ASX Announcement

13 May 2024

Further High-Grade Gold Success at Ricciardo

HIGHLIGHTS:

GOLDEN RANGE

- Assay results for the remaining (3) RC holes drilled at the Ricciardo deposit have been received, with all holes intersecting significant gold intervals including:
  - **4m @ 14.49 g/t Au from 188m, ending in mineralisation (RDRC039)**
  - **12m @ 1.91 g/t Au from 74m, ending in mineralisation (RDRC040)**
  - **7m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 119m (RDRC038)**
- Results continue to increase the known extent of the high-grade shoot beneath the historic Ardmore pit.
- Drilling demonstrates significant additional mineralisation outside the current Mineral Resource model, with mineralisation remaining open at depth.
- These results build on the high-grade results already released for the Ricciardo deposit.
- Ricciardo sits in the middle of the 25km-long 'Golden Corridor' at Golden Range, which hosts six discrete deposits (18 historic pits) that are all open at depth and possess immediate growth potential.
- The 'Golden Corridor' is Warriedar's key exploration focus in 2024, with further growth-focussed RC drilling set to commence in the next week.

FIELDS FIND

- Results from drilling at Rothschild continue to extend mineralisation along strike to the east (and remains open).
- New greenfields gold zone intersected at Provenance, located approx. 700m north of the Rothschild deposit.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to release the results of drilling undertaken at the Ricciardo deposit (previously known as Silverstone) within its Golden Range Project, located in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Today's results extend the high-grade shoot below the Ardmore pit and broaden the mineralisation envelope. Drilling continues to demonstrate the outstanding Mineral Resource growth potential that exists at Ricciardo and along the broader 'Golden Corridor' trend.

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Assay results from drilling carried out at the Fields Find Project late last calendar year have also been received. Drilling at Fields Find successfully extended Rothschild to the east and highlighted a new greenfields discovery at the Provenance prospect (approximately 700m north of Rothschild).

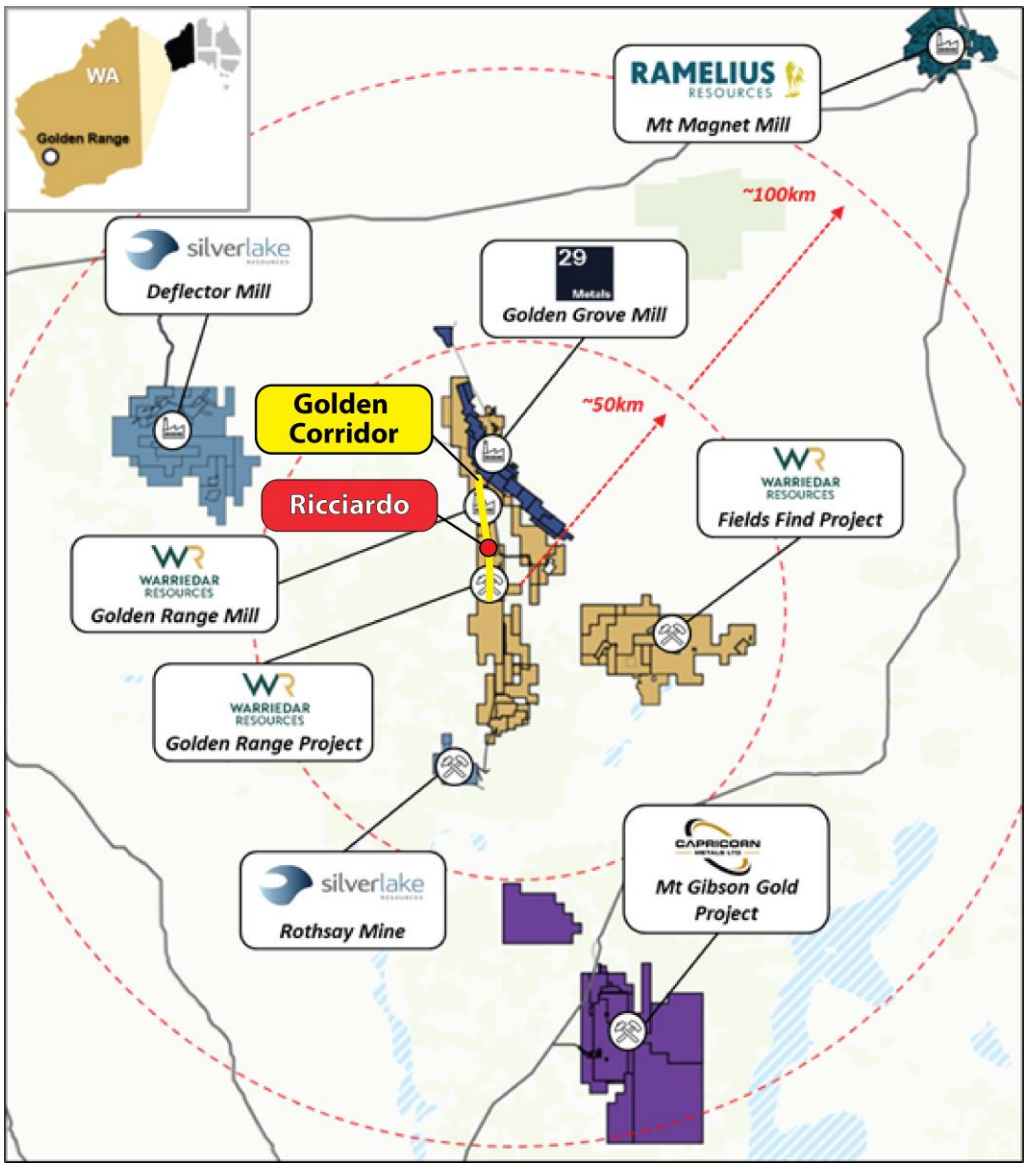

Figure 1: The Golden Range and Fields Find Projects Mines and projects within trucking distance of the Warriedar tenure are shown. The location of the Ricciardo deposit within the 25km-long 'Golden Corridor' at the Golden Range Project is annotated.

