

26 August 2024

Board and management

- Non-Executive Chairman
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\$0.069

Current shares on issue
763 M

Current market
capitalisation
A\$53 M

Cash
A\$3.6 M (at 30 Jun 2024)

Debt
Zero

Further Step-Out Gold Success and High-Grade Antimony Discovery

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Assay results received for a further 1,102m of diamond drilling at Ricciardo.
- Extremely high-grade antimony (Sb) intersected in multiple holes below the Ardmore pit, including in RDRC067 above the main zone of high-grade gold mineralisation:
 - 12.7m @ 4.98% Sb and 0.36 g/t Au** (10.92 g/t AuEq*) from 229.2m
incl. **1.85m @ 28.50% Sb and 0.45 g/t Au** (60.94 g/t AuEq) from 238.25m
- A wide zone of antimony mineralisation was encountered in hole RDRC001:
 - 34m @ 1.0% Sb and 0.59 g/t Au** (2.72 g/t AuEq) from 158.80m
- This newly identified and exceptionally high-grade Sb zone, along with the broader antimony potential at Ricciardo, demands prompt follow-up and evaluation.
- Further high-grade gold extension delivered below the Ardmore pit:
 - 18m @ 3.41 g/t Au** and 0.27% Sb (3.97 g/t AuEq) from 276m (RDRC048B)
incl. **4.5m @ 9.90 g/t Au** and 0.01% Sb (9.93 g/t AuEq) from 286.5m
 - 1m @ 28.31 g/t Au and 2.18% Sb** (32.92 g/t AuEq) from 286m (NMRC005)
 - 42.6m @ 1.08 g/t Au** and 0.05% Sb (1.17 g/t AuEq) from 253.38m (RDRC067)
- 'Golden Corridor' diamond drilling now complete, with 31 holes drilled for 3,300m.
- All residual diamond assays expected to be received by late September, with update of the Ricciardo Mineral Resource targeted for Q4 2024.
- Further growth-focussed RC drilling of the 'Golden Corridor' scheduled for H2 2024, as well as planned aircore drilling along select parts of the regional shear.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) provides further assay results from its Golden Range Project, located in the Murchison region of Western Australia. The results reported in this release are for a further 6 of the 27 diamond holes drilled in the current program at Ricciardo (6 holes for 1,102m), as well as 2 diamond tails drilled at M1 and Austin (2 holes for 259m). Results for the first 14 diamond holes of the current program were previously reported (refer WA8 ASX releases dated 3 July 2024, 19 July 2024 and 2 August 2024).

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"The results for these holes successfully demonstrate further extensional high-grade gold, and for the first time very high-grade antimony zones below the Ardmore pit area."

Given the relative absence of assaying for antimony in historical drilling at Golden Range, we are cautiously optimistic on the potential that might exist here. Moreover, the apparent zonation in RDRC067 is also highly encouraging for any future antimony development potential.

I want to emphasise however that pursuit of this opportunity will be in parallel with our growth-focussed gold drilling at Golden Range, which remains our current core focus.”

* Refer to page 8 of this release for full gold equivalent (AuEq) calculation methodology.



Figure 1: The Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, with proximate mines, mills and projects.

Key Ricciardo context

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 Historical mining operations at Ricciardo were primarily focused on oxide material, with the transition and primary sulphides mineralisation not systematically explored.

¹ For full details of the Ricciardo Mineral Resource Estimate (and broader Golden Range Project Mineral Resource Estimate), refer to Appendix 1 and WA8 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.

Due to the limited number of multi-element assays from historical drill holes at Ricciardo, other mineral potential (outside of gold) has also not been properly evaluated historically.

