipment was utilised. • All Mount Gibson Mining holes completed at Mopoke are RC holes.
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.*	**WA8 RC drilling** • For each metre interval sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. There is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade. • During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. **Minjar (Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect historical drilling)** • Minjar's database shows that the majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. **TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals (Mopoke prospect historical drilling)** • no sample recovery was calculated or recorded for the programme, but Sample condition was recorded for every metre including presence of water or minimal sample return. **Mount Gibson Mining (Warriedar Cu historical drilling)** • No sample recovery was calculated or recorded for the programme, but Sample condition was recorded for every metre including presence of water.
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 drilling** • 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. • Drill hole logs are recorded in LogChief and uploaded into database (DataShed), and output further validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. Corrections were then re-submitted to database manager and uploaded to DataShed. **Minjar (Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect historical drilling)** • Detailed geology logs exist for most of the holes in the database. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. • Diamond drill holes were logged by site geologists for the entire length of each core. Core trays were photographed wet and dry prior to sampling. • A geological description of the rock chips sample was recorded. **TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals (Mopoke prospect historical drilling)** • Geological logging of all drillholes followed standard company procedures. Qualitive logging of samples includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mount Gibson Mining (Warriedar Cu historical drilling) • Geological logging of all drillholes followed standard industry procedures. Qualitive logging of samples includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering.
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 RC drilling** • RC samples were split from dry 1 m bulk samples via a splitter directly from the cyclone to obtain a sample mass of 2-3kg. Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the cone splitter. CRMs and blanks were inserted at a ratio of 1:25. • Samples including RC and rock chips were sorted and dried at 105 ºC in client packaging or trays. • All 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. **Minjar (Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect historical drilling)** • 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. • The sample preparation technique is considered industry standard practice. **TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals (Mopoke prospect historical drilling)** • 1m cyclone splits through a static splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone and 4m composite samples were taken in the field. 4m composites were either scoop sampled from bagged samples or taken from 1m splits pre-sampled. Samples were analysed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd in Perth. Samples were pulverized so that each sample had a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. A 40g allotment was then analysed by fire assay method FA001 with AAS finish. All sample weights were recorded and reported. Multielement analysis was also carried on 148 samples with mixed acid digest and a ICP-MS determination. • All batches sent to lab included duplicate and industry standard CRM's inserted at suitable frequency within the sample batches. **Mount Gibson Mining (Warriedar Cu historical drilling)** • All samples taken were submitted to Bureau Veritas for fire assays analysis (Au, Pd, Pt) and multi-element analysis with ICP finish (As, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**WA8 RC drilling** • Drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. RC samples were assayed by 30 gm fire assay. Field duplicates and CRM samples were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods. • In addition, most of samples were analysed for multi elements with 4 acid digest and ICP finish. No portable XRF analyses result has been used in this release. **Minjar (Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect historical drilling)** • Drill samples were submitted to labs 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. • RC Field duplicates and CRM's were collected and inserted at a rate of 1:20. 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. **TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals (Mopoke prospect historical drilling)** • Samples were prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods. **Mount Gibson Mining (Warriedar Cu historical drilling)** • Samples were prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods. • RC Field duplicates were collected and inserted at a rate of 1:30. No CRM and blanks material were used.
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 RC drilling** • Logging and sampling were recorded on digital logging sheet and digital sample sheet. 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. • All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality core photography through Imago. • 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. • Rock chips location and sample description data were collected in the field. Assay results were merged with the field data based on sample number. **Minjar (Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect historical**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling) • 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. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging. **TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals (Mopoke prospect historical drilling)** • Certified reference material and duplicates were inserted at approximately every 20 samples. • A third-party independent database consultant had processed and verified the QAQC data and sampling interval data. • TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals Data has been reviewed and will be imported into WA8 DataShed database. **Mount Gibson Mining (Warriedar Cu historical drilling)** • Assay result of inserted duplicates had been processed and verified by WA8 employees and have imported into WA8 DataShed database with primary assay data.
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 drilling** • RC hole collar positions and the soil sample point were surveyed using handheld GPS. All location data are captured in the MGA projection coordinates on GDA94 geodetic datum. Selected 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. **Minjar (Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect historical drilling)** • Collar survey has been used from the supplied database. All holes have been checked spatially in 3D. • All Minjar historical drill holes drilled since 2010 were staked using total station DGPS by a professional surveyor. • 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. **TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals (Mopoke prospect historical drilling)** • All completed holes have been surveyed by an independent third party to an accuracy of approximately +/- 1cm, Locations are recorded in UTM coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Downhole surveys were completed by Strike drilling using a Gyro instrument. **Mount Gibson Mining (Warriedar Cu historical drilling)** • All drill holes drilled were staked using Trimble RTK GPS by a Heyhoe Surveys. • Downhole surveys were completed by Gyro instrument with readings taken automatically for every 5m.