Robust high-grade depth extensions continue at Ricciardo

The Ricciardo gold system (within the Golden Range Project) spans a strike length of approximately 2.3km, with very limited drilling having been undertaken below 100m depth. Ricciardo possesses a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of 8.7 Mt @ 1.7 g/t Au for 476 koz gold.[1] The oxide material at Ricciardo has been mined by previous operators.

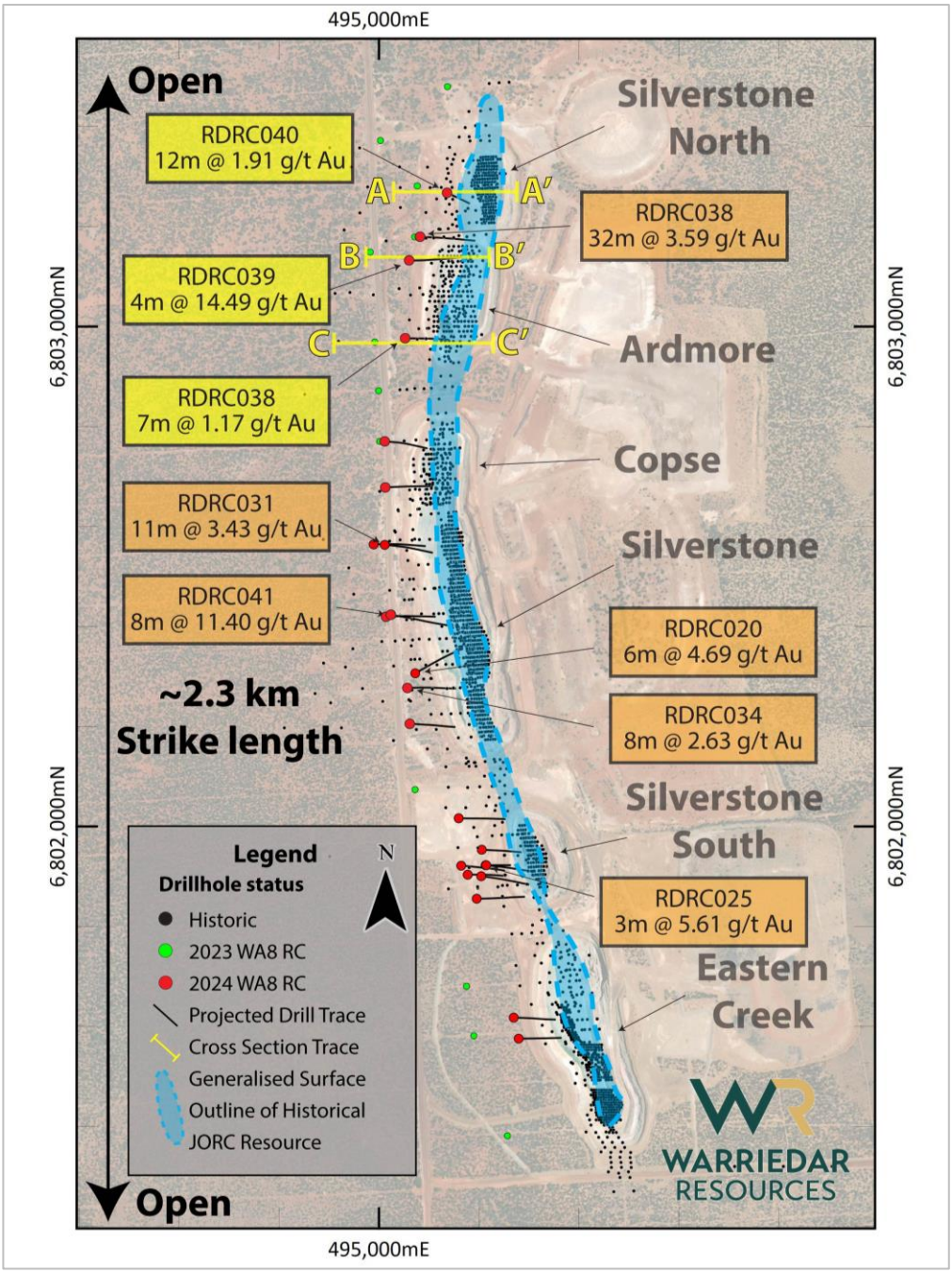

Figure 2: Plan view highlighting the relative locations of holes drilled into the Ricciardo deposit with new results annotated in bright yellow and the best previous WA8 results annotated in orange.

[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.