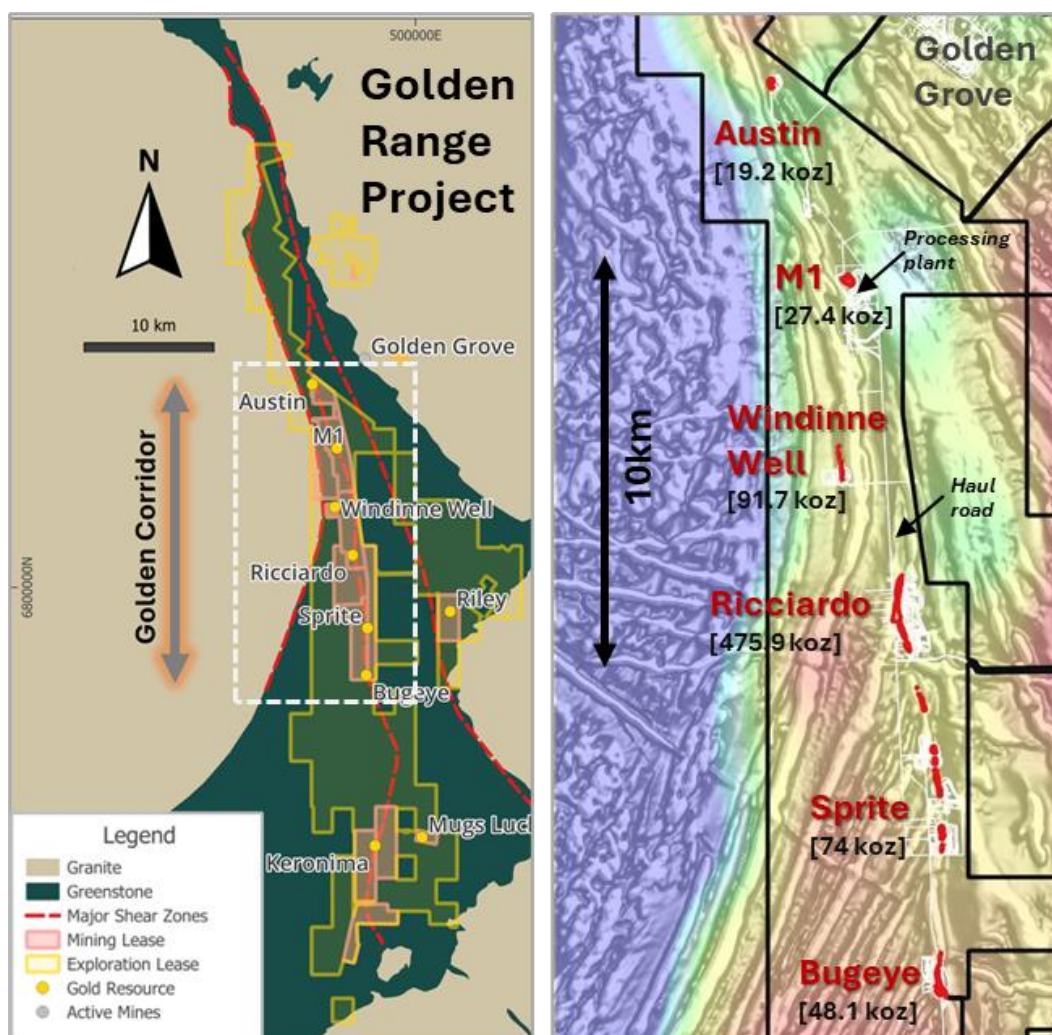


Figure 2: The 'Golden Corridor' within the Golden Range Project. The image on the right is gravity over shaded residual magnetic RTP.

The gold mineralisation at Ricciardo is predominantly hosted with intensified altered and deformed ultramafic units. It is important to note that the newly identified antimony-dominant mineralisation identified in RDR067 (discussed below) sits above high-grade gold mineralisation in the same area, and may overprint the earlier gold mineralisation in some areas.

High-grade antimony zone discovery below the Ardmore pit

RDR067 was designed to drill south to north along strike to better understand the structural controls within the Ricciardo deposit and assess the continuity of the ultramafic unit (Figure 3). All previous drill holes (by Warriedar and previous explorers) have been drilled eastward perpendicular to the known mineralised structure. RDR067 was considered an important hole by the Warriedar technical team in order to confirm there are no additional structural controls and to provide further confidence in the geological model.

