

19 July 2024

Board and management

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Mark Connelly

Managing Director & CEO
Amanda Buckingham

Non-Executive Director
Dianmin Chen

Chief Financial Officer
Graeme Morissey

GM Corporate & GC
Stuart Burvill

Company Secretary
David Palumbo

Exploration Manager –
Western Australia
Thomas Dwight

Exploration Manager –
Nevada
Steve McMillin

Chief Geologist
Peng Sha

Capital structure

Last traded price
A\$0.078

Current shares on issue
692 M

Current market
capitalisation
A\$54 M

Cash
A\$4.8 M (at 31 Mar 2024)

Debt
Zero

Diamond Drilling Program Expanded and High-Grade M1 Intercept Returned

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Drilling activities along the 'Golden Corridor' progressing well; current Reverse Circulation (RC) program complete (28 holes for 5,024m) and diamond tails program expanded to 2,500m (approx. 1,900m complete across 19 holes).
- Represents the first diamond drilling undertaken at the 2.3km-long Ricciardo deposit, and the nearby M1 deposit, by any operator in ten years.
- Assay results for the first diamond hole at M1 (infill focus) were significantly higher grade than expected:
 - **8.9m @ 8.93 g/t Au from 156m, incl. 2m @ 23.83 g/t from 158.3m**
- M1 offers clear high-grade extension potential, which is planned to be a focus of further drilling in H2 2024.
- Diamond holes drilled beneath the Silverstone Central pit (Ricciardo), in an area with no historical drilling, returned:
 - **7m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 229m, incl. 1m @ 10.81 g/t Au from 233.7m**
 - **4.6m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 235m**
- Extensional RC drilling under the Eastern Creek pit (Ricciardo) returned:
 - **7m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 170m, incl. 1m @ 7.48 g/t from 172m**
 - **9m @ 1.42 g/t Au from 180m**
- Ricciardo and M1 both sit in 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.
- Diamond drilling set to be completed in mid-August, with all assays expected by mid-September and update of the Ricciardo MRE targeted for Q4 2024.
- Further growth-focussed drilling of the 'Golden Corridor' planned for H2 2024.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on drilling progress and assay results from its Golden Range Project, located in the Murchison region of Western Australia (Figure 1).

The results reported in this release are for a further eight (8) of the diamond holes and the first nine (9) of the RC holes drilled in the current program (representing all outstanding results received to date). Results for the first four (4) diamond holes were previously reported (refer WA8 ASX release dated 3 July 2024). The new results continue to demonstrate the outstanding Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) growth potential that exists at Ricciardo, M1, and along the broader 'Golden Corridor' trend.

