ASX Announcement

1 February 2024

Wide, high-grade gold intercepts at Ricciardo

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Drilling at Ricciardo has intersected substantial, strongly mineralised gold intervals including:
  - **20m @ 4.78 g/t Au from 148m (RDRC019)**
  - **20m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 177m *and* 9m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 201m (RDRC018)**
  - **6m @ 4.69 g/t Au from 142m (RDRC020)**
- Results demonstrate the excellent potential for further discoveries at the Ricciardo deposit along strike and down dip.
- Drilling demonstrates the high-grade nature of the Ricciardo project area which has a current strike length of 2300m.
- Results provide an excellent platform for follow up drilling to significantly increase the resource at Ricciardo, which is currently 476koz.
- System remains open along strike and at depth, with further drilling planned from Q2 CY2024.
- Benchtop metallurgical study work on Ricciardo underway, with initial results expected during the current quarter.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling completed at the Ricciardo deposit (previously known as Silverstone), during November 2023. Ricciardo is part of the Company's Golden Range Project located in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Drilling at Ricciardo comprised three (3) RC holes for 564m total drilling. Two of the holes were designed for Mineral Resource infill and metallurgical study purposes, with the third designed to test for extension of the Ricciardo mineralisation. All three holes returned strongly mineralised gold intercepts of significant downhole thickness.

The Ricciardo results are an excellent outcome as the drilling has confirmed the continuation of the mineralised system and increases the confidence of high-grade historical results from previous explorers.

The Ricciardo project area possesses a current Mineral Resource estimate of 476 koz gold.[1] It comprises a number of high-grade shoots, which remain open both at depth and along strike – see Figures 3 to 5. As a result of its scale and strong further growth potential, Ricciardo is a key focus area for Warriedar this year.

Follow-up extensional drilling programs for Ricciardo (including diamond) are planned for Q2 2024.

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

"These latest results from the 2.3km long Ricciardo deposit provide further confirmation that it is a high-quality deposit offering an attractive combination of existing scale, strong grade, and excellent further growth potential. The Ricciardo project area has not been uniformly drilled below a depth of 100m. Today's results help to confirm the continuation of high-grade shoots that potentially extend at depth. The Ricciardo area is set to be a key focus area for us this year."