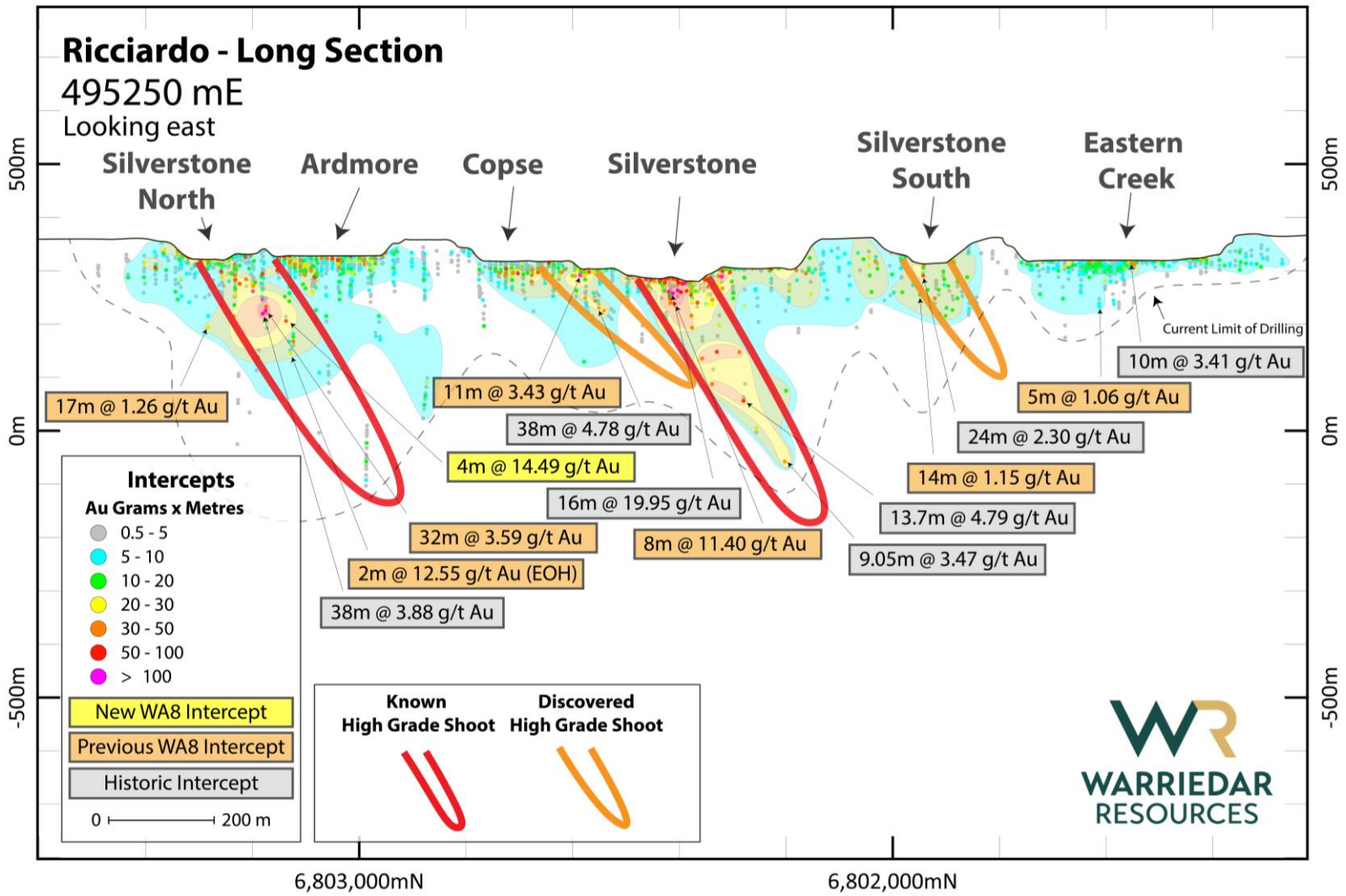

Figure 3: Ricciardo long section outlining relative location of current mined pits to defined mineralised zones. Selected intercepts annotated (the best new result in yellow, previous WA8 results in orange and historic results in grey). The high-grade shoots are outlined along section, plunging southwest within the shear zone.

A total of 21 holes have been drilled at Ricciardo during calendar year 2024 (totalling 3,500m). Drilling was designed to significantly extend mineralisation beyond the current MRE boundaries at depth and along strike. The results for the first 18 holes were released on 18 March 2024 and 17 April 2024. This release incorporates the results from the remaining 3 holes, which were focussed on testing for extensions of mineralisation beneath the northern Ardmore pit (refer Figure 2 & 3).

All three of these residual holes returned significant gold intercepts (refer Table 2), with best intervals of:

- **4m @ 14.49 g/t Au from 188m, ending in mineralisation (RDRC039)**
- **12m @ 1.91 g/t Au from 74m, ending in mineralisation (RDRC040)**
- **7m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 119m (RDRC038)**

These results have increased the extent of the defined high-grade shoot beneath the Ardmore pit and further expanded the Ricciardo Resource envelope.