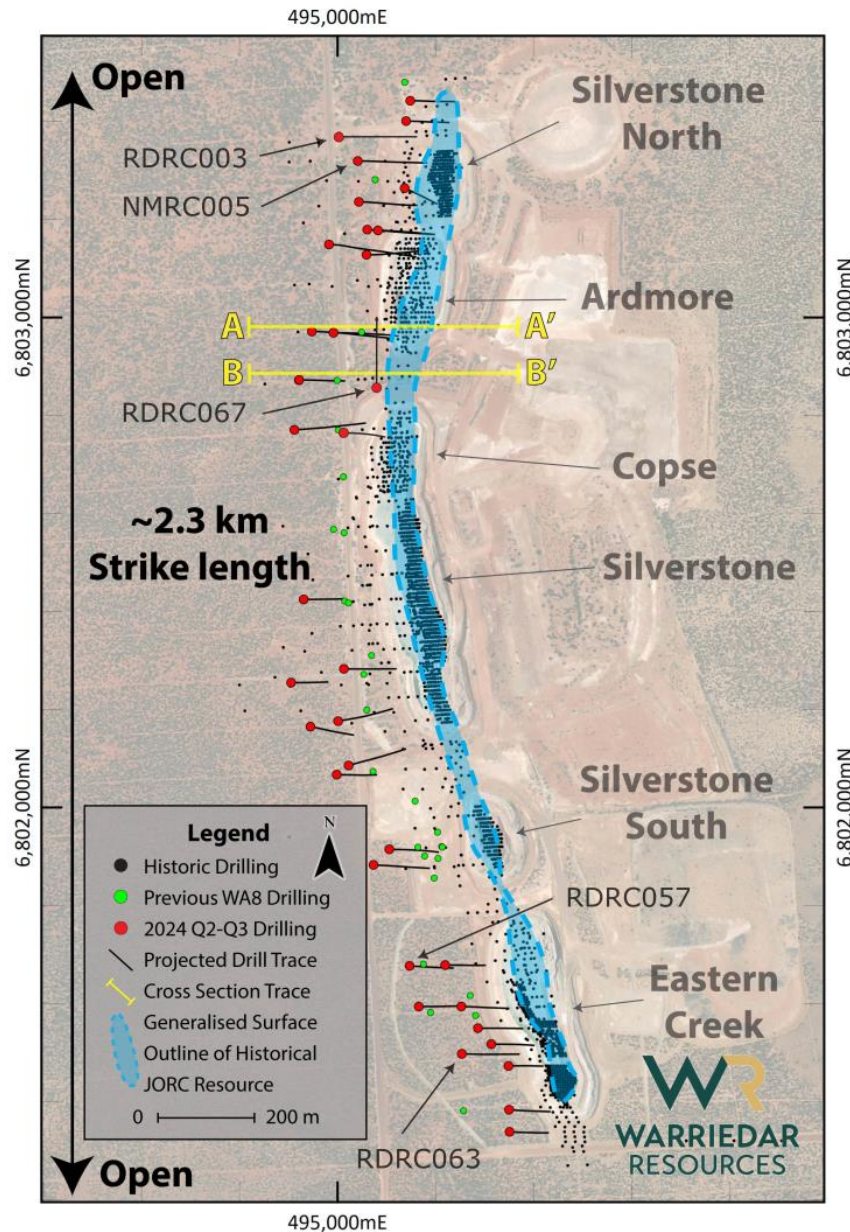


Figure 3: Plan view of Ricciardo deposit with current cross section locations annotated. The holes drilled in Q2/Q3 as part of the current program are highlighted in red. Additional holes are also outlined but not presented in below cross sections.

Unexpectedly, RDR067 intersected significant high-grade antimony mineralisation from 229.2m to 241.9m downhole, returning **12.7m @ 4.98% Sb and 0.36 g/t Au** (10.92 g/t AuEq) (Figure 4). Above this high-grade antimony zone, another significant zone was also identified from 183m to 198.1m downhole, returning **15.1m @ 1.42% Sb and 0.42 g/t Au** (3.42 g/t AuEq) (Figure 4).

The antimony zones intersected by RDR067 are interpreted to correlate with a lower grade antimony zone intersected in RDR038 and RDR049 (Figure 4). Encouragingly, drillhole RDR001 returned a wide zone of antimony mineralisation: **34m @ 1.0% Sb and 0.59 g/t Au** (2.72 g/t AuEq). Further work is required to determine the geometry and extent of the antimony mineralisation.

RDR067 concluded at 296.96m downhole depth, within the gold mineralisation domain, as the target depth of the hole had been reached. As RDR067 is not drilled perpendicular to the

Mougooderra Shear, which is the main control of the mineralisation, it is important to note that the intersected thickness does not reflect the true thickness of the mineralisation.

Refer to the subsequent section in this release entitled, “Antimony understanding at Ricciardo”, for more detail including core photos from RDR067 (Figures 6 and 7).

