18 March 2024

Warriedar Delivers High Grade Gold Extensions at Ricciardo

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Assay results received for thirteen (13) RC holes drilled at the Ricciardo deposit with all holes intersecting significant intervals of gold mineralisation, including:
  - **32m @ 3.59 g/t Au from 148m, incl. 1m @ 10.85 g/t Au from 151m (RDRC019)**
  - **11m @ 3.43 g/t Au from 149m (RDRC031)**
  - **14m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 114m (RDRC022)**
  - **3m @ 5.61 g/t Au from 114m, incl. 1m @ 11.20 g/t Au from 114m (RDRC025)**
- Drilling has identified two new high-grade shoots beneath the historical open pits at Silverstone and Silverstone South.
- Significant extensions of high-grade gold mineralisation have been intersected under the Ricciardo deposit at shallow depths (of between 150 - 200m) – which confirms the potential for further discoveries below historical open pits.
- Drilling demonstrates the excellent potential for significant growth of the Ricciardo deposit and Resource.
- Assays from a further nine (9) RC holes are pending with results anticipated to be received in the next four weeks.
- The Ricciardo deposit remains open along strike and at depth, with further growth-focussed drilling of this area planned from Q2 CY2024.
- Ricciardo sits in the middle of the 25km long Golden Corridor at Golden Range, which hosts six discrete deposits that are all open at depth and possess immediate growth potential.
- Ricciardo and the Golden Corridor to be the key focus of Warriedar's exploration in 2024.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to release assay results from drilling undertaken at the Ricciardo deposit (previously known as Silverstone) within its Golden Range Project located in the Murchison region of Western Australia. The results released today have confirmed the presence of high-grade shoots below existing oxide open pits and demonstrates the excellent exploration potential for further discoveries at Ricciardo.

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

"We are very pleased with the results from this first batch of assays from the growth-focussed 2024 drilling program at Ricciardo. The results demonstrate the excellent potential to expand the Mineral Resource at Ricciardo, which has a strike length of 2.3km with high-grade gold mineralisation occurring at numerous locations along the trend.

With further assays pending, and follow-up drilling planned to commence from next quarter, we are excited as to what our exploration activities at Ricciardo can deliver for Warriedar this year."