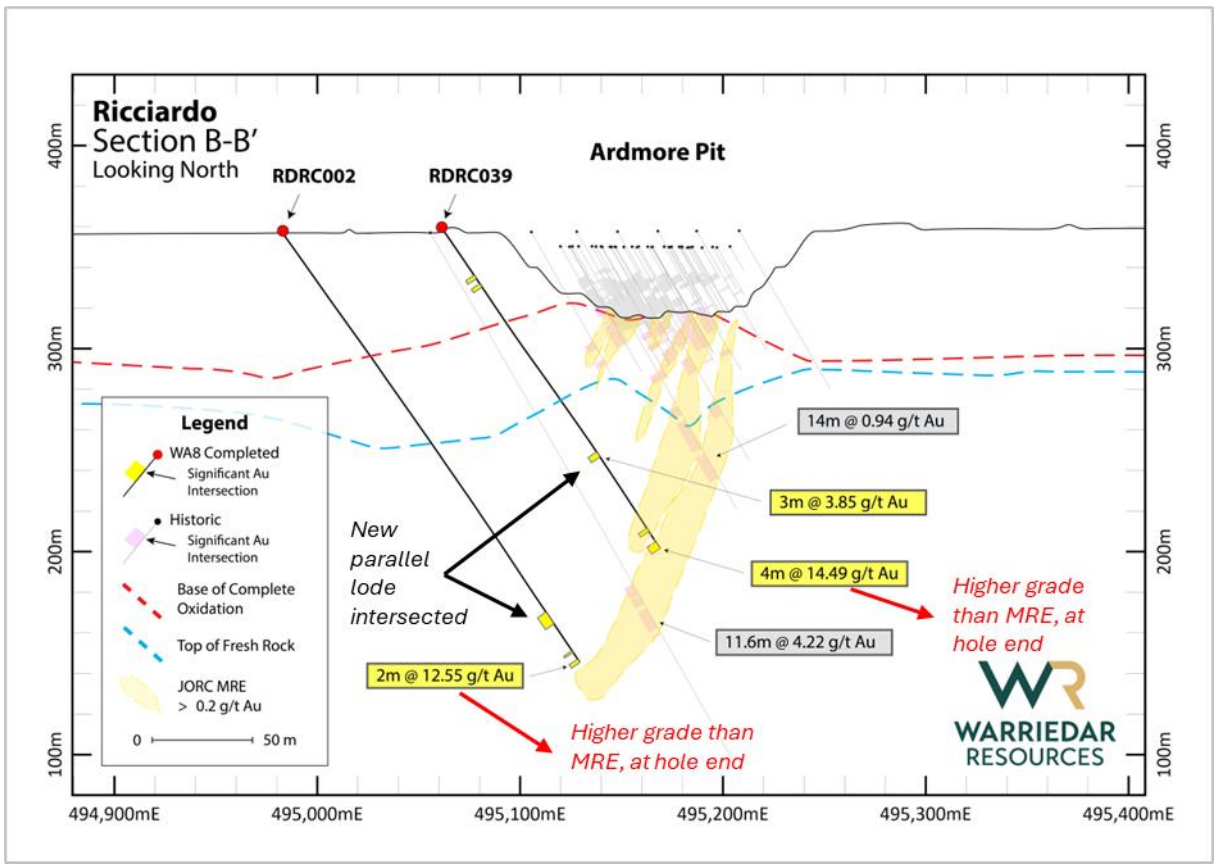

Figure 4: Section B-B' across hole RDRC039 (see Figure 2 for location).

RDRC039 (**4m @ 14.49 g/t Au from 188m, ending in mineralisation**) was drilled to extend the known high-grade shoot located below the Ardmore pit (refer Figure 4). The hole successfully intersected very high-grade gold (circa 15 g/t) at the bottom of the hole (well above MRE average).

Due to poor ground the hole was finished early, ending in mineralisation. The hole is planned to be extended with a diamond tail as part of the CY2024 drill program to test the full extent of this high-grade intersection.

The high-grade lode is further supported by drilling carried out in 2023 (refer hole RDRC002[2] in Figure 4) which intersected 2m @ 12.55 g/t at the bottom of the hole.

Both holes RDRC039 and RDRC002 show the depth continuation of shallower, parallel lodes in the hanging wall, that are currently not part of the existing MRE.

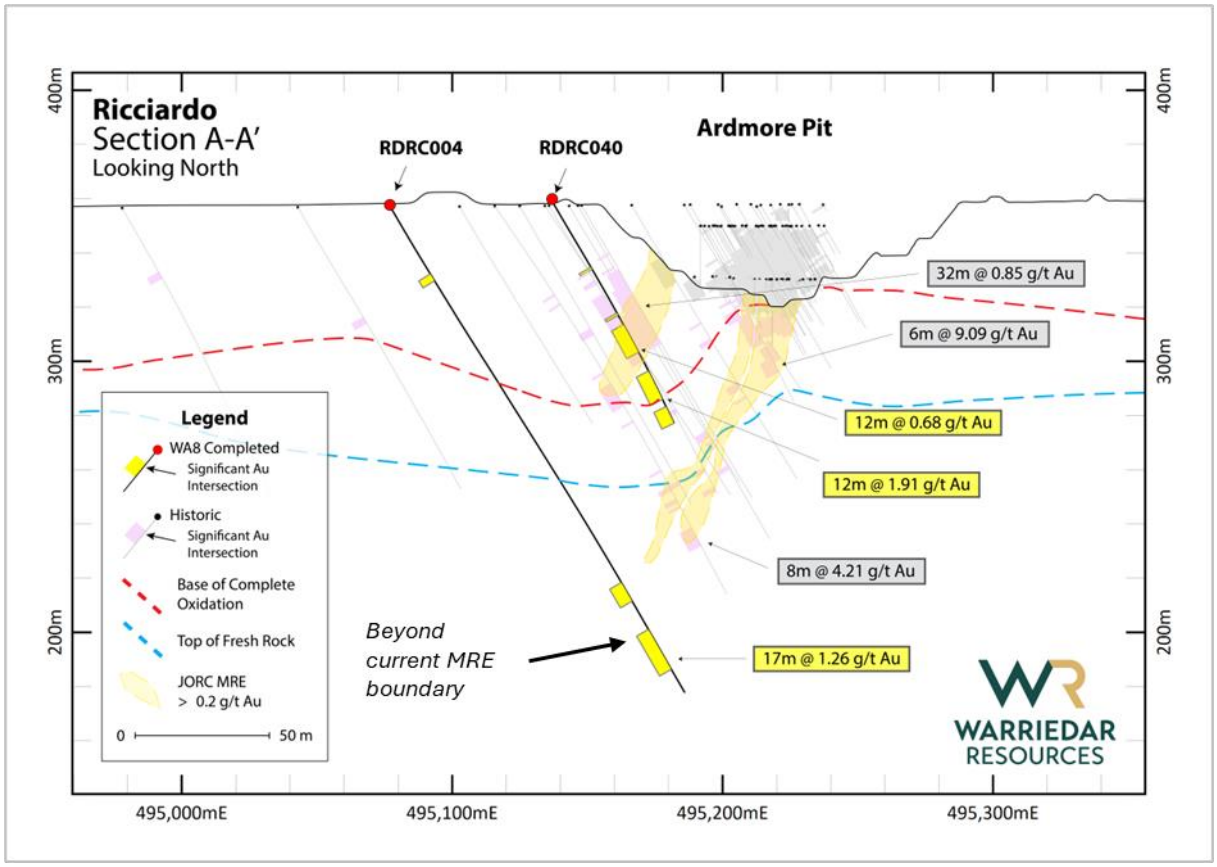

Figure 5: Section A-A' across hole RDRC040 (see Figure 2 for location).