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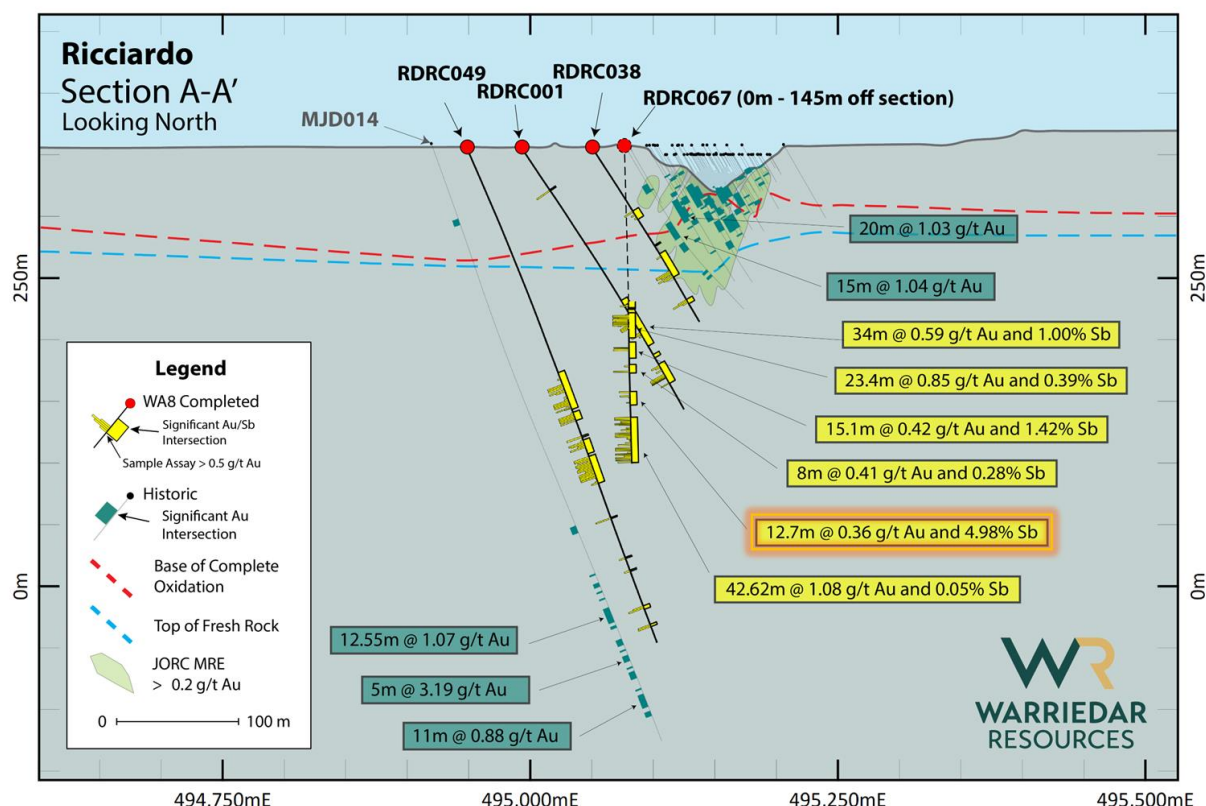


Figure 4: Cross section A-A' across the Ardmore pit

Further extensional gold success below the Ardmore pit

RDR048B was designed to test the depth extension of the gold mineralisation down dip of RDR010. RDR048B successfully intersected gold mineralisation at depth, returning **18m @ 3.41 g/t Au and 0.27% Sb** (3.97 g/t AuEq) from 276m, including **4.5m @ 9.90 g/t Au and 0.01% Sb** (9.93 g/t AuEq) from 286.5m. Multiple antimony-dominant zones were also intersected from 232m to 243m and 247m to 248 (Figure 5).

Silverstone North step-out drilling

NMRC005 was designed to test the northern extension of the Ricciardo main gold lode (Figure 3). It intersected 1m of high-grade gold mineralisation grading **28.31 g/t Au and 2.18% Sb** (32.92 g/t AuEq) from 286m.

The interval confirmed the Ricciardo mineralisation remains open along strike, and resulted in a subsequent additional hole (RDR003) being drilled further north (assays pending).