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub

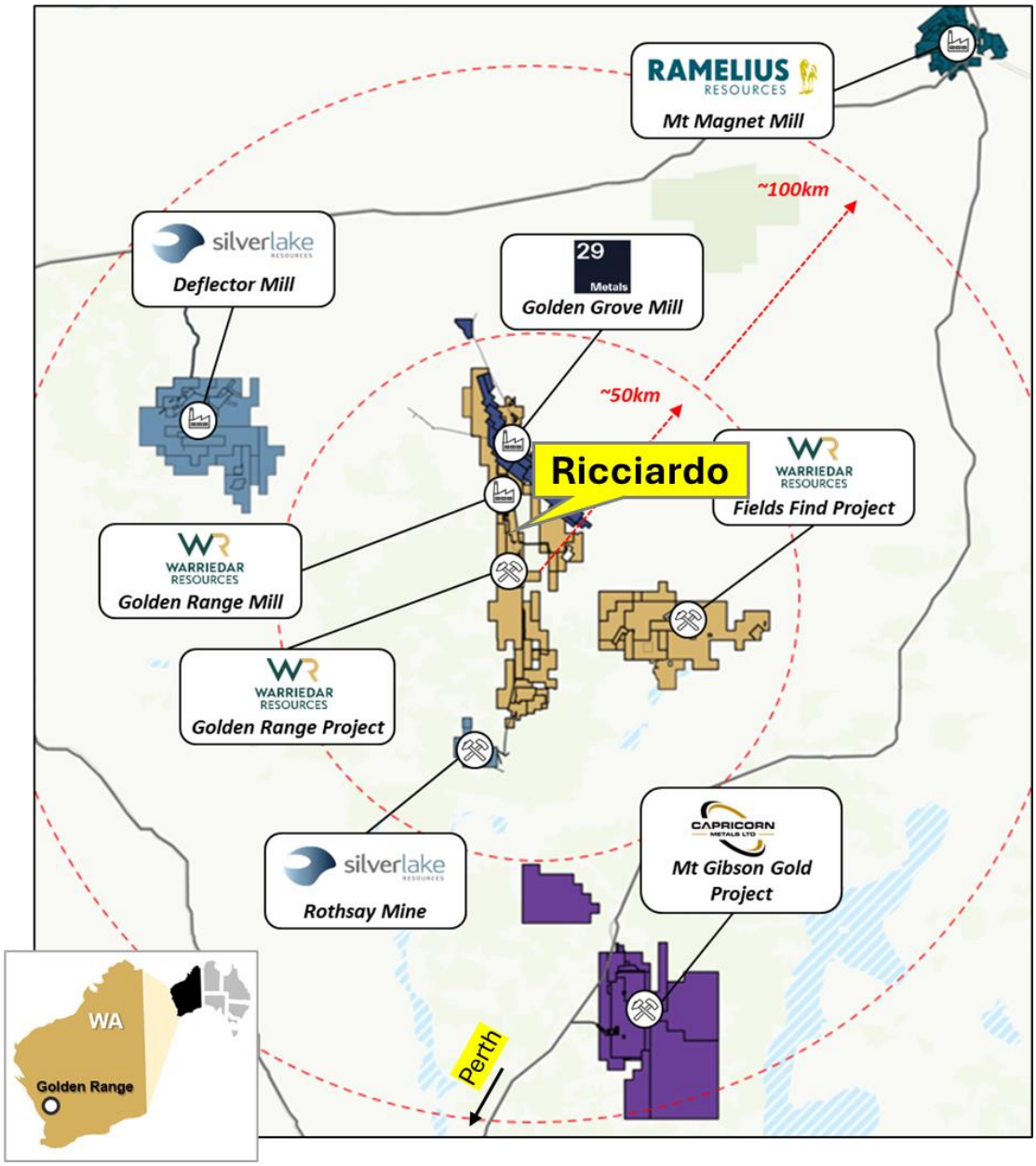

Figure 1: Location of the Ricciardo deposit within the Golden Range Project.

Robust high-grade extensions delivered across Ricciardo

21 holes have been drilled at Ricciardo during 2024 for 3,500m of drilling. This drilling was targeted to significantly extend the Ricciardo Mineral Resource boundaries at depth and along strike. The results released today have been able to achieve both goals.

Assay results have now been received for 13 holes drilled at Ricciardo. All 13 holes have returned significant gold intercepts, as reported in Table 2, with the better results provided below;

- **32m @ 3.59 g/t Au from 148m in RDRC019 beneath Ardmore pit.**
- **11m @ 3.43 g/t Au from 149m in RDRC031 beneath Silverstone pit.**
- **8m @ 1.84 g/t Au from 171m in RDRC032 beneath Silverstone pit.**
- **14m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 114m in RDRC022 beneath Silverstone South pit.**
- **10m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 156m in RDRC027 (ended within mineralisation) beneath Silverstone South pit.**

The results have identified two additional high grade gold shoots within existing mineralisation as well as significant down-dip extension of the known mineralisation below the historic Silverstone and Silverstone South open pits. These results demonstrate the high-grade growth potential beneath Ricciardo both along strike and down dip of all five historic pits (Eastern Creek, Silverstone South, Silverstone (Copse), Ardmore, and Silverstone North) see Figure 3.

The Ricciardo deposit has a current Mineral Resource estimate of 8.7 Mt @ 1.7 g/t Au for 476 koz gold (6 koz Measured, 203 koz Indicated, 267 koz Inferred).[1] The oxide material at Ricciardo (extending to 45 - 60m depth) has previously been mined across two separate phases: 2001 - 04 and 2013 - 19.

The Ricciardo gold system spans a strike length of approximately 2.3km, with very limited drilling having been undertaken below 100m depth.

The high-grade shoots comprising the Ricciardo mineralisation remain open both at depth and along strike. As a result of the strong growth potential (and its existing scale and grade), Ricciardo is a key focus area for Warriedar this year. Follow-up drilling at Ricciardo is planned from Q2 CY2024.

[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.