RDRC040 (**12m @ 1.91 g/t Au from 74m**) was drilled below the Ardmore pit and successfully intersected gold between the two currently identified main lodes of the resource (refer Figure 5). This drilling supports a wider, more extensive mineralised envelope.

Due to poor ground conditions the hole was finished early in mineralisation. This hole will be extended with a diamond tail during CY2024 to fully test the extent of this mineralisation.

When viewed together both holes RDRC040 and RDRC004 (the latter drilled by the Company in 2023, refer Figure 5) demonstrate the extension of the deposit in this area below the current MRE limits. **The extent of the gold mineralisation below the Ardmore pit has not been defined and the deposit remains open at depth.**

RDRC038 (**7m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 119m and 3m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 147m**) was drilled to target the base of the current MRE boundary. The result has confirmed the continuity of the gold mineralisation beneath the southern end of the Ardmore Pit beyond the extent of the current Resource boundary (see Figure 6). Along with hole RDRC001[2] (which ended within mineralisation), (see Figure 6), both holes demonstrate strong continuous gold mineralisation extending at depth.

[2] ASX Release 27 June 2023: the results in Table 1 reflect a 0.3 g/t Au cutoff. The results here use a 0.5 g/t cutoff.

Encouragingly, hole MJD014[3] drilled by a previous explorer intersected a wide gold mineralisation zone approximately 250m vertically below RDRC001. MJD014 intersected 5m @ 3.19 g/t Au from 445m, and 12.55m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 403.5m (see Figure 6).

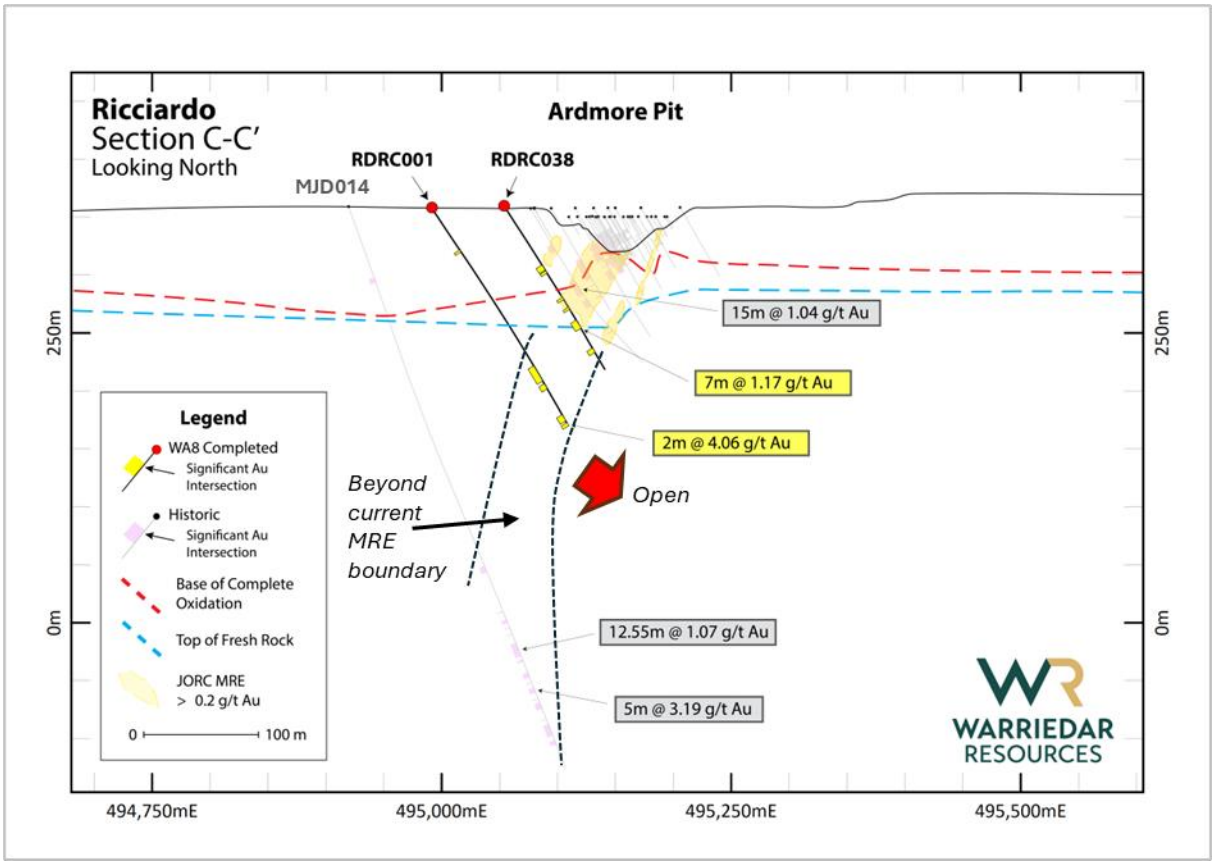

Figure 6: Section C-C' across hole RDRC038 (see Figure 2 for location).

Further gold at Fields Find

The Fields Find Project (refer Figure 1) is highly prospective for gold and base metal discoveries.

On the eastern side (Fields Find East Au), there is an emerging gold district centered around the Rothschild Mining Lease.