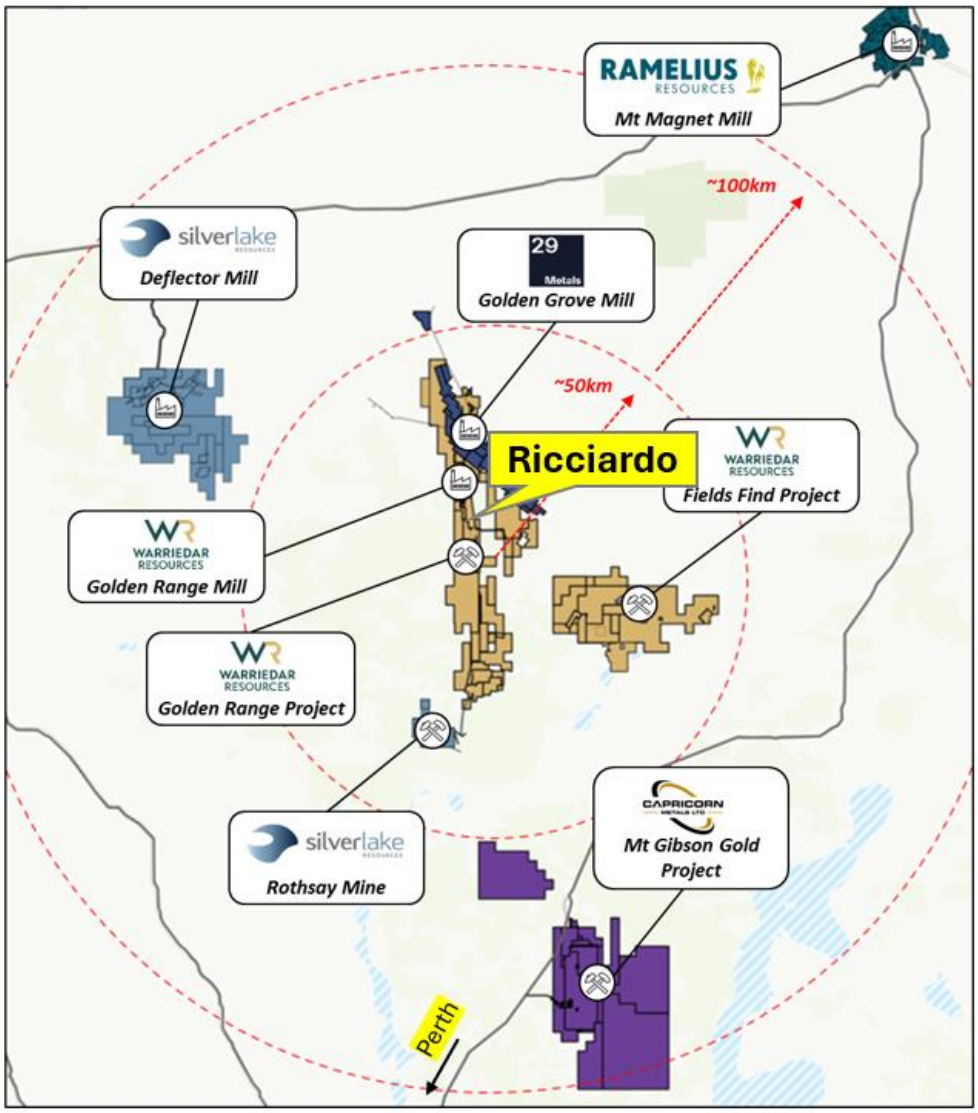

Figure 1: Location of the Ricciardo deposit corridor within the Golden Range Project.

Key results

Three (3) RC holes for 564m were drilled at the Ricciardo project area in November last year (refer Table 1 and Figures 2, 3 and 4). Assay results have now been received from this program and significant intercepts are reported in Table 2. Key commentary is provided below.

RDRC018 was designed to test the down-dip extension of mineralisation under the Ardmore pit (refer Figures 2 and 3) and also collect sample material for a bench scale metallurgical test work

program. The hole successfully drilled an extensive mineralised zone that confirmed high grade historical drill results. Significant intersections include:

- **20m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 177m; and**
- **9m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 201m.**

Follow up diamond and RC drilling is planned for Q2 2024 to further increase understanding of this high-grade extensional zone and test for high grade extensions to mineralisation down dip and along strike.

RDRC019 was designed as a Mineral Resource infill and metallurgical test hole, testing within the known high-grade shoot under the Ardmore pit (refer Figures 2 and 3). This hole intersected:

- **20m @ 4.78 g/t Au from 148m depth.**

The results from RDRC018 and RDRC019 are excellent outcomes as they confirm the continuity of mineralisation and confidence around the historical drilling in this area. The results provide an excellent platform for additional follow up drilling planned to commence in Q2 2024.

RDRC020 was also a Mineral Resource infill and metallurgical test hole, located ~870m further south and drilled under the Silverstone pit (refer Figures 2 and 4). This hole intersected high grade mineralisation and confirmed results from previous exploration. Hole RDRC020 returned:

- **6m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 142m.**

The results from the Ricciardo program are an exciting outcome. When viewed together the results confirm the presence of a number of high-grade shoots contained within a broader shear structure that has a strike length of 2300m.

It is noted that only 37 holes have been drilled deeper than 200m across the entire length of the Ricciardo project area (29 by previous explorers, 8 by Warriedar). This creates an exciting opportunity for follow up drilling to test for mineralisation down dip and potentially to significantly expand the existing 476koz Ricciardo resource.

Ricciardo geological discussion

Ricciardo is the largest known deposit along the Mougooderra Shear Zone (MSZ). Ricciardo extends 2300m along strike and has a current Mineral Resource estimate of 476 koz gold (refer Figure 5).

The Ricciardo mineralisation is located along the shear zone and dips at 60-70° to the west. The mineralised zone typically varies in width between 12 and 25 metres.

A thick oxidised sequence extends to 40-65 m depth, and this was the focus of mining and processing activities by previous owners from 2006 to 2018.

Follow-up drilling by previous owners, and Warriedar, has confirmed the Ricciardo mineralisation extends to ~450m down dip. Multiple high-grade shoots dipping ~60° south have been identified see Figure 5. The existence of additional shoots along strike is readily inferable, but due to poor drill density at depth along strike these are yet be confirmed or defined – this provides a high-quality exploration target for follow up drilling.