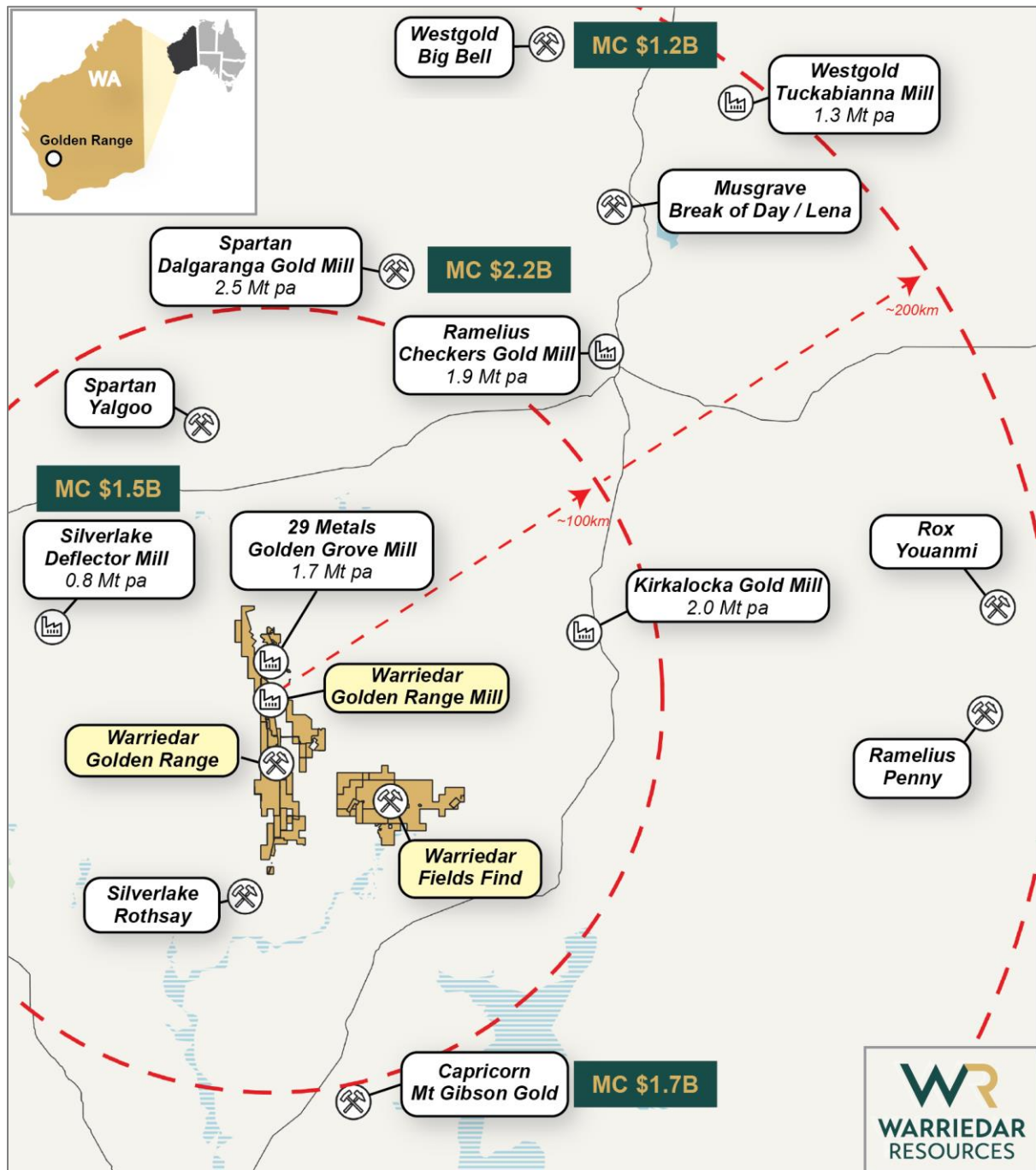


Figure 1: The Golden Range and Fields Find Projects. Mines and projects within trucking distance of the Warriedar tenure are shown. The location of the Ricciardo deposit within the 25km-long 'Golden Corridor' at Golden Range is annotated.

M1 deposit

The M1 deposit is located 7km north of the Ricciardo deposit, and right alongside the existing processing plant (refer Figure 2); within the 25km long Golden Corridor trend.

Initial results have been returned from diamond tails drilled at the M1 deposit, with significant intersections returned in both holes. The holes were planned to test the existing MRE model,