On the western side (Fields Find West Au-Cu), there are two historic gold mines (Fields Find and Reids Ridge) and one historic copper mine (Warriedar Copper). Excitingly a newly discovered mineralized porphyry system has been identified that connects various historic mines and prospects. The western side of the project area also hosts a 12km long layered mafic intrusion hosting multiple untested bedrock conductors (Fields Find Intrusive Complex (FFIC)).

FIELDS FIND EAST

Results from drilling at the Rothschild gold deposit in Q4 CY2023 have also been received. These results have increased the strike length of the main mineralised structure and parallel lodes by 100m to the east. Drilling has now defined the Rothschild main lode over at least 600m of strike with the mineralisation remaining open to the east and at depth.

[3] ASX Release 28 November 2022: the results in Appendix 3 reflect a 1.0 g/t cutoff. The results here use a 0.5 g/t cutoff.

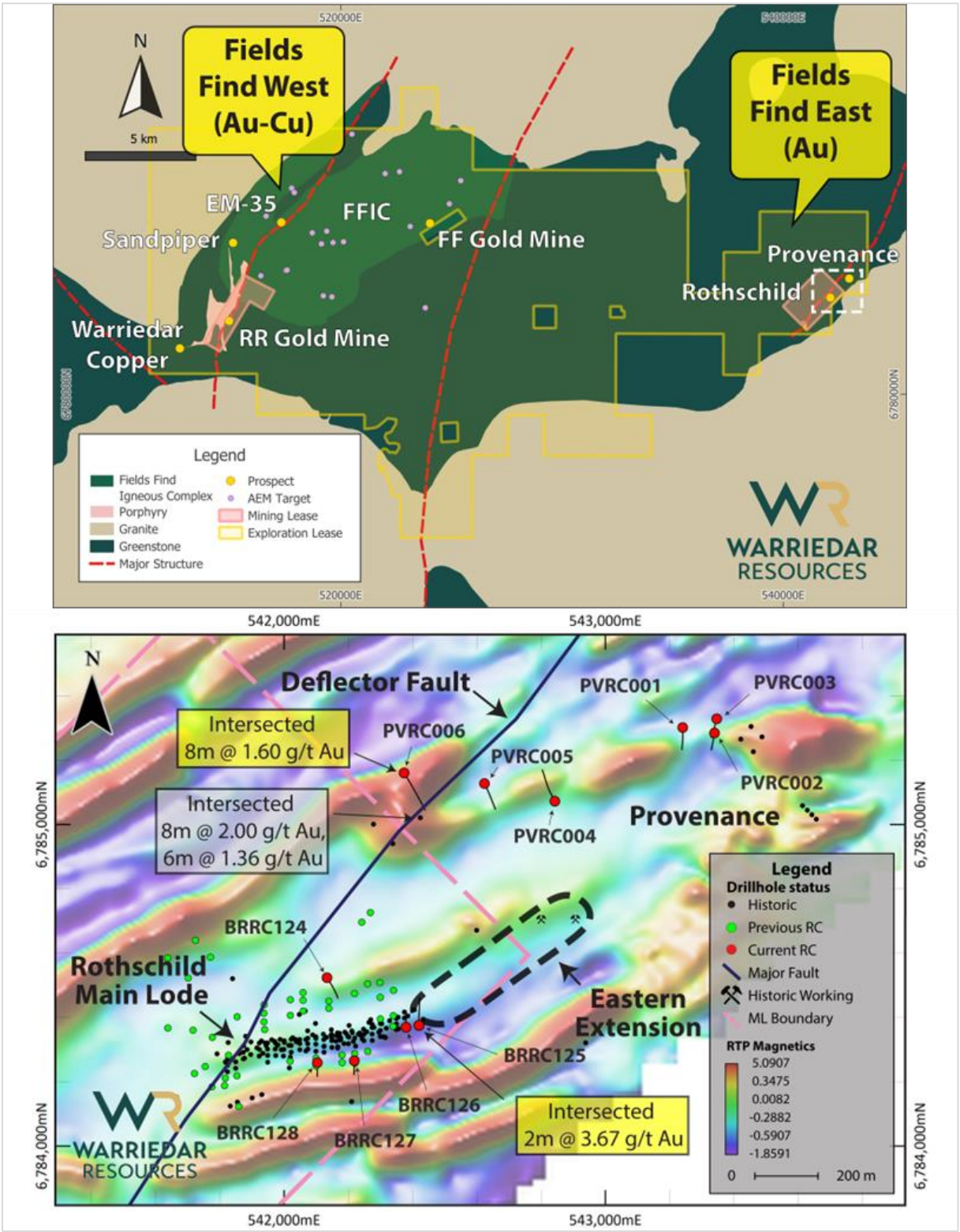

Figure 4: TOP Simplified map of the Fields Find Project, highlighting the various prospects referred to in the body of the release. BOTTOM: A close up of the Fields Find East region over the Rothschild Mining Lease, showing the eastern extension to the Rothschild deposit and the proximity of the new greenfields prospect area called Provenance. The underlying image is a magnetic image (shallow residual RTP). RR = Reids Ridge, FF = Fields Find.

Five (5) holes for 540m were drilled at Rothschild with key results including (refer Figure 7 and Tables 3 & 4):

- **2m @ 3.67 g/t Au from 90m (BRRC125)**
- **5m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 78m (BRRC125)**

Drilling at the greenfield Provenance prospect in Q4 CY2023 (located approximately 700m north of the Rothschild deposit) has intercepted significant gold mineralization, successfully discovering a new gold system west of the main Rothschild structure.