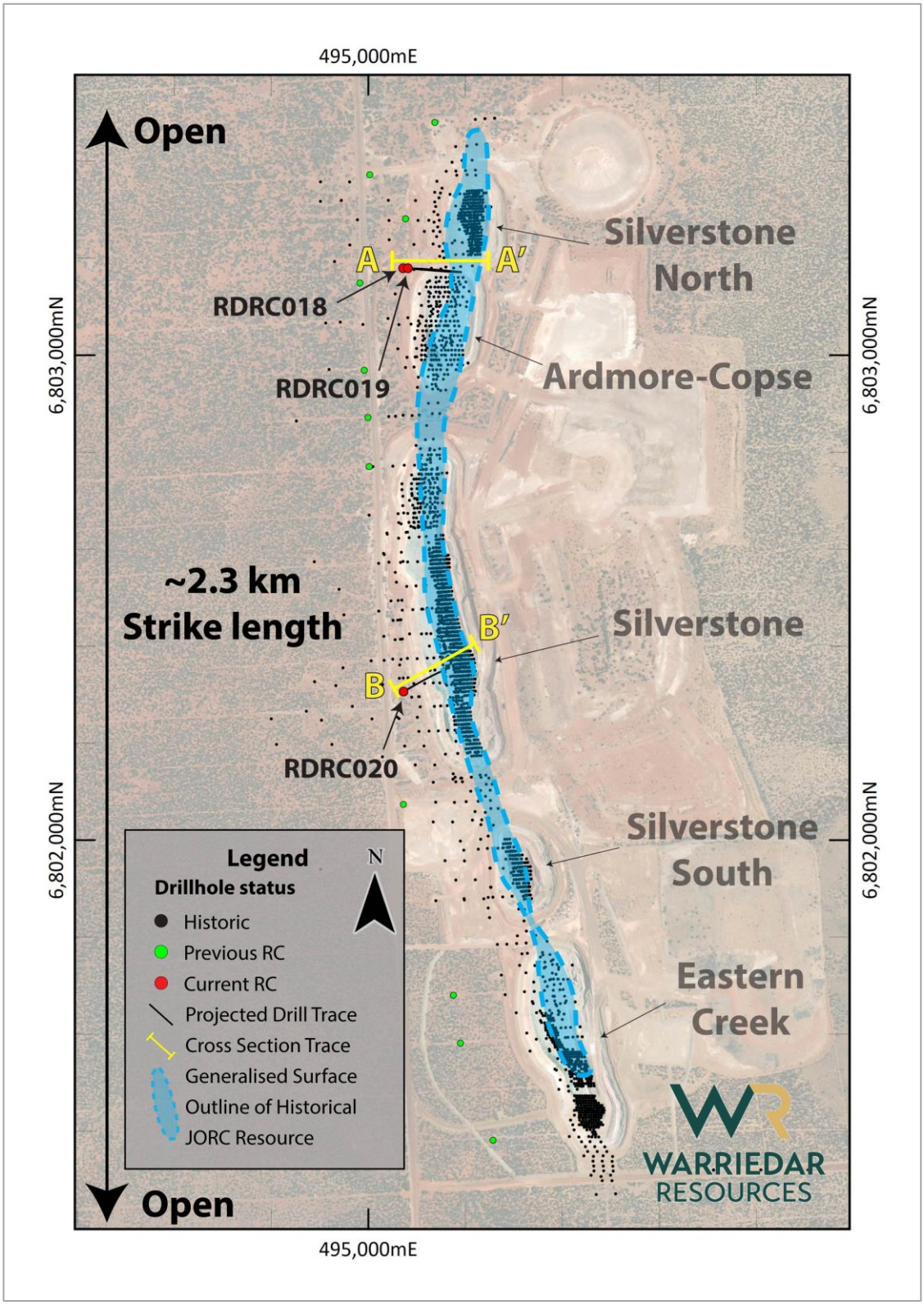

Figure 2: Plan view highlighting the relative locations of the three holes drilled into the Ricciardo deposit.