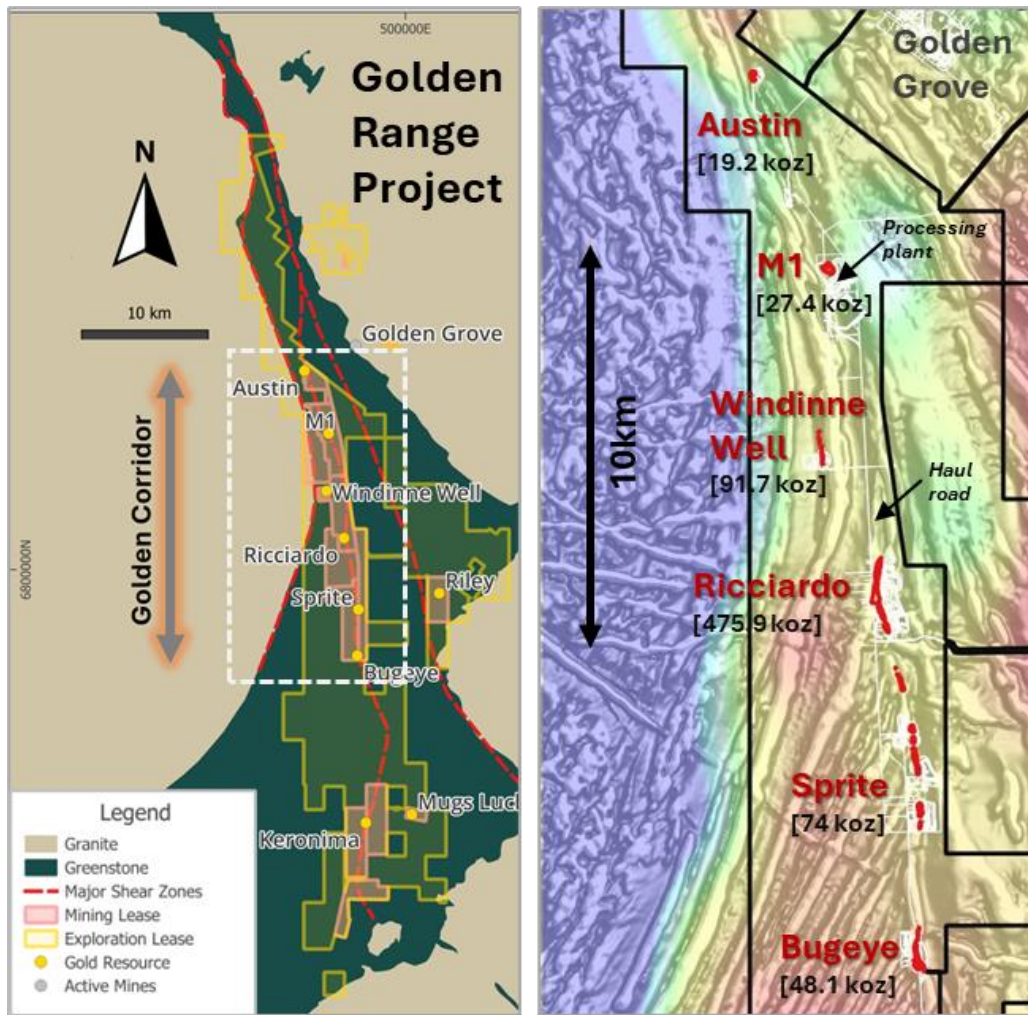


Figure 2: The Golden Corridor within the Golden Range Project. The M1 deposit is located 7km north of the Ricciardo deposit. The image on the LEFT is gravity over shaded residual magnetic RTP.

potential parallel lodes and gaps within the MRE area. This drilling represents the first time this deposit has been revisited and drilled since 2013.

Hole M1RC191 was drilled in the centre of the modelled resource area and returned significantly higher grade than expected (refer Figure 3). This is an excellent result and aids Warriedar in the larger goal of building high-priority MRE areas for rapid development.