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 RC drilling** • Samples from RC drilling were collected and recorded for each meter down the hole. • Drillhole spacing is variable throughout the programme. • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of the mineralisation and stage of the exploration. • Some of the holes drilled within this program may be of suitable data spacing for use in a resource estimation. **WA8 Ultra Fine Fraction Soil Sampling (UFF+)** • Soil sampling at the Sandpiper prospect was undertaken on 80m spaced east-west oriented lines, with 20m spacing between stations along each line. • Selected infill was carried out at 40m by 10m. **Historical exploration drilling** Minjar, TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals and Mount Gibson Mining • Drillhole spacing is variable throughout the historical programme. • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of the mineralisation and stage of the exploration.
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 and historical drilling are mainly orientated to perpendicular are main structural trend of the area; however, there are multiple mineralisation events and there is insufficient data to confirm the geological model.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**WA8 RC drilling** • 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. **Minjar (Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect historical drilling)** • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies. • RC chips were stored on Golden Dragon mine site core yard. Company geologists have checked and compared with the digital drill hole data base. **TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals (Mopoke prospect historical drilling)** • All samples were collected processed and delivered directly to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie by TNT Mines staff.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	WA8 RC drilling • the competent person for exploration results has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. Historical exploration drilling • All information were initially processed and interpreted by a qualified person. • Geologist checked of historical assays with favourable comparisons.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• There are 69 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 22 are mining leases, 29 are exploration licenses and 3 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. 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.*	• Modern exploration at the region commenced in the 1960s. The area was explored for copper, nickel and gold by many companies from 1960s to 1980s, including Freeport of Australia, Broken Hill Limited, United Nickel and others. Capricorn Resources commenced the systematic exploration in late 1980s and early 1990s. Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Exploration NL granted a large tenement package covering Fields Find area and focused on gold exploration in late 1990s. Thundelarra Resources took over the tenements and explored for based metals, gold and Platinum group elements until 2004. After 2004, Fields Find west region was explored separately by different parties, including, Minjar, Bacome Pty, Aphex Minerals Pty Ltd, WCP Resources Ltd, Mount Gibson Mining Ltd, Aphex Minerals Pty, Gindalbie Metals Ltd, West Peak Iron, Prosperity Resources Ltd, Royal Resources, Monarch Gold Mining, Aldershot Resource Ltd and TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals. • Reported historical drilling results in this release were completed by Minjar in 2019-2020 at Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect, TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals in 2020-2021 at Mopoke prospect, and Mount Gibson Mining in 2013 at Warriedar Cu prospect. Some Minjar drilling gold intervals of Falcon prospect and Sandpiper prospect were reported from WA8 announcement on 28 November 2022, but copper intervals were not reported. TNT Mines/Red Dirt Metals released drilling at Mopoke drilling result as part of Warriedar project drilling program in 2021. Intervals in this release are recalculated using cut-off grades. Warriedar Copper drilling result has not been released by Mount Gibson Mining Ltd in the past.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Fields Find project owned by Warriedar Resources covers the Warriedar greenstone belt. Regional metamorphic grades are generally considered to be lower than amphibolite facies. Gold mineralisation occur in the settings of: 1) porphyry intrusions; 2) contact zones between mafic and ultramafic units; 3) hosted by BIF. Copper/gold+-silver+- molybdenum mineralisation occurs in porphyry intrusions or structures nearly porphyry intrusions. Copper-nickel mineralisation is associated with Fields Find ultramafic intrusion system and other mafic units.
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.*	• Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 of this release provides details of drill hole coordinates, orientations, length for all drill holes, and significant gold/copper intercepts. • Table 4 and Table 5 of this release provides details of historical significant gold/copper intercepts with drill hole coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported gold intercepts include a minimum of 0.5g/t Au value over a minimum length of 1 m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. • Reported copper intercepts include a minimum of 2500ppm value over a minimum length of 1 m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. • No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the rock chips. No upper cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation at Falcon, Mopoke and Sandpiper prospects are controlled by near vertical porphyry intrusion. Warriedar Copper mineralisation is controlled by structures dipping southwest, but the true dip of the Warriedar copper mineralisation is still unknown due to structure complexity. • Drill holes are variable orientated with dipping angles between -55 to -80 degree. • Majority of the historical drill holes were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations; most of the drill holes are toward West at Mopoke and Sandpiper and drilled toward to northeast at Falcon and Warriedar Copper prospect. This is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure and intrusions and creating minimal sampling bias.
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.*	• Geophysical surveys were carried out over the Fields Find west area, including Airborne Electromagnetics (AEM), fixed-loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) Gradient array Induced Polarization and Resistivity (GAIP) and Dipole-Dipole Array IP (DDIP).
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth. • Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well.