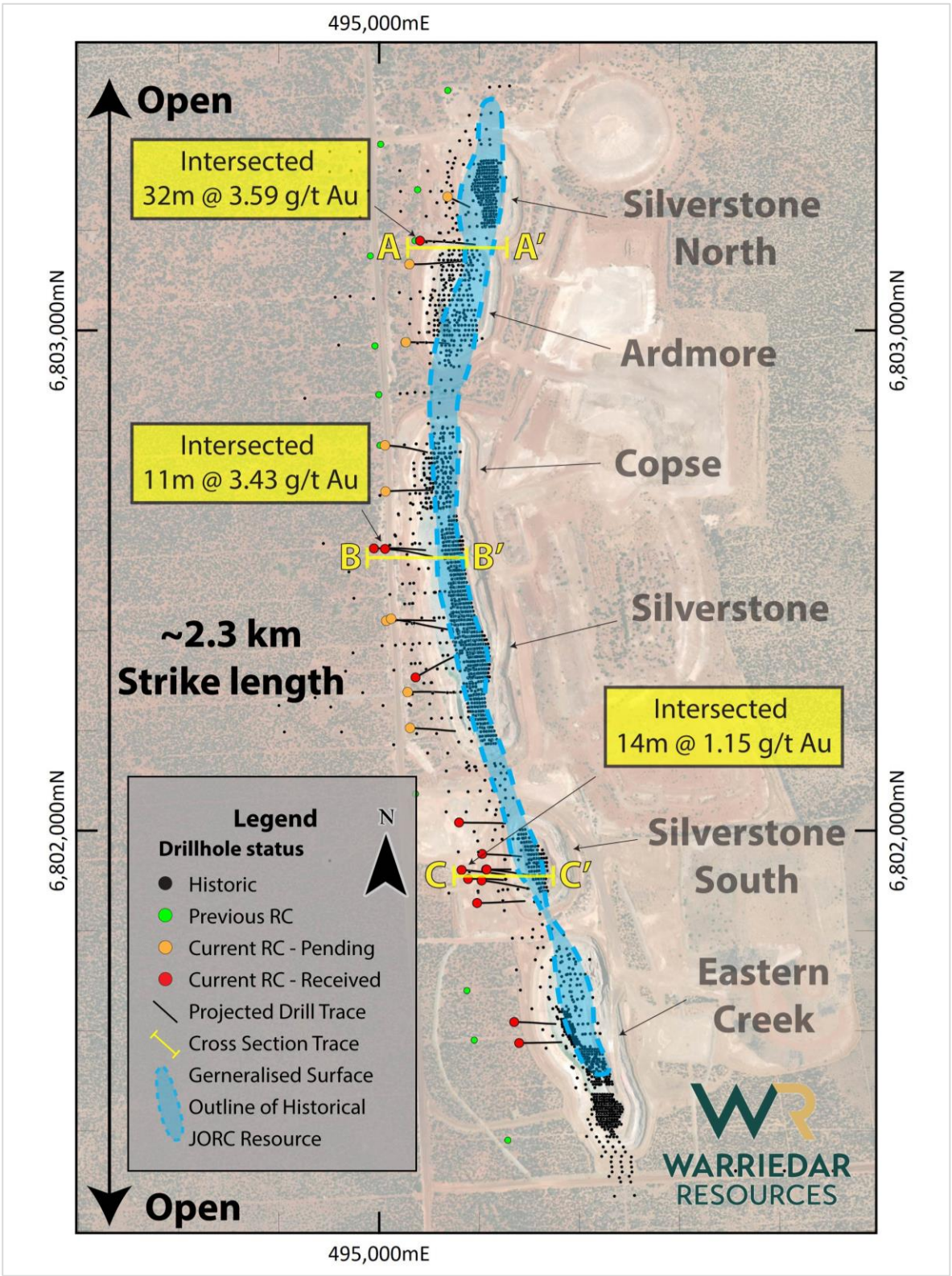

Figure 2: Plan view highlighting the relative locations of holes drilled into the Ricciardo deposit.