Results for the two (2) diamond holes drilled into the M1 deposit were:

- **3m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 157m (M1RC190 DD)**
- **1m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 138.4m (M1RC191 RC)**
- **8.9m @ 8.93 g/t Au from 156m (M1RC191 DD) incl. 2m @ 23.83 g/t from 158.**

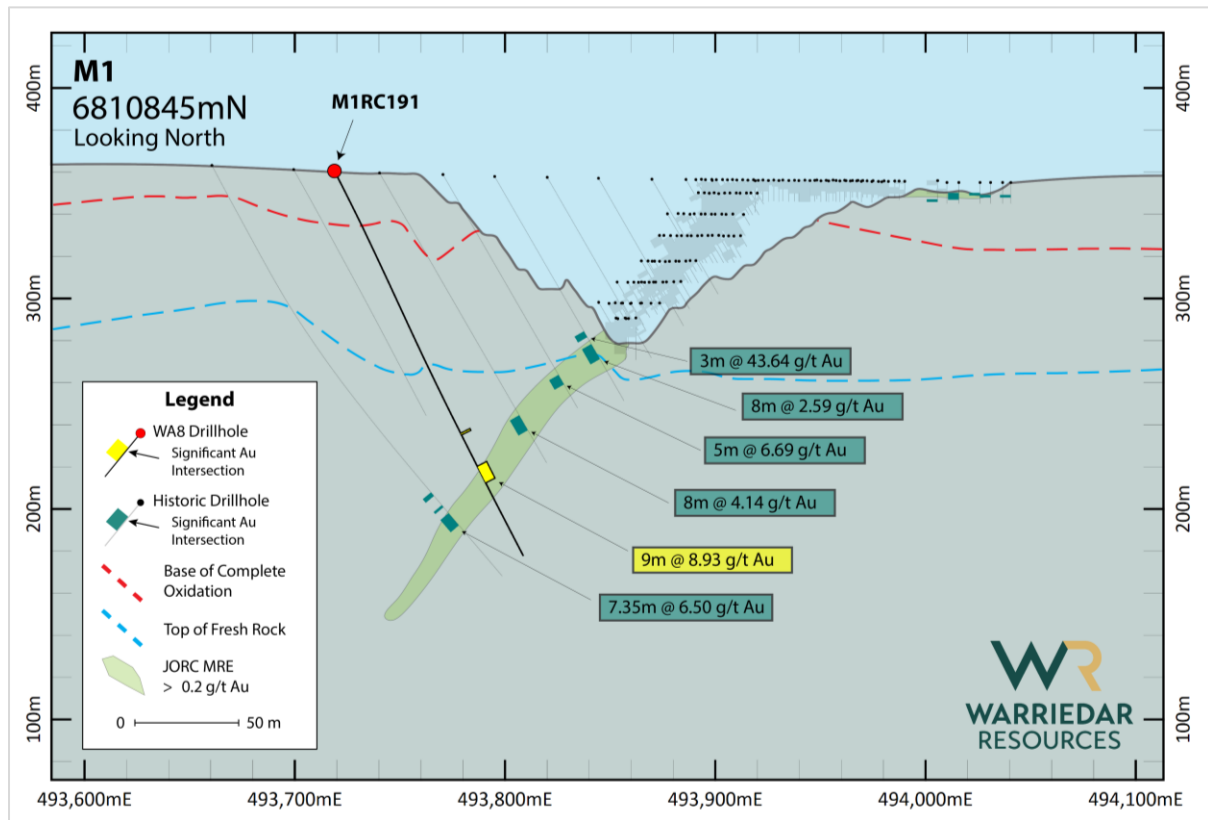


Figure 3: Cross section through the M1 deposit, looking north.

Ricciardo deposit

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

Silverstone Central pit area

RC and diamond tails drilled below the Silverstone central pit returned robust results (refer Figures 4 to 7). The target area had no historic drilling and was a large gap in the MRE block model. These holes have confirmed significant grade at depth and along strike (delivering significant expected growth in the MRE for this area), with the deposit remaining open at depth.

These results continue to grow and expand the mineralised Ricciardo deposit area:

- **7m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 229m (RDRC042 DD), incl. 1m @ 10.81 g/t from 233.7m**
- **4.6m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 235m (RDRC043 DD)**
- **8m @ 0.88 g/t Au from 197m (RDRC045 RC)**

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.