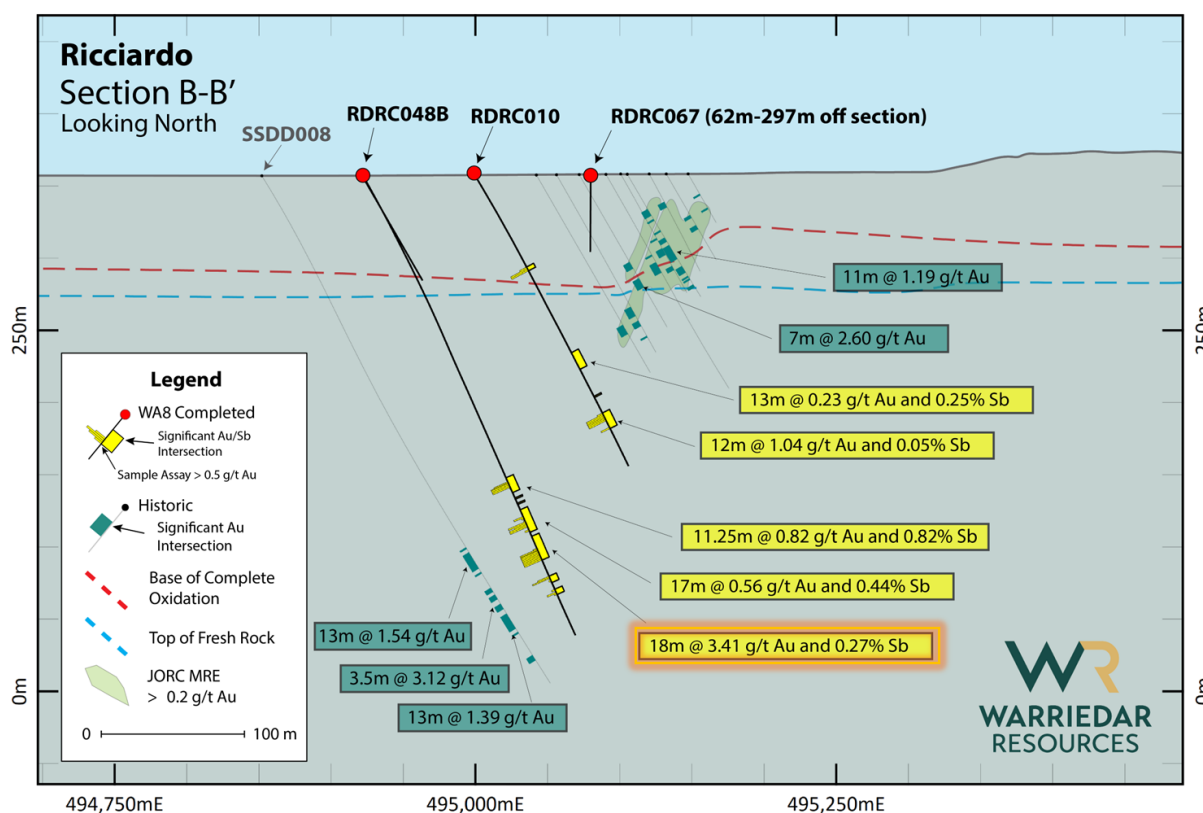


Figure 5: Cross section B-B' between Ardmore and Silverstone-Copse pit

Further Eastern Creek results pending

Holes RDR063 and RDR057 drilled at Eastern Creek have returned further intervals above cut-off grades (Figure 3). With only limited assay results returned, Warriedar plans to provide a summary of these drill holes in a future release once more comprehensive results are returned.

Antimony understanding at Ricciardo

The presence of antimony has been noted by previous explorers at Ricciardo, but not meaningfully evaluated or pursued. The research work of Dr Jamie Price², suggests antimony mineralisation likely occurred later than the main gold mineralisation phase at Ricciardo.

Results and observations from RDR067, RDR048B, RDR049 and RDR001 (Ardmore area) suggest antimony mineralisation, which presents as breccia and stockwork veins in the cores, mainly correlates with medium-to-weak gold mineralisation. These antimony-rich zones are separate and seen to be spatially on the top of high-grade (>5 g/t Au) mineralisation.

² Jamie Price, 2020, PhD Dissertation. Gold exploration in the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone belt, Western Australia. Cardiff University.