Six (6) holes for 1473m were drilled at Provenance with key results including (refer Figure 7 and Tables 3 & 4):

- **8m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 92m (PVRC006)**
- **4m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 184m (PVRC004)**

FIELDS FIND WEST

Additional results from the Sandpiper prospect (1m splits of previously released 4m composites) have intersected shallow, significant gold mineralisation, including:

- **16m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 13m (FSPRC021)**

The set of base metal targets identified in the 2023 Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) data, warranting ground follow-up, has been finalized by geophysical consultants, Newexco. A total of 22 discrete targets have been identified. Target EM-35 target was drilled in H2 CY2023 though did not effectively test the target. Newexco believes that the drillhole did not intersect the target and down-hole EM is required to improve the target location. Locations of the targets are shown in Figure 7, including the location of EM-35. Table 5 presents the EM targets.

The Fields Find Project remains an excellent exploration opportunity with its prospectivity yet to be fully tested, though Warriedar's focus for 2024 remains on the immediate growth opportunities available within the core Golden Range Project.

Next steps

Follow-up RC drilling at Ricciardo is planned to commence in the next week, with a diamond drill program also set to be undertaken this quarter.

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub

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*Table 1. **Warriedar Drilling @ Ricciardo** – Collar table for holes released in 2024. The 3 holes released in this announcement are shown in bold font.*

Pit	Hole ID	Depth	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Drilled	Status	Diamond Tails Required
Ardmore	RDRC019	180	495082	6803179	357	92	-53	2023	Released	Yes
Silverstone	RDRC020	174	495073	6802306	360	60	-56	2023	Released	No
Silverstone South	RDRC021	168	495160	6802016	361	90	-60	2024	Released	No
Silverstone South	RDRC022	150	495206	6801953	361	92	-62	2024	Released	No
Silverstone South	RDRC023	84	495214	6801922	362	90	-53	2024	Abandon	No
Silverstone South	RDRC024	174	495165	6801921	362	92	-62	2024	Released	No
Silverstone South	RDRC025	156	495215	6801922	362	95	-56	2024	Released	Yes
Silverstone South	RDRC026	174	495205	6801900	362	96	-58	2024	Released	No
Silverstone South	RDRC027	168	495178	6801903	364	90	-64	2024	Released	Yes
Silverstone South	RDRC028	194	495196	6801855	361	90	-64	2024	Released	No
Eastern Creek	RDRC029	156	495280	6801575	363	89	-57	2024	Released	Yes
Eastern Creek	RDRC030	156	495270	6801617	363	91	-57	2024	Released	Yes
Silverstone	RDRC031	168	495012	6802563	359	95	-53	2024	Released	No
Silverstone	RDRC032	192	494990	6802564	359	89	-54	2024	Released	No
Silverstone	RDRC033	210	495014	6802419	360	86	-60	2024	Released	No
Silverstone	RDRC034	180	495057	6802277	363	90	-56	2024	Released	No
Silverstone	RDRC035	186	495062	6802205	364	92	-57	2024	Released	No
Silverstone	RDRC036	168	495013	6802678	361	87	-52	2024	Released	No
Silverstone	RDRC037	162	495012	6802770	361	94	-53	2024	Released	Yes
Ardmore	**RDRC038**	**168**	**495053**	**6802976**	**361**	**89**	**-57**	**2024**	**Released**	**No**
Ardmore	**RDRC039**	**192**	**495061**	**6803132**	**360**	**91**	**-55**	**2024**	**Released**	**Yes**
Ardmore	**RDRC040**	**96**	**495137**	**6803267**	**359**	**120**	**-58**	**2024**	**Released**	**Yes**
Silverstone	RDRC041	198	495023	6802423	363	98	-52	2024	Released	No

*Table 2: **Warriedar Drilling at Ricciardo** - 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. Results from the 3 holes released in this announcement are shown in bold font at the bottom of the table.*

Pit	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	0.7
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
Silverstone	RDRC033	495014	6802419	360	140	141	1	0.75
Silverstone	RDRC033	495014	6802419	360	174	176	2	1.15
Silverstone	RDRC033	495014	6802419	360	179	184	5	1.86
Silverstone	RDRC034	495057	6802277	363	160	168	8	2.63
Silverstone	RDRC035	495062	6802205	364	169	175	6	0.69
Silverstone	RDRC036	495013	6802678	361	134	137	3	0.62
Silverstone	RDRC036	495013	6802678	361	148	152	4	1.03
Silverstone	RDRC037	495012	6802770	361	133	137	4	0.51
Silverstone	RDRC037	495012	6802770	361	146	151	5	1.1
Silverstone	RDRC037	495012	6802770	361	160	162	2	0.72
Ardmore	**RDRC038**	**495053**	**6802976**	**361**	**63**	**67**	**4**	**0.55**
Ardmore	**RDRC038**	**495053**	**6802976**	**361**	**69**	**70**	**1**	**0.58**

Ardmore	**RDRC038**	**495053**	**6802976**	**361**	**96**	**97**	**1**	**0.50**
Ardmore	**RDRC038**	**495053**	**6802976**	**361**	**106**	**107**	**1**	**0.65**
Ardmore	**RDRC038**	**495053**	**6802976**	**361**	**119**	**126**	**7**	**1.17**
Ardmore	**RDRC038**	**495053**	**6802976**	**361**	**147**	**150**	**3**	**1.06**
Ardmore	**RDRC039**	**495061**	**6803132**	**360**	**29**	**31**	**2**	**0.75**
Ardmore	**RDRC039**	**495061**	**6803132**	**360**	**34**	**36**	**2**	**0.83**
Ardmore	**RDRC039**	**495061**	**6803132**	**360**	**135**	**138**	**3**	**3.85**
Ardmore	**RDRC039**	**495061**	**6803132**	**360**	**180**	**182**	**2**	**0.74**
Ardmore	**RDRC039**	**495061**	**6803132**	**360**	**188**	**192**	**4**	**14.49**
Ardmore	**RDRC040**	**495137**	**6803267**	**359**	**29**	**30**	**1**	**0.62**
Ardmore	**RDRC040**	**495137**	**6803267**	**359**	**49**	**50**	**1**	**0.53**
Ardmore	**RDRC040**	**495137**	**6803267**	**359**	**54**	**66**	**12**	**0.68**
Ardmore	**RDRC040**	**495137**	**6803267**	**359**	**74**	**86**	**12**	**1.91**
Ardmore	**RDRC040**	**495137**	**6803267**	**359**	**89**	**96**	**7**	**0.81**
Silverstone	RDRC041	495023	6802423	363	125	126	1	0.79
Silverstone	RDRC041	495023	6802423	363	127	128	1	0.61
Silverstone	RDRC041	495023	6802423	363	134	135	1	0.94
Silverstone	RDRC041	495023	6802423	363	166	174	8	11.4