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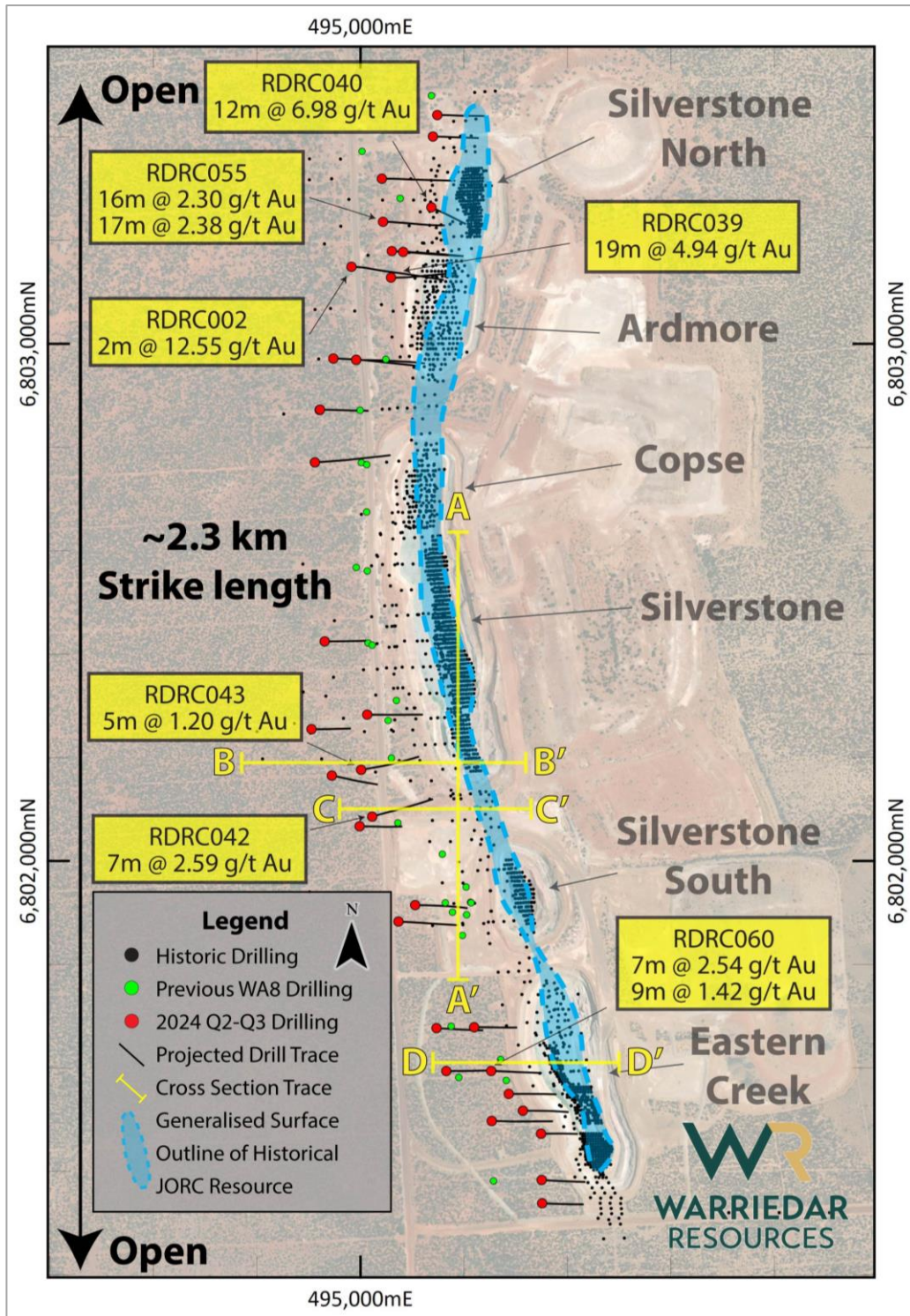


Figure 4: Plan view of the Ricciardo deposit with current results annotated in yellow. The holes drilled in Q2 – Q3 as part of the current drilling program are highlighted in red.

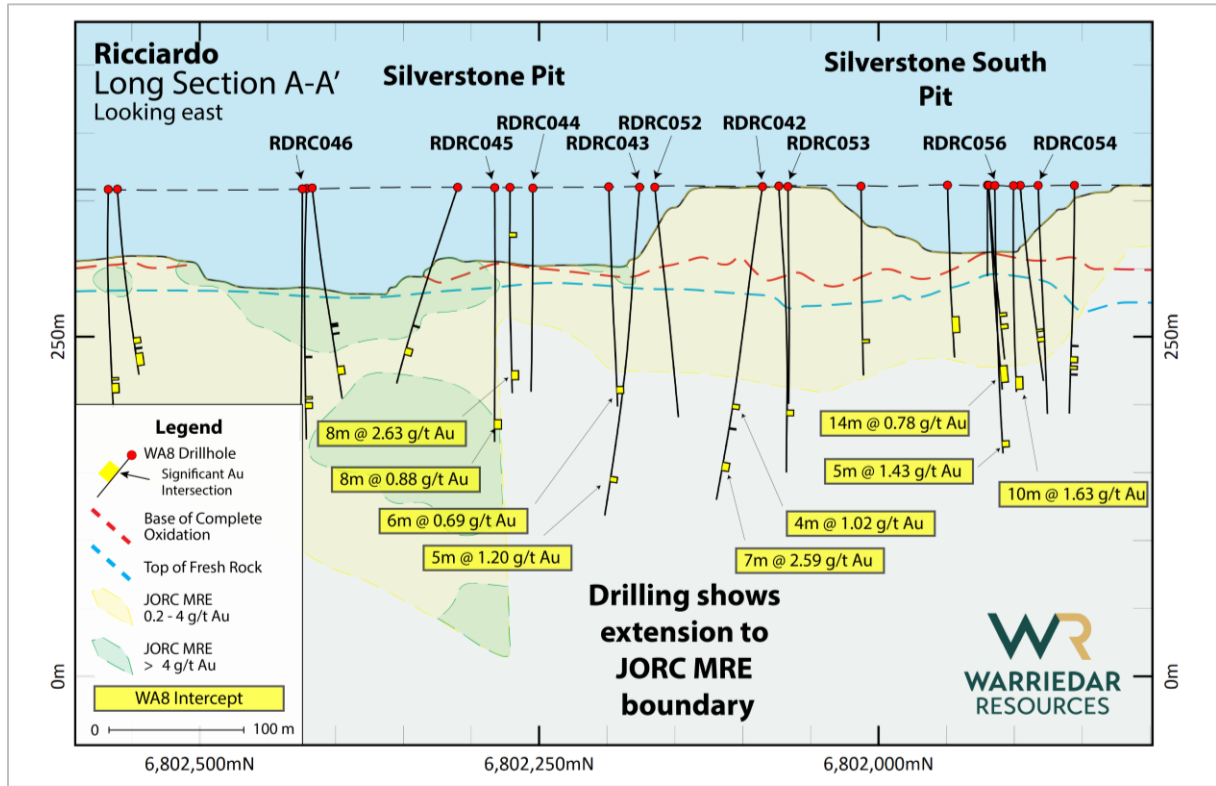


Figure 5: Cross section A-A' across the Silverstone North pit, highlighting the ~100m depth extension to the mineralisation well below the current JRC MRE limit. See Figure 4 for location.