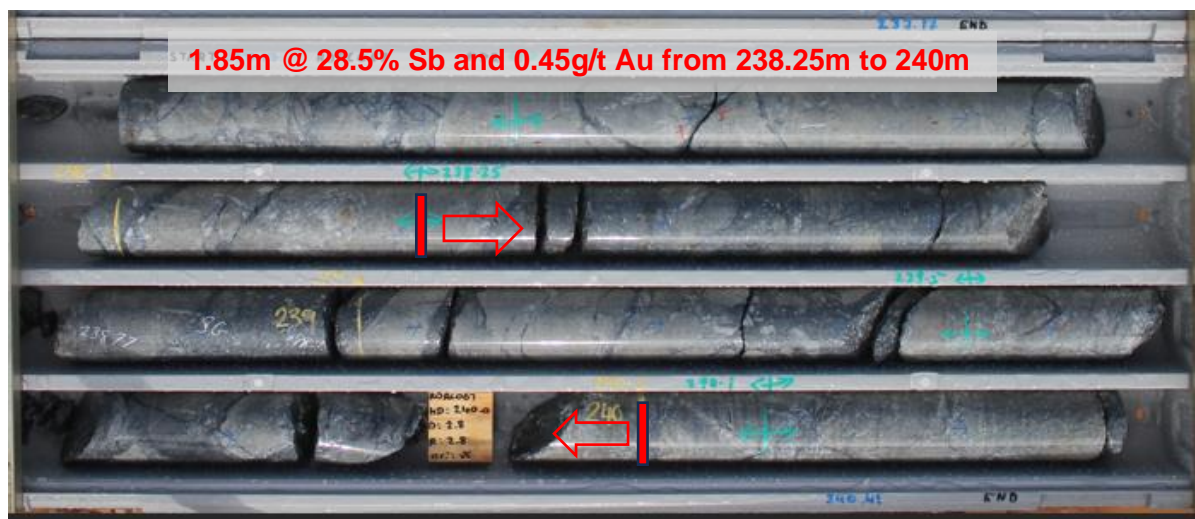


Figure 6: Photo of RDR067 core tray from 237.17 – 240.41m, representing part of the high-grade Sb interval; extremely altered and brecciated ultramafic. Sb is occurring primarily (but not exclusively) as breccia.

The high-grade antimony zone intersected by RDR067 is clearly related with late breccia, with only low-grade gold (Figures 6 and 7). Warriedar’s interpretation suggests the high-grade gold mineralisation is likely correlated with the early gold mineralisation event (stage 1 and stage 2) and very limited antimony, with later high-grade antimony coming in the third-stage mineralisation event. The antimony minerals present at Ricciardo have been identified from Price’s work as including stibnite, ullmannite, berthierite, tetrahedrite and chalcocite.

Warriedar has commenced further review and evaluation of the limited available historical antimony data for Ricciardo. Re-assay of historical pulps may be required noting that only approximately 11% of historical drilling at Ricciardo was previously assayed for antimony.



Figure 7: Core photo of the high-grade Sb interval in RDR067 highlighting brecciated ultramafic at 239.4m.

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Gold equivalent (AuEq) calculation methodology

Warriedar considers that both gold and antimony included in the gold equivalent calculation (**AuEq**) have reasonable potential to be recovered at Ricciardo, given current geochemical understanding, geologically analogous mining operations and historical resource estimation.

For the purposes of its AuEq calculation methodology, Warriedar considers it appropriate to adopt the gold and antimony prices utilised for Larvotto Resources' (ASX: LRV) recent Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Pre-Feasibility Study (being US\$2,300/oz gold and US\$15,000/t antimony) (refer LRV ASX release dated 5 August 2024).

An assumed mineral recovery of 90% has been applied in the formula after reviewing the recoveries of typical antimony projects in Australia including Hillgrove and Costerfield³. Expected recoveries will be updated once sufficient data has been obtained from future metallurgical study.

These assumptions result in a chosen AuEq calculation formula for Ricciardo of:

$$AuEq \text{ (g/t)} = Au \text{ (g/t)} + 2.12 \times Sb \text{ (\%)}$$

This formula is deemed appropriate for use in the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralisation at Ricciardo.

Further gold mineralisation at M1 and Austin

A single diamond tail (AURC085 DD) was drilled at the Austin deposit (see Figure 2 for location), returning several significant gold intervals including **5.1m @ 3.21 g/t Au from 163.7m** and **3.5m @ 2.41 g/t Au from 192.5m**. The results confirm the deposit is still open at depth.

Drillhole M1RC192 at the M1 deposit (see Figure 2 for location) was designed to test the southern extension of the M1 mineralisation and shear zone. The hole successfully returned significant gold mineralisation south of the deposit, **7m @ 0.74 g/t Au from 139m**, indicating the potential for strike extension to the M1 deposit.

Both these results will be integrated into the 'Golden Corridor' growth strategy and discussed further at the completion of all the drilling results.

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

³ refer Mandalay Resources - Costerfield Property NI 43-101 Technical Report dated 25 March 2022 and LRV ASX release dated 5 August 2024.

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

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Table 1. **Warriedar Drilling within the Golden Corridor** – Collar table for holes released in this announcement (6 holes at Riccardo, 1 hole at M1, 1 hole at Austin).