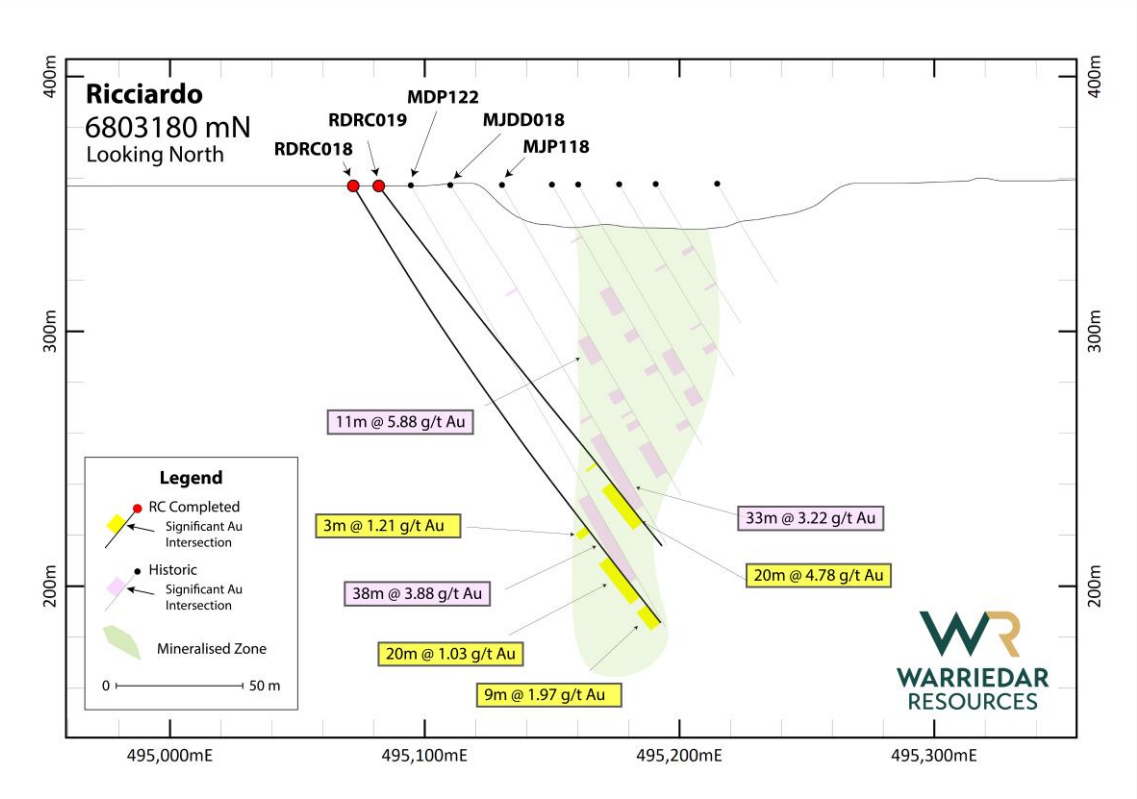

Figure 3: Section 6803180 highlighting the location of holes RDRC018 and RDRC019 relative to previous drilling.