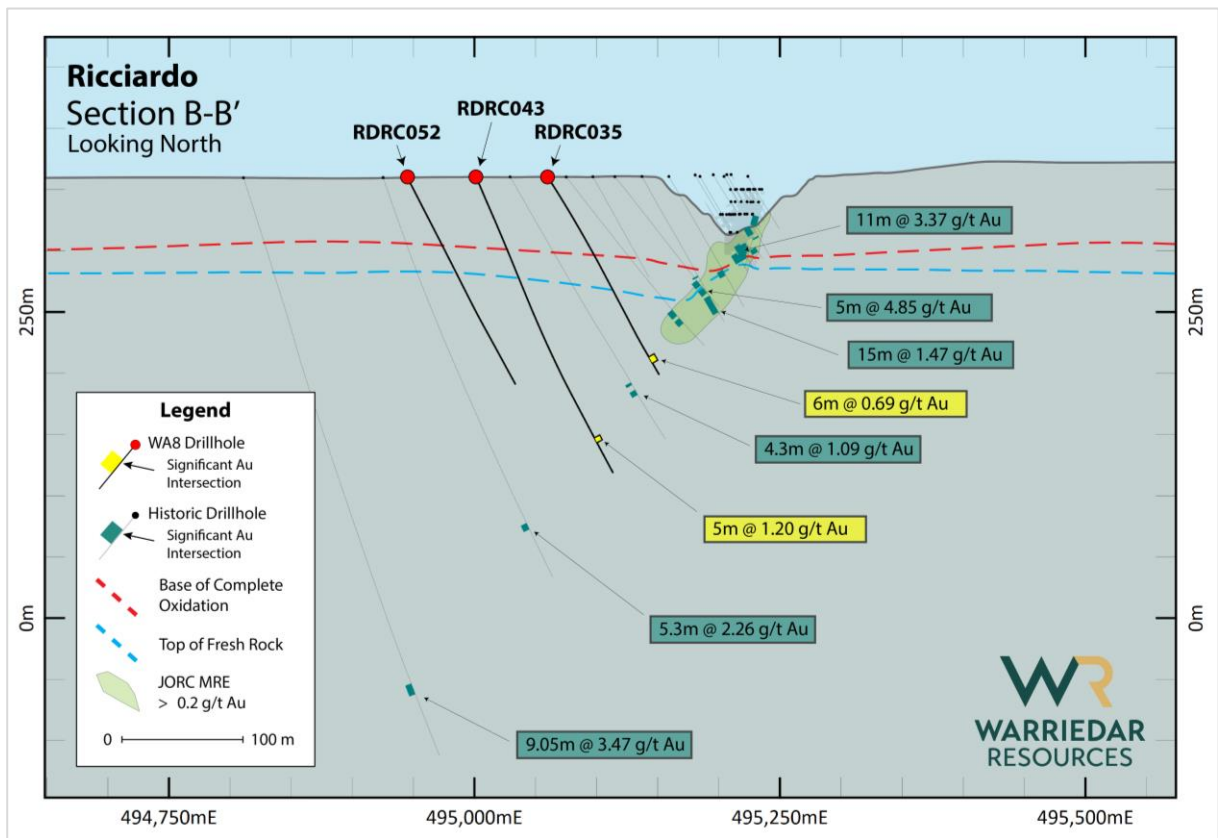


Figure 6: Cross section B-B' across the Silverstone pit

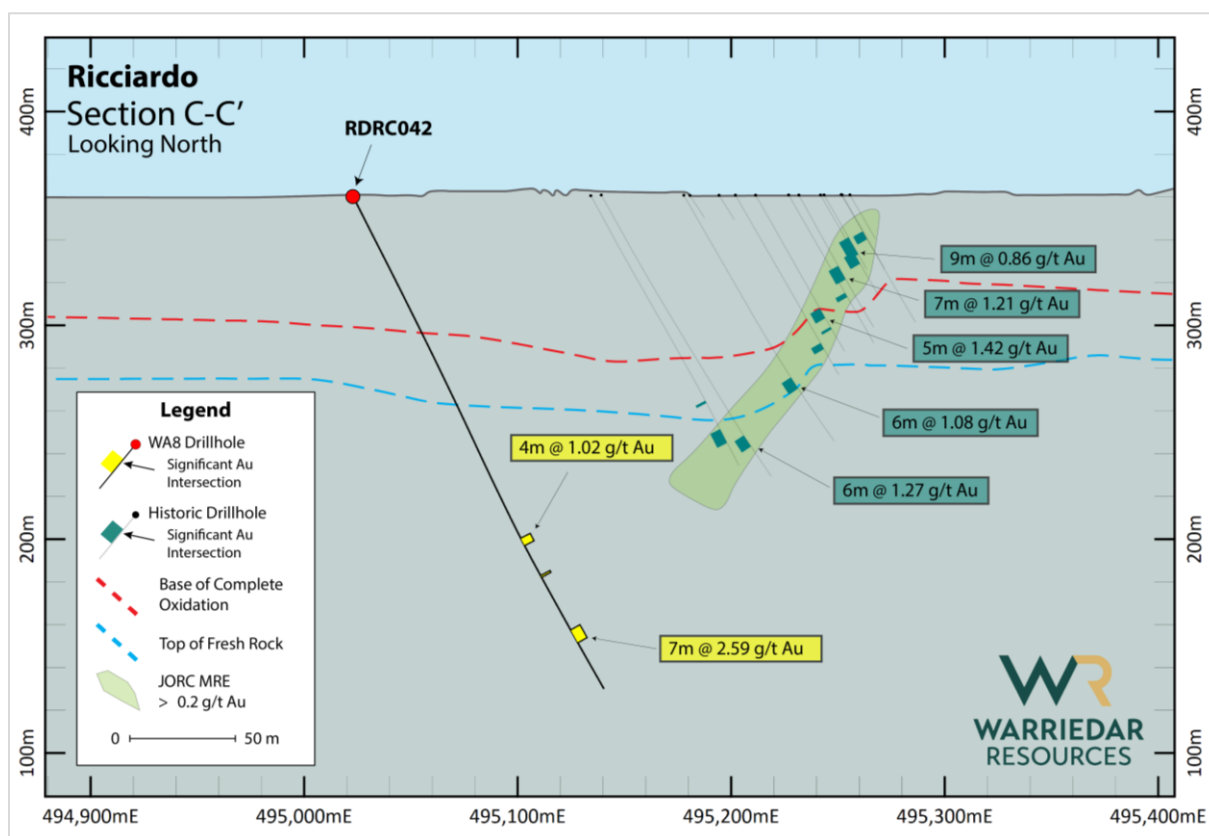


Figure 7: Cross section C-C' across the Silverstone pit.

Eastern Creek pit zone

The first RC holes drilled beneath the Eastern Creek pit were also returned. This drilling is the first time this area has been tested at depth. Significant intersections were returned for all holes and confirm that the deposit remains open at depth.

This extensional drilling has also confirmed the presence of high-grade shoots at depth, adding to the growing number of identified high-grade shoots within the Ricciardo deposit area. Intersections returned include:

- **7m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 170m (RDRC060 RC), incl. 1m @ 7.48 g/t from 172m**
- **9m @ 1.42 g/t Au from 180m (RDRC060 RC)**
- **5m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 145m (RDRC061 RC)**
- **8m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 132m (RDRC064 RC)**
- **3m @ 2.66 g/t Au from 153m (RDRC066 RC)**

These results are expected to support an enlarged, higher-grade and higher confidence MRE for this particular area (refer Figures 4 & 8).