Pit	Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	RC depth (m)	Diamond depth (m)	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Type
Austin	AURC085	232.3	108	232.3	491818	6815721	350	90.1	-60.7	RC, Diamond tail
M1	M1RC192	171.0	36	171.0	493855	6810611	365	92.5	-60.4	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone North	NMRC005	315.0	120	315.0	495042	6803319	357	90.3	-61.3	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC047	480.0	204	480.0	494912	6802771	358	88.8	-75.2	RC, Diamond tail
Ardmore	RDRC048B	351.0	216	351.0	494922	6802872	357	91.1	-60.9	RC, Diamond tail
Eastern Creek	RDRC057	280.6	180	280.6	495147	6801676	362	95.4	-60.7	RC, Diamond tail
Eastern Creek	RDRC063	242.8	144	242.8	495254	6801497	363	91.9	-60.7	RC, Diamond tail
Ardmore	RDRC067	297.0	0	297.0	495080	6802860	358	359.9	-61.0	Diamond hole

Table 2: **Warriedar Drilling at the Golden Corridor** - significant intercepts table of assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t AuEq cut off, with a minimum width of 0.2 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).

* Drill holes with a star annotation have been previously released. However, the Intervals have been recalculated to AuEq to represent the data on the cross sections along with the newly released data. Hence the inclusion in Table 2.

Please note, the M1 and Austin deposits are not currently considered to be Antimony rich (hence no AuEq inclusion).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Sb %	Sample Type
AURC085	163.70	168.80	5.10	-	3.21	-	CORE
AURC085	173.20	174.20	1.00	-	1.62	-	CORE
AURC085	187.00	189.00	2.00	-	1.19	-	CORE
AURC085	192.50	196.04	3.54	-	2.41	-	CORE
M1RC192	139.00	146.00	7.00	-	0.74	-	CORE
NMRC005	223.00	226.00	3.00	2.28	2.25	0.01	CORE
NMRC005	233.00	234.00	1.00	0.94	0.93	0.00	CORE
NMRC005	249.00	252.00	3.00	0.54	0.38	0.08	CORE
NMRC005	252.80	255.00	2.20	1.06	0.94	0.06	CORE
NMRC005	258.00	259.40	1.40	0.68	0.62	0.02	CORE
NMRC005	281.00	282.00	1.00	0.79	0.76	0.01	CORE
NMRC005	286.00	287.00	1.00	32.92	28.31	2.18	CORE
NMRC005	293.00	293.50	0.50	0.84	0.82	0.01	CORE
RDRC001*	42.80	43.80	1.00	1.57	1.57	0.00	CHIPS
RDRC001*	149.80	154.80	5.00	0.58	0.08	0.24	CHIPS
RDRC001*	158.80	192.80	34.00	2.72	0.59	1.00	CHIPS
RDRC001*	200.80	203.80	3.00	1.25	0.11	0.54	CHIPS
RDRC001*	209.80	227.70	17.90	1.32	1.03	0.13	CHIPS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Sb %	Sample Type
RDRC010*	73.00	76.00	3.00	1.20	1.19	0.00	CHIPS
RDRC010*	140.00	153.00	13.00	0.77	0.23	0.25	CHIPS
RDRC010*	174.00	175.00	1.00	0.53	0.41	0.06	CHIPS
RDRC010*	187.00	199.00	12.00	1.15	1.04	0.05	CHIPS
RDRC038*	63.00	71.00	8.00	0.70	0.44	0.12	CHIPS
RDRC038*	96.00	97.00	1.00	0.63	0.50	0.06	CHIPS
RDRC038*	104.00	126.00	22.00	2.66	0.57	0.98	CHIPS
RDRC038*	147.00	151.00	4.00	1.05	0.91	0.06	CHIPS
RDRC047	202.50	203.50	1.00	1.72	1.71	0.00	CHIPS
RDRC047	265.17	267.34	2.17	1.91	0.12	0.85	CORE
RDRC047	270.50	274.22	3.72	2.01	0.17	0.87	CORE
RDRC047	276.49	279.50	3.01	0.57	0.14	0.20	CORE
RDRC047	282.50	286.50	4.00	0.71	0.32	0.19	CORE
RDRC047	293.00	298.00	5.00	1.10	0.34	0.36	CORE
RDRC047	304.00	311.00	7.00	1.11	0.47	0.30	CORE
RDRC048B	231.75	243.00	11.25	2.56	0.82	0.82	CORE
RDRC048B	247.00	248.00	1.00	2.73	0.36	1.12	CORE
RDRC048B	251.00	252.00	1.00	0.61	0.44	0.08	CORE
RDRC048B	256.00	273.00	17.00	1.48	0.56	0.44	CORE
RDRC048B	276.00	294.00	18.00	3.97	3.41	0.27	CORE
Including	286.50	291.00	4.50	9.93	9.90	0.01	
RDRC048B	306.10	311.00	4.90	1.53	0.60	0.44	CORE
RDRC048B	316.00	320.00	4.00	0.63	0.56	0.03	CORE
RDRC049*	198.40	230.30	31.90	2.33	0.89	0.68	CHIPS
RDRC049*	232.80	240.00	7.20	4.60	4.51	0.04	CORE
RDRC049*	253.30	254.50	1.20	1.07	1.00	0.03	CORE
RDRC049*	256.75	268.60	11.85	1.04	0.82	0.11	CORE
RDRC049*	270.80	294.00	23.20	1.91	1.60	0.15	CORE
RDRC049*	323.60	324.50	0.90	1.56	1.55	0.00	CORE
RDRC049*	358.00	359.00	1.00	0.70	0.69	0.00	CORE
RDRC049*	369.00	370.15	1.15	0.68	0.67	0.00	CORE
RDRC049*	400.00	403.00	3.00	1.34	1.31	0.01	CORE
RDRC049*	416.00	418.00	2.00	0.93	0.90	0.01	CORE
RDRC057	72.00	76.00	4.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	COMP
RDRC063	35.60	39.60	4.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	COMP
RDRC063	192.10	193.00	0.90	0.66	0.59	0.04	CORE
RDRC063	198.10	205.00	6.90	0.78	0.58	0.09	CORE
RDRC067	91.00	92.10	1.10	0.61	0.56	0.02	CORE
RDRC067	94.30	95.00	0.70	0.58	0.56	0.01	CORE
RDRC067	106.60	107.30	0.70	0.53	0.24	0.14	CORE
RDRC067	138.00	139.00	1.00	0.73	0.22	0.24	CORE
RDRC067	143.00	150.90	7.90	1.01	0.44	0.27	CORE
RDRC067	151.20	152.10	0.90	1.09	0.15	0.44	CORE
RDRC067	152.20	152.50	0.30	1.08	0.16	0.43	CORE
RDRC067	155.60	179.00	23.40	1.67	0.85	0.39	CORE
RDRC067	183.00	198.10	15.10	3.42	0.42	1.42	CORE
RDRC067	204.00	212.00	8.00	0.99	0.41	0.28	CORE
RDRC067	229.20	241.90	12.70	10.92	0.36	4.98	CORE
Including	238.25	240.10	1.85	60.94	0.45	28.50	
RDRC067	253.38	296.00	42.62	1.17	1.08	0.05	CORE