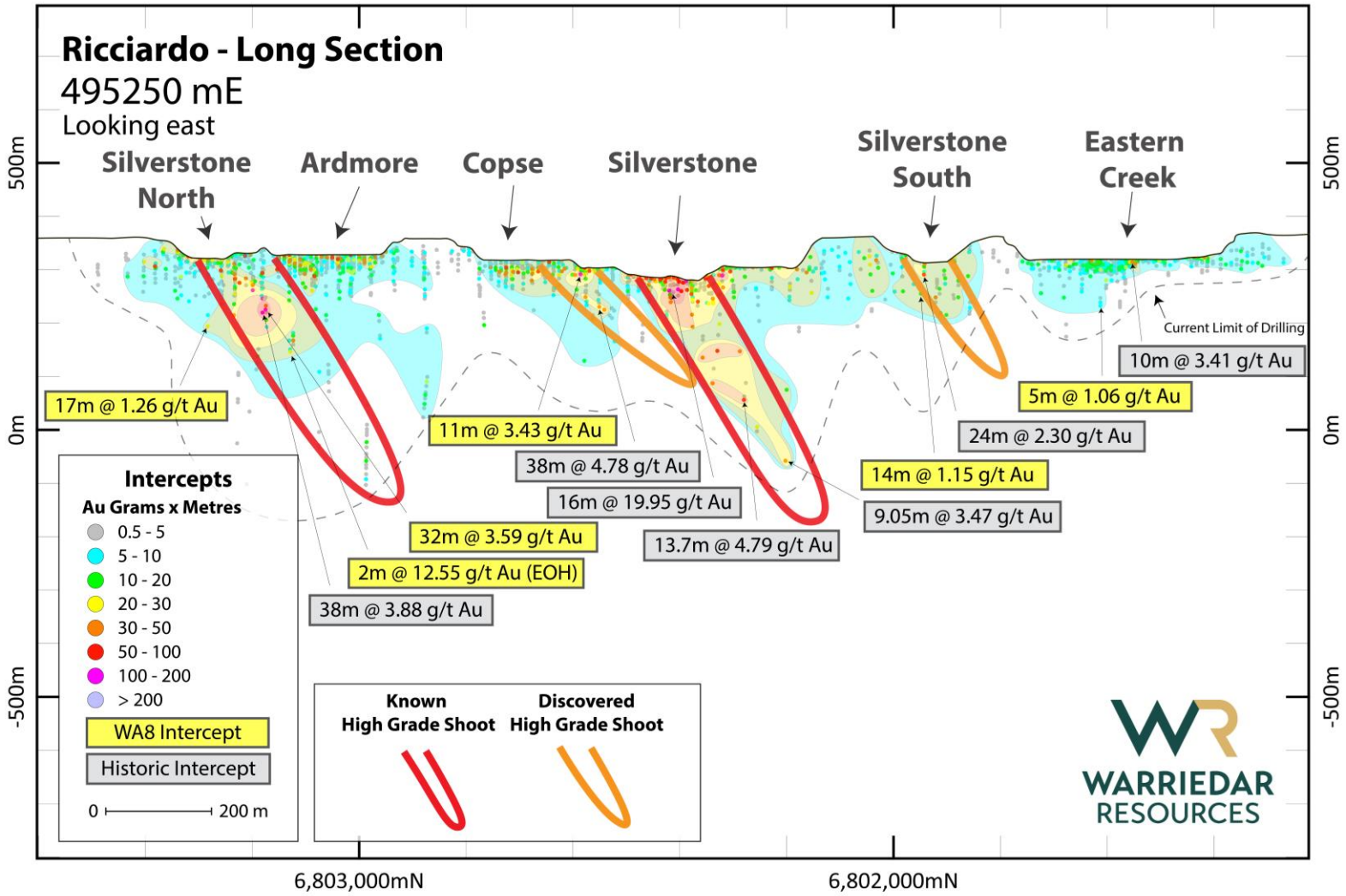

Figure 3: Ricciardo long section outlining relative location of current mined pits to defined mineralised zones. WA8 intercepts outlined in yellow boxes and high-grade shoots outlined along section plunging southwest within the shear zone.

Wide mineralisation identified below Ardmore pit

RDRC018 and RDRC019 were drilled to test extensions of high-grade shoots under the northern end of the Ardmore pit. The two holes successfully intersected wide high-grade gold mineralisation but ended prematurely within mineralisation due to ground conditions (refer Figure 4). The intersection from RDRC019 has increased from follow up sampling downhole.

Results from both holes are provided below, with the 32m intersection from RDRC019 being an exceptional result:

- **RDRC019: 32m @ 3.59 g/t Au from 148m, including 1m @ 10.85 g/t Au from 151m**
- **RDRC018: 20m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 177m** *(see ASX:WA8 release dated 1 February 2024)*

  9m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 201m *(see ASX:WA8 release dated 1 February 2024)*

Both RDRC018 and RDRC019 are planned to be followed up and extended with diamond tails. Additional diamond holes are also planned to be drilled into this high-grade zone to improve the understanding of structural controls on mineralisation.