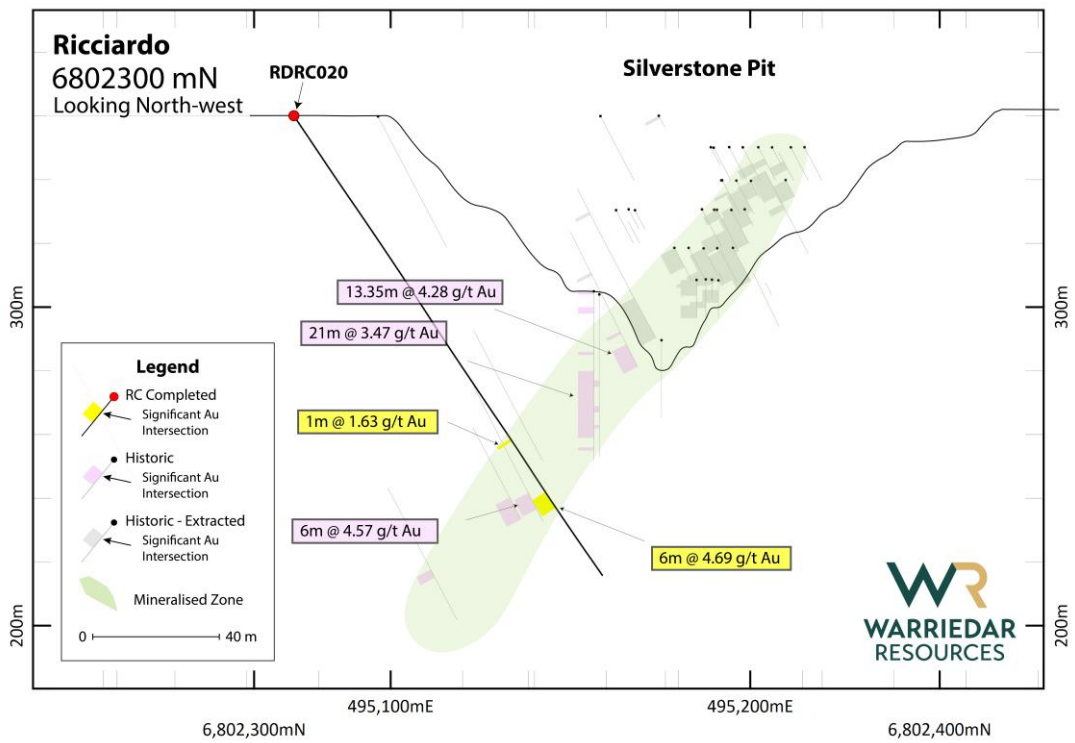

Figure 4: Section 6802300 highlighting the location of hole RDRC020 relative to previous drilling.

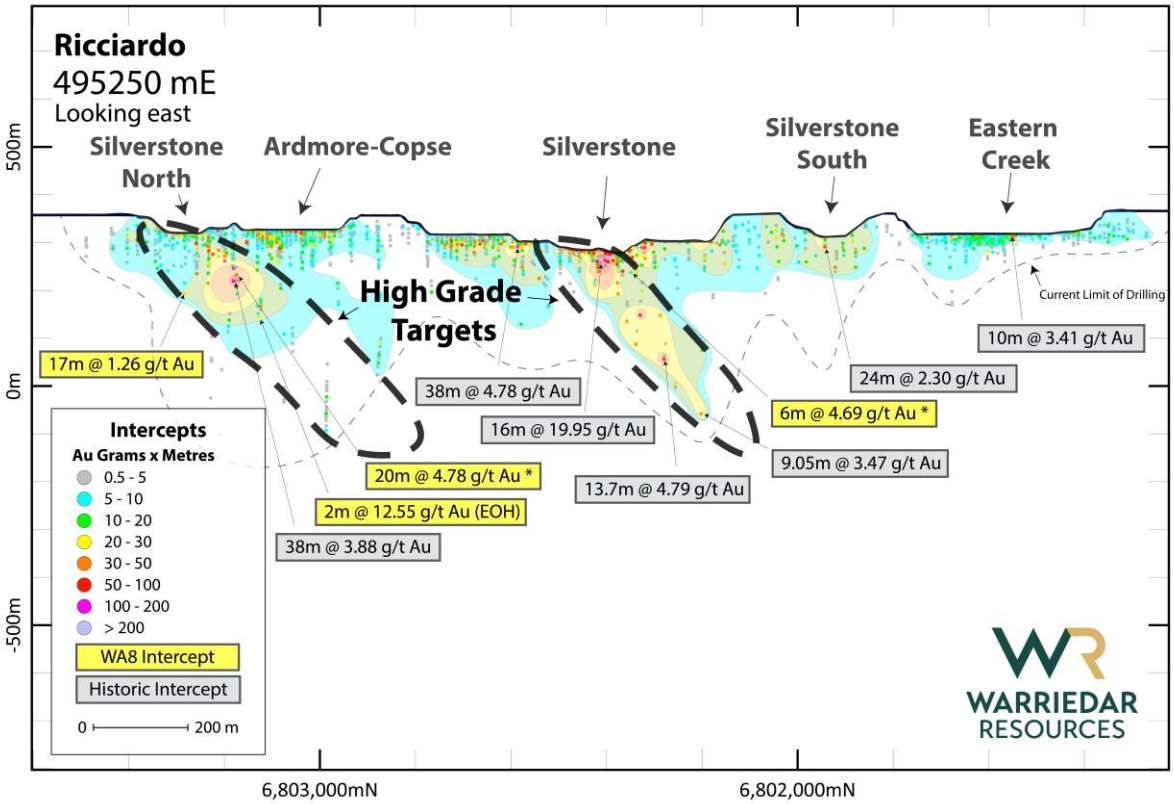

Figure 5: Ricciardo long section outlining relative location of current mined pits to defined mineralised zones. WA8 intercepts with stars indicate the drillholes pertaining to this release.