*Table 3. **Warriedar Drilling @ Fields Find** – Collar table.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip
Rothschild	BRRC124	150	542134	6784523	315	148	-61
Rothschild	BRRC125	150	542420	6784375	310	0	-55
Rothschild	BRRC126	84	542380	6784369	311	359	-55
Rothschild	BRRC127	78	542219	6784265	315	181	-56
Rothschild	BRRC128	78	542104	6784259	317	181	-56
Provenance	PVRC001	150	543241	6785301	339	179	-60
Provenance	PVRC002	100	543340	6785284	337	190	-56
Provenance	PVRC003	100	543347	6785328	334	193	-55
Provenance	PVRC004	216	542843	6785072	326	330	-56
Provenance	PVRC005	163	542624	6785127	326	152	-56
Provenance	PVRC006	204	542374	6785160	326	147	-55
Sandpiper	FSPRC021	198	515035	6786785	327	267	-61
Blairs	BLRC001	150	533357	6783716	301	179	-62
EM-35	BWRC001	318	516478	6787700	319	313	-73

*Table 4: **Warriedar Drilling at Fields Find** - 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)	Sample	Interval (m)	Au g/t
Rothschild	BRRC125	542420	6784375	310	78	83	CHIPS	5	0.71
Rothschild	BRRC125	542420	6784375	310	90	92	CHIPS	2	3.67
Rothschild	BRRC126	542380	6784369	311	77	78	CHIPS	1	1.21
Rothschild	BRRC128	542104	6784259	317	40	41	CHIPS	1	0.89
Provenance	PVRC001	543241	6785301	339	77	78	CHIPS	1	0.61
Provenance	PVRC004	542843	6785072	326	184	188	COMP	4	0.89
Provenance	PVRC006	542374	6785160	326	92	100	COMP	8	1.60
Sandpiper	FSPRC021	515035	6786785	327	13	29	CHIPS	16	1.06

**The Sandpiper result is the 1m splits (from the 4m composite previously reported).*
** Further 1m splits from the Rothschild deposit and the Provenance prospect are still in the lab.*

*Table 5: **Final AEM conductors at Fields Find** (Newexco Exploration). Only Priority 1 & 2 targets are provided (and shown in Figure 7).*

Anomaly (Area 1) A1-##	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Tau msecs (late time avg. over peak)	Extent meters (across lines)	Rank priority (1 = high 3 = low)	Target Commodity
2	519,650	6,786,850	5.7	2200	2	Copper
6	518,870	76,784,630	4.1	600	2	Copper
8	517,575	6,785,605	3.1	200	2	Copper
10	519,600	6,784,390	2.6	400	2	Copper
16	519,210	6,784,440	3.1	1400	2	Copper
18	519,580	6,785,385	4.0	1200	2	Copper
21	523,825	6,783,900	5.1	2400	2	Copper
22	517,900	6,789,110	4.1	1800	2	Copper
24	517,780	6,789,310	6.1	600	2	Copper
35	516,630	6,788,045	4.8	4500	1	Copper
38	523,140	6,787,580	3.5	1000	2	Copper
43	519,365	6,787,365	3.1	1000	2	Copper
44	524,910	6,788,600	5.3	2600	2	Copper
45	525,425	6,789,645	6.8	1600	2	Copper
56	520,505	6,791,745	4.0	800	2	Copper
62	519,125	6,786,790	4.2	400	2	Copper
63	520,125	6,786,885	4.0	600	2	Copper
64	518,710	6,787,290	2.5	200	2	Copper
66	522,660	6,790,050	3.5	2000	2	Copper
68	522,010	6,789,965	3.7	200	2	Copper

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.* • *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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. RC samples were assayed by 30g fire assay from Jinning. 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 at Ricciardo was sufficient for resource estimation. • Samples have been composited to 4m lengths outside proposed target zones
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		transport by company personnel or 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. • Modern exploration at West Fields Find 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 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. • Gold exploration at Rothschild area commenced in the 1980s. Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic exploration in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 mechanism for mineralisation is believed to be associated with: 1) Shear zones as a regional control for fluid; 2) dolerite intrusions to be reacted and mineralised with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralisation. • The Fields Find project 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, Table 3 and Table 4 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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation*	• Gold mineralisation at Ricciardo dips about 70 degrees to west. Drill holes are orientated at -52 to -60 degrees to the east at Ricciardo. • The majority of the historical drill holes at Ricciardo were drilled as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	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. • Gold mineralisation at Rothschild deposit and closed prospects are about vertical. Gold mineralisation at Sandpiper, Fields Find west is controlled by near vertical porphyry intrusion. • Drill holes at Fields Find are variable orientated with dipping angles between -55 to -61 degree. • Majority of the historical drill holes were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations at Fields Find; most of the drill holes are toward North at Rothschild and west at Sandpiper. 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), and ground fixed-loop Electromagnetic (FLEM). • Interpreted high ranking targets are shown in Table 5. • See ASX release 3 July 2023 for ground FLEM details • See ASX release 23 March 2023 for AEM details
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.