Assays from a further two holes (RDRC038 - RDRC040) designed to test extensions of mineralisation under Ardmore and Silverstone North are pending.

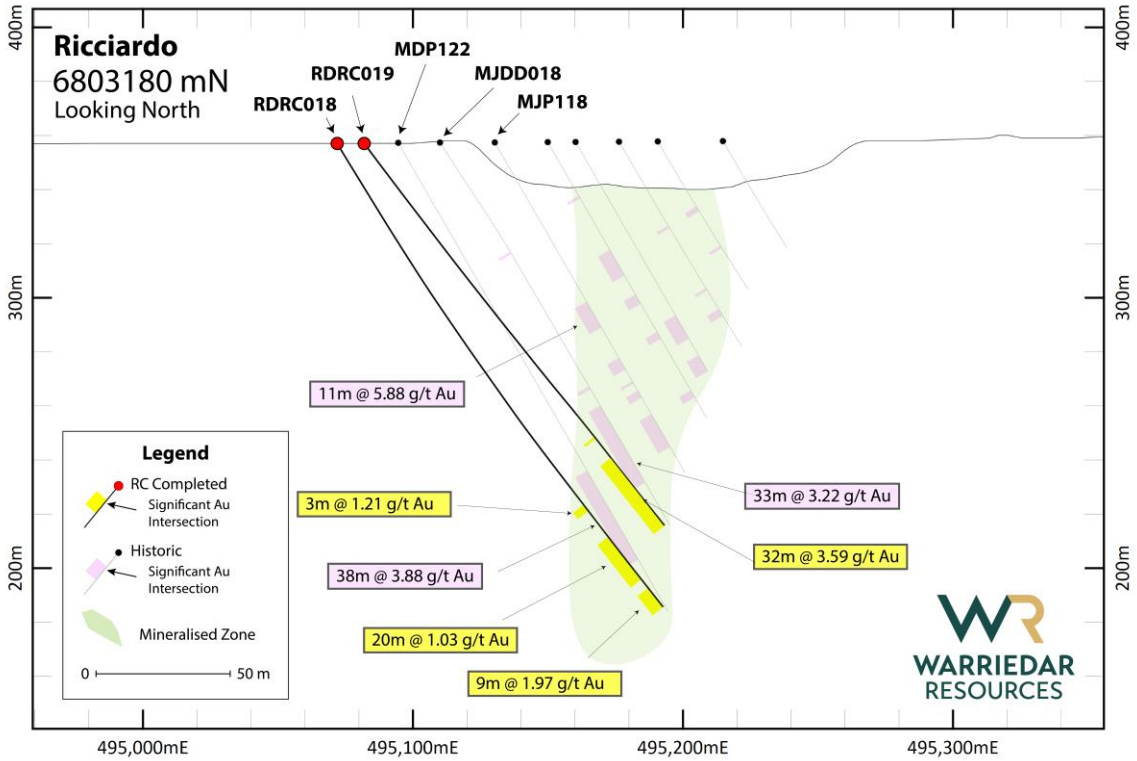

Figure 4: Section 6803180 highlighting holes RDRC019 and RDRC018 relative to previous drilling. Both holes ended in mineralization.

New high-grade shoot identified under Silverstone pit

Assays have been returned from two (of eight) holes drilled under the Silverstone pit (RDRC031 and RDRC032). Both holes have confirmed a newly discovered high-grade shoot that requires follow-up drilling (refer Figure 5). The returned results include:

- **RDRC031: 5m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 135m and**

  11m @ 3.43 g/t Au from 149m

- **RDRC032: 2m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 166m and**

  8m @ 1.84 g/t Au from 171m

RDRC031 intersected a high-grade shoot plunging to the southwest in the same orientation as the Ardmore high-grade shoot. The intercept of 11m @ 3.43 g/t Au from 149m (including 1m at 9.25 g/t Au from 154m and 1m at 9.51 g/t Au from 157m) is located up-plunge from a previously steeper dipping interpretation, this result now opens up the potential for an approximate 300m long shoot that has limited drill testing. See Figure 3 for context of shoot orientation in long section.