Forward plans

Due to the excellent results received from this round of drilling at Ricciardo the Company is developing work plans that will see an increased exploration focus on the Ricciardo project area and other existing Resources to test for strike and down dip extensions over the course of CY2024.

A bench top metallurgical test work program for Ricciardo is in progress with initial results expected during the current quarter.

A follow-up diamond and RC drilling program is planned to commence in Q2 CY2024.

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
Ricciardo	RDRC018	210	495072	6803179	357	93	-59
Ricciardo	RDRC019	180	495082	6803179	357	92	-53
Ricciardo	RDRC020	174	495073	6802306	360	60	-56

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.

Hole Type	Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sb ppm
Exploration	RDRC018	495072	6803179	357	162	165	3	1.21	1	954
Exploration	RDRC018	495072	6803179	357	177	197	20	1.03	1	1141
Exploration	RDRC018	495072	6803179	357	201	210 (EOH)	9	1.97	1	102
Metallurgical	RDRC019	495082	6803179	357	138	139	1	0.68	0	412
Metallurgical	RDRC019	495082	6803179	357	148	168	20	4.78	2	271
Metallurgical	RDRC020	495073	6802306	360	122	123	1	1.63	4	186
Metallurgical	RDRC020	495073	6802306	360	142	148	6	4.69	2	7186

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.

1. For full details of the Ricciardo Mineral Resource estimate (and broader Golden Range Project Mineral Resource estimate), refer to Warriedar ASX release dated 28 November 2022, *Major Gold Project Acquisition*. Warriedar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that ASX release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia

Golden Range Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012) (December 2019)												
Deposit	**Measured**			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**TOTAL**		
	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Austin	-	-	-	222	1.3	9	212	1.5	10	**434**	**1.4**	**19**
Baron Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31	**693**	**1.4**	**31**
M1	55	1.7	3	131	2.5	10	107	4.0	14	**294**	**2.9**	**27**
Riley	-	-	-	32	3.1	3	81	2.4	6	**113**	**2.6**	**9**
Windinne Well	16	1.9	1	636	3.5	71	322	1.9	20	**975**	**2.9**	**92**
Bugeye	14	1.5	0.7	658	1.2	24	646	1.1	23	**1,319**	**1.1**	**48**
Monaco – Sprite	52	1.4	2.3	1,481	1.2	58	419	1.1	14	**1,954**	**1.2**	**74**
Mt Mulgine	15	2.1	1	1,421	1.1	48	2,600	1.0	80	**4,036**	**1.0**	**130**
Mugs Luck – Keronima	68	2.3	5	295	1.6	15	350	1.6	19	**713**	**1.7**	**39**
Silverstone	62	3.0	6	4,008	1.6	203	4,650	1.8	267	**8,720**	**1.7**	**476**
Sub-Totals	**282**	**2.2**	**19.7**	**8,887**	**1.5**	**441**	**10,080**	**1.5**	**484**	**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 Project, Nevada

Big Springs Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012) (November 2022)												
Deposit	**Measured**			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**TOTAL**		
	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

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.*	• 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 30g or 25g charge for fire assay.
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.).*	• Top Drill drill rigs were used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm.
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.*	• For each metre interval sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having 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.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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.
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• Drilling samples from RDRCC018 were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. Samples drilled from RDRC019 and RDRC020 were submitted to Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd and then analysed by Interteck Gealysis Perth. RC samples were assayed by 30 g fire assay from Jinning and 25g lead collection fire assay from Intertek Genalysis. 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.
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• RC hole collar positions 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.
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.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The competent person for exploration results has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. •

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.*	• 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 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. Main

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 and Table 2 of this release provides details of drill hole coordinates, orientations, length for all drill holes, and significant gold/copper intercepts. •
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. • 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 Ricciardo dips about 70 degree to the west. Drill holes are orientated at -53 to -59 degrees to the east at Ricciardo. • The 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 east. 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*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• No other material information or data to report.
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.