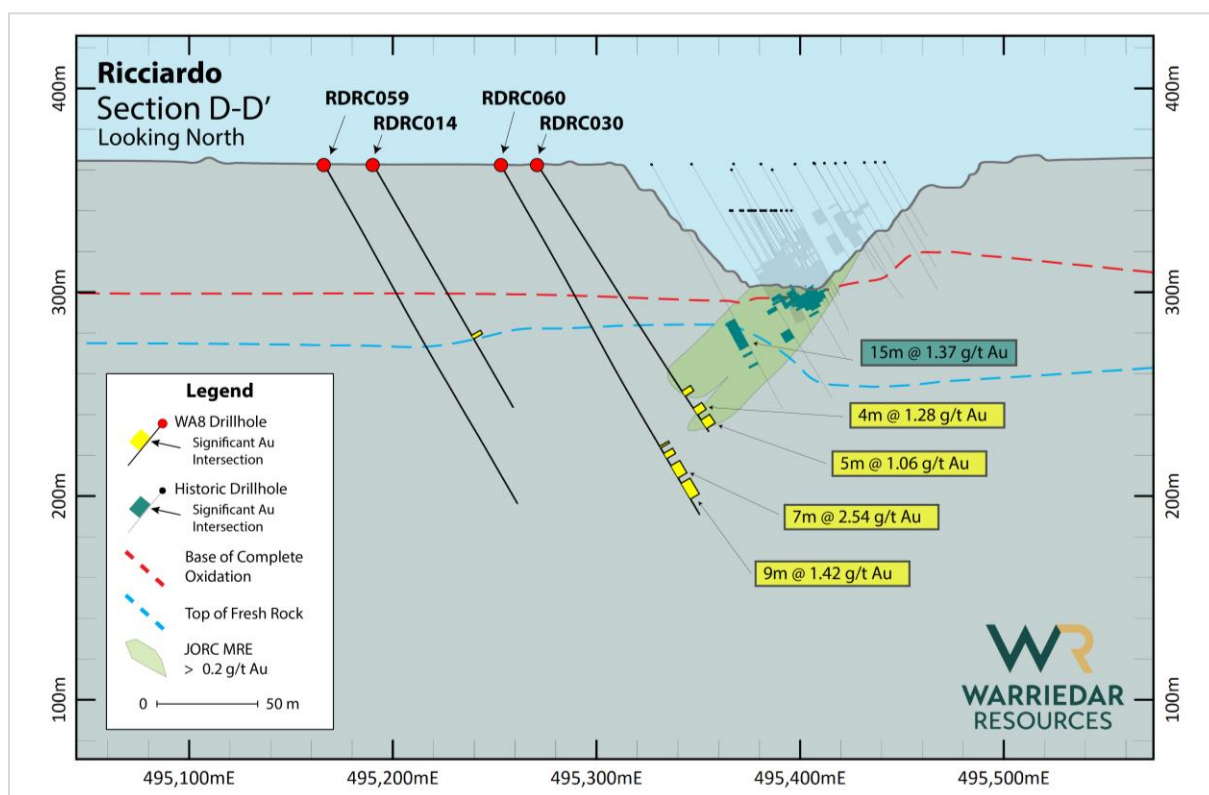


Figure 8: Cross section D-D' across the Eastern Creek pit – Ricciardo Prospect

Substantial results pipeline

The current diamond drilling program at Ricciardo and M1 is set to be completed in mid-August (residual approx. 600m of the expanded program).

A substantial pipeline of pending assays from this program is expected to be fully returned by mid-September. Following receipt, release and incorporation of all these results into deposit modelling, an update of the Ricciardo MRE is targeted for Q4 2024.

Further growth-focussed drilling of the 'Golden Corridor' is planned for H2 2024, including follow-up of the high-grade potential evidenced at M1.

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar [InvestorHub](#)

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

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Table 1. **Warriedar Drilling at Ricciardo & M1** – Collar table for holes released in this announcement. RC holes with an ID from 42 were drilled as part of this current program (for example, RDRC042 was drilled fully during this current program, RC to 209m and a diamond tail to 261m).

Pit	Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	RC depth (m)	Diamond depth (m)	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Type
M1	M1RC190	323.5	137.3	323.5	493779	6810707	363	75.11	-51.15	RC, Diamond tail
M1	M1RC191	204.0	149.4	204.0	493719	6810845	361	85.37	-62.71	RC, Diamond tail
Ardmore	RDRC018	225.1	210.0	225.1	495061	6803179	357	93.85	-59.57	RC, Diamond tail
Ardmore	RDRC019	188.9	180.0	188.9	495083	6803177	357	91.71	-53.38	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC042	261.1	209.6	261.1	495023	6802085	360	73.16	-62.03	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC043	268.0	198.0	268.0	495002	6802176	360	79.72	-65.85	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC044	168.0	168.0	-	494906	6802255	359	89.81	-62.95	RC
Silverstone	RDRC045	216.0	216.0	-	495013	6802283	360	90.68	-59.40	RC
Silverstone	RDRC046	204.0	204.0	-	494931	6802424	359	90.23	-64.79	RC
Ardmore	RDRC050	180.0	180.0	-	495149	6803442	357	89.69	-59.64	RC
Ardmore	RDRC051	174.0	174.0	-	495140	6803401	358	90.44	-59.73	RC
Silverstone South	RDRC056	222.0	222.0	-	495106	6801914	361	90.84	-61.09	RC
Eastern Creek	RDRC060	198.0	198.0	-	495253	6801593	363	91.26	-60.13	RC
Eastern Creek	RDRC061	174.0	174.0	-	495287	6801549	363	90.24	-56.35	RC
Eastern Creek	RDRC062	162.0	162.0	-	495314	6801517	363	90.72	-56.79	RC
Eastern Creek	RDRC063	242.8	143.6	242.8	495254	6801497	363	91.91	-60.67	RC, Diamond tail
Eastern Creek	RDRC064	144.0	144.0	-	495349	6801472	363	89.72	-59.89	RC
Eastern Creek	RDRC065	179.9	150.0	179.9	495350	6801383	364	95.16	-61.82	RC, Diamond tail
Eastern Creek	RDRC066	162.0	162.0	-	495351	6801338	364	92.77	-59.64	RC

Table 2: **Warriedar Drilling at Ricciardo & M1** - significant intercepts table of 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 holes released in this announcement, combined RC and diamond tail intervals (where contiguous).

Prospect	Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Type	Interval (m)	Au g/t
M1	M1RC190	493779	6810707	363	157.0	160.0	CORE	3.0	0.72
M1	M1RC191	493719	6810845	361	138.4	139.4	CHIPS	1.0	1.61
M1	M1RC191	493719	6810845	361	156.0	164.9	CORE	8.9	8.93
Ricciardo	RDRC018	495061	6803179	357	201.0	211.3	CHIPS & CORE	10	1.90
Ricciardo	RDRC042	495023	6802085	360	179.6	183.6	COMP	4.0	1.02
Ricciardo	RDRC042	495023	6802085	360	199.6	200.6	CHIPS	1.0	0.66
Ricciardo	RDRC042	495023	6802085	360	229.0	236.0	CORE	7.0	2.59
Ricciardo	RDRC043	495002	6802176	360	235.0	239.6	CORE	4.6	1.20
Ricciardo	RDRC045	495013	6802283	360	197.0	205.0	CHIPS	8.0	0.88
Ricciardo	RDRC050	495149	6803442	357	0.0	4.0	COMP	4.0	0.54
Ricciardo	RDRC050	495149	6803442	357	123.0	128.0	CHIPS	5.0	1.17
Ricciardo	RDRC051	495140	6803401	358	138.0	139.0	CHIPS	1.0	0.55
Ricciardo	RDRC051	495140	6803401	358	152.0	153.0	CHIPS	1.0	0.66
Ricciardo	RDRC056	495106	6801914	361	212.0	217.0	CHIPS	5.0	1.43