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.

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were split from dry 1 m bulk samples via a splitter directly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>from the cyclone to obtain a sample mass of 2-3kg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite RC samples were generated by taking a spear sample from each 1m bag to make rough 2 kg sample. 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). The high grade Sb samples (>3.5%) are reanalyzed by fusion method to obtain near total digestion. Field duplicates, blanks 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"> RDR067 positions was surveyed using handheld GPS. Rest of holes were picked-up by a licenced surveyor using DGPS equipment. All location data are captured in the MGA projection coordinates on GDA94 geodetic datum. 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 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>and stage of the exploration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAB 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	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<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 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"> • <i>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:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold assays are reported as Au g/t and antimony assays Sb %. • Gold equivalents are reported as AuEq g/t. • Reported intercepts at Ricciardo include a minimum of 0.5g/t AuEq (gold equivalent) value over a minimum length of 0.2m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. • Reported gold intercepts from M1 and Austin 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. • Gold equivalent assays are calculated as $\text{AuEq g/t} = \text{Au g/t} + \text{Sb\%} \times [\text{US\\$ } 15,000 \times \text{antimony recovery} / ((\text{US\\$ } 2,200 \times \text{Au recovery}) / 31.1035)]$ • The use of 0.5 g/t Au equivalent cut-off is appropriate given to the potential open cut mining method at Ricciardo. • Gold and antimony of US\$ 2,300/ounce gold and US\$ 15,000/tonne antimony were adopted. These prices were applied by Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Pre-Feasibility Study, which was released by Larvotto Resource on 5th August 2024.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold mineralisation at Ricciardo and Austin dips about 70 degrees to west. Drill holes in this release are orientated between -60 to -75 degrees to the east at Ricciardo except RDRC067. • 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 were drilled as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDRC067 was drilled with dipping angle -60 and azimuth 0/360 degree, so the drill hole is no near perpendicular to Mougooderra Shear, which is the main control of the mineralisation. The hole was designed to test possible east-west striking structure and intrusion to produce robust resource model.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<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"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None reported.
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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