Assay results from a further four holes (RDRC033 - RDRC041) are pending.

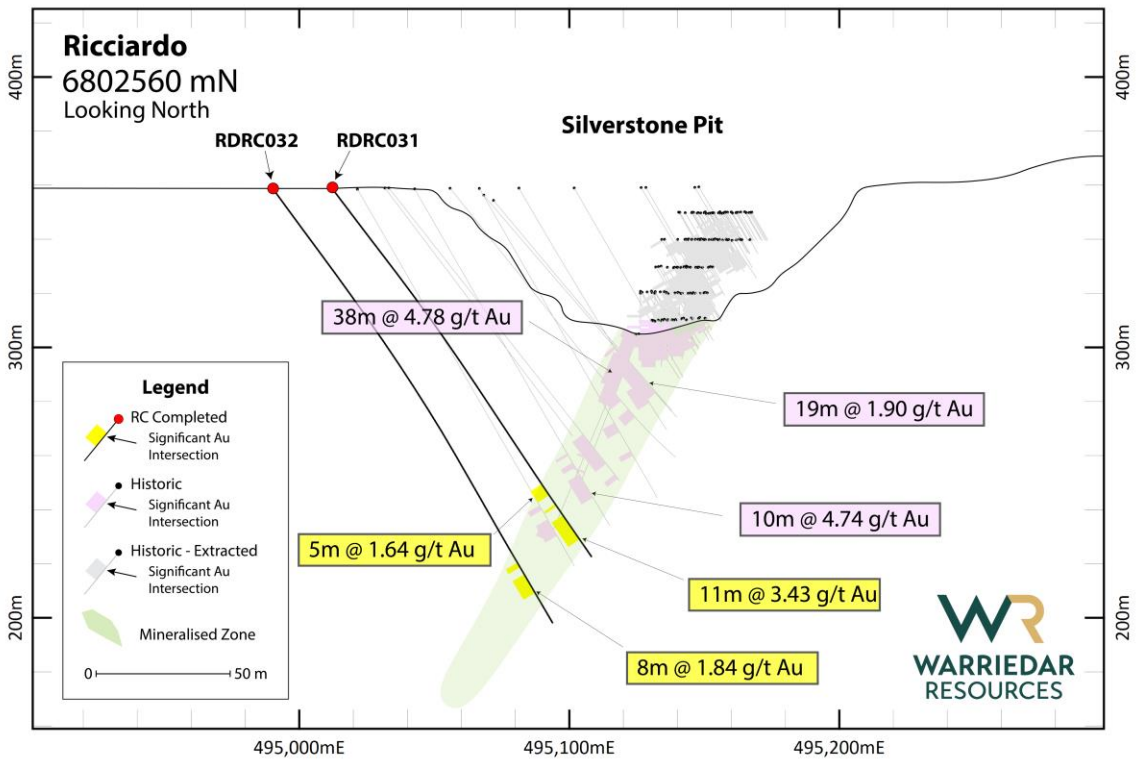

Figure 5: Section 6802560 highlighting holes RDRC031 and RDRC032 relative to previous drilling.

Mineralisation extended under Silverstone South pit

Seven holes drilled under the Silverstone South pit were designed to test extension of mineralisation at shallow depths. All seven holes successfully intersected gold mineralisation with significant intercepts including:

- **RDRC022: 14m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 114m**
- **RDRC024: 14m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 154m**
- **RDRC025: 3m @ 5.61 g/t Au from 114m, including 1m @ 11.2 g/t from 114m.**
- **RDRC027 (ended within mineralisation): 10m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 156m.**
- **RDRC028 5m @ 1.34 g/t Au from 144m**

RDRC025 was also planned to test for a high-grade shoot and successfully intersected gold mineralisation up to 11.2 g/t Au (refer Figure 6). The orientation of the interpreted shoot is the same as at Ardmore and Silverstone, providing confidence in the validity of the interpretation.

Additional holes are required to assess continuity and thickness along plunge. RDRC027 ended within the mineralisation and is planned to be followed up with a diamond tail.