Ricciardo	RDRC060	495253	6801593	363	159.0	160.0	CHIPS	1.0	0.54
Ricciardo	RDRC060	495253	6801593	363	163.0	166.0	CHIPS	3.0	0.76
Ricciardo	RDRC060	495253	6801593	363	170.0	177.0	CHIPS	7.0	2.54
Ricciardo	RDRC060	495253	6801593	363	180.0	189.0	CHIPS	9.0	1.42
Ricciardo	RDRC061	495287	6801549	363	129.0	130.0	CHIPS	1.0	0.97
Ricciardo	RDRC061	495287	6801549	363	145.0	150.0	CHIPS	5.0	0.97
Ricciardo	RDRC061	495287	6801549	363	161.0	164.0	CHIPS	3.0	1.31
Ricciardo	RDRC061	495287	6801549	363	168.0	169.0	CHIPS	1.0	1.13
Ricciardo	RDRC062	495314	6801517	363	145.0	146.0	CHIPS	1.0	0.60
Ricciardo	RDRC063	495254	6801497	363	198.1	199.1	CORE	1.0	1.46
Ricciardo	RDRC063	495254	6801497	363	202.0	205.0	CORE	3.0	0.65
Ricciardo	RDRC064	495349	6801472	363	129.0	130.0	CHIPS	1.0	0.62
Ricciardo	RDRC064	495349	6801472	363	132.0	140.0	CHIPS	8.0	0.51
Ricciardo	RDRC065	495350	6801383	364	146.4	148.4	CHIPS	2.0	0.93
Ricciardo	RDRC066	495351	6801338	364	153.0	156.0	CHIPS	3.0	2.66

About Warriedar

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) is an advanced gold and copper exploration business with an existing resource base of over 1.8 Moz gold (148 koz Measured, 819 koz Indicated and 864 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 through 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 Resources (JORC 2012) - December 2019												
Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au
Austin	-	-	-	222	1.30	9.1	212	1.5	10.1	434	1.4	19.2
Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31.3	693	1.4	31.3
M1	55	1.80	3.3	131	2.50	10.4	107	4.0	13.7	294	2.9	27.4
Riley	-	-	-	32	3.1	3.2	81	2.4	6.3	113	2.6	9.5
Windinne Well	16	2.33	1.2	636	3.5	71	322	1.9	19.8	975	2.9	91.7
Bugeye	14	1.56	0.7	658	1.2	24.5	646	1.1	22.8	1319	1.1	48.1
Monaco-Sprite	52	1.44	2.4	1481	1.2	57.2	419	1.1	14.2	1954	1.2	74
Mugs Luck-Keronima	68	2.29	5	295	1.6	15	350	1.6	18.5	713	1.7	38.6
Ricciardo (Silverstone)	62	3.01	6	4008	1.6	202.6	4650	1.8	267.5	8720	1.7	475.9
Grand Total	267	2.17	18.6	7466	1.64	393	7480	1.68	404.2	15213	1.67	815.7

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 Resources (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
Brien's 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 Warriedar Resources 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program, 1m RC drill samples were 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. Diamond Core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. For 1m RC samples, field duplicates were collected at an approximate ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the chute of the cone splitter. Certified reference materials (CRMs) were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1: 25. Grade range of the certified samples were selected based on grade population and economic grade ranges. For composite RC samples, field duplicates were made via combining 'Spear' samples. Duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:50. Samples were sent to the lab where they were pulverised to produce a 30g or 25g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top Drill drill rig was used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm. Diamond drilling was also undertaken by Top Drill rig using HQ. Core was orientated using Axis Champ Ori digital core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RC 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. The diamond drill core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every run. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. RC chips and diamond core were visually inspected and logged by an onsite geologist to record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, sample quality etc. Logging and sampling have been carried out to industry standards to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Composite RC samples were generated by taking a spear sample from each 1m bag to make rough 2 kg sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half Core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. Samples including RC chips and diamond core were sorted and dried at 105 °C 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 projects and is standard industry practice for gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. Samples were assayed by 30g fire assay ICP-OES finish from Jinning (FA30I). The multi element assay were completed by mixed acid digest ICP-OES finish (MADI33). Field duplicates and CRMs were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods. For 1m RC sample sequence, 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 were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25. For composite RC samples, duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:50. For Diamond drilling CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25. No portable XRF analyses result has been used in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. There were no twin holes drilled during the RC/diamond program. All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality photography. 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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Ricciardo exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern. Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of the mineralisation and stage of the exploration. Holes spacing at Ricciardo was sufficient for resource estimation. RC Samples have been composited to 4m lengths outside proposed target zones
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<i>orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	geological model.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or third-party transport contractor. Each dispatch was itemised and emailed to the laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 64 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 19 are mining leases, 27 are exploration licenses and 2 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. Third party rights include: 1) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 2) Mt Gibson Iron ore right for the Shine project; 3) Messenger's Patch JV right on M 59/357 and E 59/852; 4) Mt Gibson's iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on Fields Find; 5) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for 0.75% of gold and other metals production from M 59/379 and M 59/380; 6) 2% NSR royalty on products produced from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 7) 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. 8) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralisation at Ricciardo dips about 70 degrees to west. Drill holes are orientated at -55 to -66 degrees to the east at Ricciardo. Gold mineralisation at M1 dips about 70 degrees to west-southwest. Drill holes are orientated at -50 to -62 degrees to the east-northeast at M1. The majority of the historical drill holes at Ricciardo and M1 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth of the deposits sitting on Mougooderra Shear and other paralleled shear structure. Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well.

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