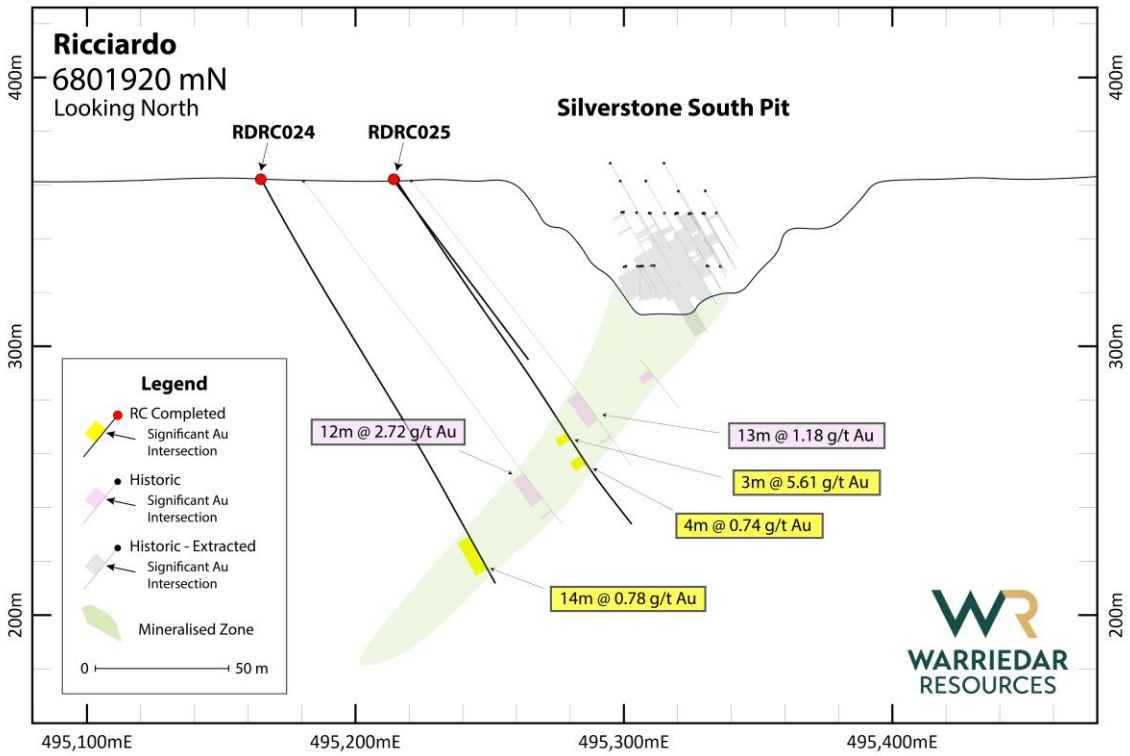

Figure 6: Section 6801920 highlighting holes RDRC024 and RDRC025 relative to previous drilling.

Mineralisation extended under Eastern Creek pit

Two holes (RDRC029 and RDRC030) were drilled under the Eastern Creek pit to test for extension of the mineralisation at shallow depths. Both holes were drilled into mineralisation but terminated early due to ground conditions. Diamond tails are planned to extend these holes and test for further extensions.

Returned assays have demonstrated initial extension of gold mineralisation at shallow depth including:

- **RDRC030: 4m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 142m**

  5m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 149m

Next steps

Follow-up extensional drilling (including diamond) is planned from Q2 CY2024.

This drilling is set to target further extension of the existing Ricciardo Mineral Resources and further discoveries.

2024 is shaping up to be an exciting time for Warriedar and its shareholders and we look forward to keeping you informed as our exploration progresses.

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

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Table 1. Warriedar Drilling – Collar table.

Pit	Hole ID	Depth	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Drilled	Status
Ardmore	RDRC019	180	495082	6803179	357	92	-53	2023	Released
Silverstone	RDRC020	174	495073	6802306	360	60	-56	2023	Released
Silverstone South	RDRC021	168	495160	6802016	361	90	-60	2024	Released
Silverstone South	RDRC022	150	495206	6801953	361	92	-62	2024	Released
Silverstone South	RDRC023	84	495214	6801922	362	90	-53	2024	Abandon
Silverstone South	RDRC024	174	495165	6801921	362	92	-62	2024	Released
Silverstone South	RDRC025	156	495215	6801922	362	95	-56	2024	Released
Silverstone South	RDRC026	174	495205	6801900	362	96	-58	2024	Released
Silverstone South	RDRC027	168	495178	6801903	364	90	-64	2024	Released
Silverstone South	RDRC028	194	495196	6801855	361	90	-64	2024	Released
Eastern Creek	RDRC029	156	495280	6801575	363	89	-57	2024	Released
Eastern Creek	RDRC030	156	495270	6801617	363	91	-57	2024	Released
Silverstone	RDRC031	168	495012	6802563	359	95	-53	2024	Released
Silverstone	RDRC032	192	494990	6802564	359	89	-54	2024	Released
Silverstone	RDRC033	210	495014	6802419	360	86	-60	2024	Pending
Silverstone	RDRC034	180	495057	6802277	363	90	-56	2024	Pending
Silverstone	RDRC035	186	495062	6802205	364	92	-57	2024	Pending
Silverstone	RDRC036	168	495013	6802678	361	87	-52	2024	Pending
Silverstone	RDRC037	162	495012	6802770	361	94	-53	2024	Pending
Ardmore	RDRC038	168	495053	6802976	361	89	-57	2024	Pending
Ardmore	RDRC039	192	495061	6803132	360	91	-55	2024	Pending
Ardmore	RDRC040	96	495137	6803267	359	120	-58	2024	Pending
Silverstone	RDRC041	198	495023	6802423	363	98	-52	2024	Pending

Table 2: Warriedar 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
Ardmore	RDRC019	495082	6803179	357	148	180	32	3.59
Silverstone	RDRC020	495073	6802306	360	122	123	1	1.63
Silverstone	RDRC020	495073	6802306	360	142	148	6	4.69
Silverstone South	RDRC021	495160	6802016	361	135	138	3	1.17
Silverstone South	RDRC022	495206	6801953	361	114	128	14	1.15
Silverstone South	RDRC024	495165	6801921	362	154	168	14	0.78
Silverstone South	RDRC025	495215	6801922	362	114	117	3	5.61
Silverstone South	RDRC025	495215	6801922	362	124	128	4	0.74
Silverstone South	RDRC026	495205	6801900	362	129	131	2	0.84
Silverstone South	RDRC026	495205	6801900	362	136	140	4	0.70
Silverstone South	RDRC027	495178	6801903	364	156	166	10	1.63
Silverstone South	RDRC028	495196	6801855	361	134	135	1	1.52
Silverstone South	RDRC028	495196	6801855	361	144	149	5	1.34
Silverstone South	RDRC028	495196	6801855	361	152	155	3	0.95
Silverstone South	RDRC028	495196	6801855	361	159	160	1	0.94
Eastern Creek	RDRC029	495280	6801575	363	141	142	1	0.91
Eastern Creek	RDRC029	495280	6801575	363	146	147	1	0.88
Eastern Creek	RDRC029	495280	6801575	363	151	152	1	0.65
Eastern Creek	RDRC029	495280	6801575	363	155	156	1	0.57
Eastern Creek	RDRC030	495270	6801617	363	132	135	3	0.92
Eastern Creek	RDRC030	495270	6801617	363	142	146	4	1.28
Eastern Creek	RDRC030	495270	6801617	363	149	154	5	1.06
Silverstone South	RDRC031	495012	6802563	359	135	140	5	1.64
Silverstone South	RDRC031	495012	6802563	359	144	145	1	1.79
Silverstone	RDRC031	495012	6802563	359	149	160	11	3.43
Silverstone	RDRC032	494990	6802564	359	166	168	2	0.87
Silverstone	RDRC032	494990	6802564	359	171	179	8	1.84

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 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 and 2024 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programs, 1m RC drill samples are collected through a rig-mounted cone splitter designed to capture a one metre sample with optimum 2kg 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 1m 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 quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 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 RDRCC021 to RDRC032 and 168m to 180m from RDRC019 were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. Samples drilled at depth 121m to 168m from RDRC019 were submitted to Interteck Genalysis Perth. RC samples were assayed by 30g 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 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. • RC hole spacing was sufficient for 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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 the 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 68 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 22 are mining leases, 28 are exploration licenses and 2 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		occurrence of gold deposits. Host lithology units for gold mineralisation are predominantly the intensely altered mafic to ultramafic units, BIF, and dolerite intrusions. 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.
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 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 Riccardo dips about 70 degree to west. Drill holes are orientated at -52 to -64 degrees to the east at Riccardo. • 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 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*	• No other material information or data to report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth. • Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well.