ASX Announcement

30 September 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$0.061

Current shares on issue
763 M

Current market capitalisation
A$47 M

Cash
A$3.6 M (at 30 Jun 2024)

Debt
Zero

Further Strong Extensional Diamond Drill Results from Ricciardo

HIGHLIGHTS:

- All residual assay results received from the recent 2,701m (27 holes) diamond drilling program at Ricciardo.
- Drilling underneath the Silverstone pit confirms the identified high-grade shoot continues at depth and at better than previously modelled grades:
  - **13.7m @ 3.27 g/t Au** and 0.36% Sb (4.04 g/t AuEq) from 253.3m, inc.

    1.2m @ 9.00 g/t Au and 0.00% Sb (9.00 g/t AuEq) from 264.85m (RDRC046)
  - **22.6m @ 2.11 g/t Au** and 0.29% Sb (2.71 g/t AuEq) from 294m, inc.

    3m @ 7.22 g/t Au and 0.02 % Sb (7.26 g/t AuEq) from 312m (RDRC044)
- Drilling from the Eastern Creek area, located at the southern end of Ricciardo, confirms down dip continuity with increasing grade and width at depth:
  - **7.0m @ 2.54 g/t Au** and 0.24% Sb (3.05 g/t AuEq) from 170m (RDRC060)
  - **25.0m @ 1.23 g/t Au** and 0.17% Sb (1.60 g/t AuEq) from 232m, inc.

    6.8m @ 2.37 g/t Au and 0.37% Sb (3.16 g/t AuEq) from 250.2m (RDRC059)
- Update of Ricciardo Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) on track for Q4 2024.
- Aircore drilling program now in progress at the Golden Range Project targeting an underexplored section at the southern end of the 70-km long shear.
- Further growth-focussed Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling of the 'Golden Corridor' scheduled to commence in November.

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 assays reported in this release are full results for the final 11 diamond holes (1,021m) from the recent 27-hole diamond tail program at Ricciardo. Results for the first 16 holes of this program have previously been reported (refer WA8 ASX releases dated 3 July 2024, 19 July 2024, 2 August 2024 and 26 August 2024).

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"This final set of diamond results from the recent Ricciardo drilling have really put a bow on the whole program for us. The broad-based extensional success delivered by this drilling is both real and exciting. The fact that these results are being delivered at what are still relatively shallow down-dip depths, and in such proximity to excellent surrounding infrastructure, also delivers excellent potential for the economic character

of the anticipated resource additions at Ricciardo. It is my firm belief that we are just getting started in terms of the opportunity at Ricciardo, let alone within the larger 'Golden Corridor' and along the broader mineralised shear."

Key Ricciardo context

The Ricciardo gold system is located within Warriedar's flagship Golden Range Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia (refer Figures 1 and 2).

Ricciardo spans a strike length of approximately 2.3km, with very limited drilling having been undertaken below 100m depth. It possesses a current MRE of 8.7 Mt @ 1.7 g/t Au for 476 koz gold.[1] Importantly, historical mining operations at Ricciardo were primarily focused on oxide material, with the transition and primary sulphides mineralisation not systematically explored.

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

[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.

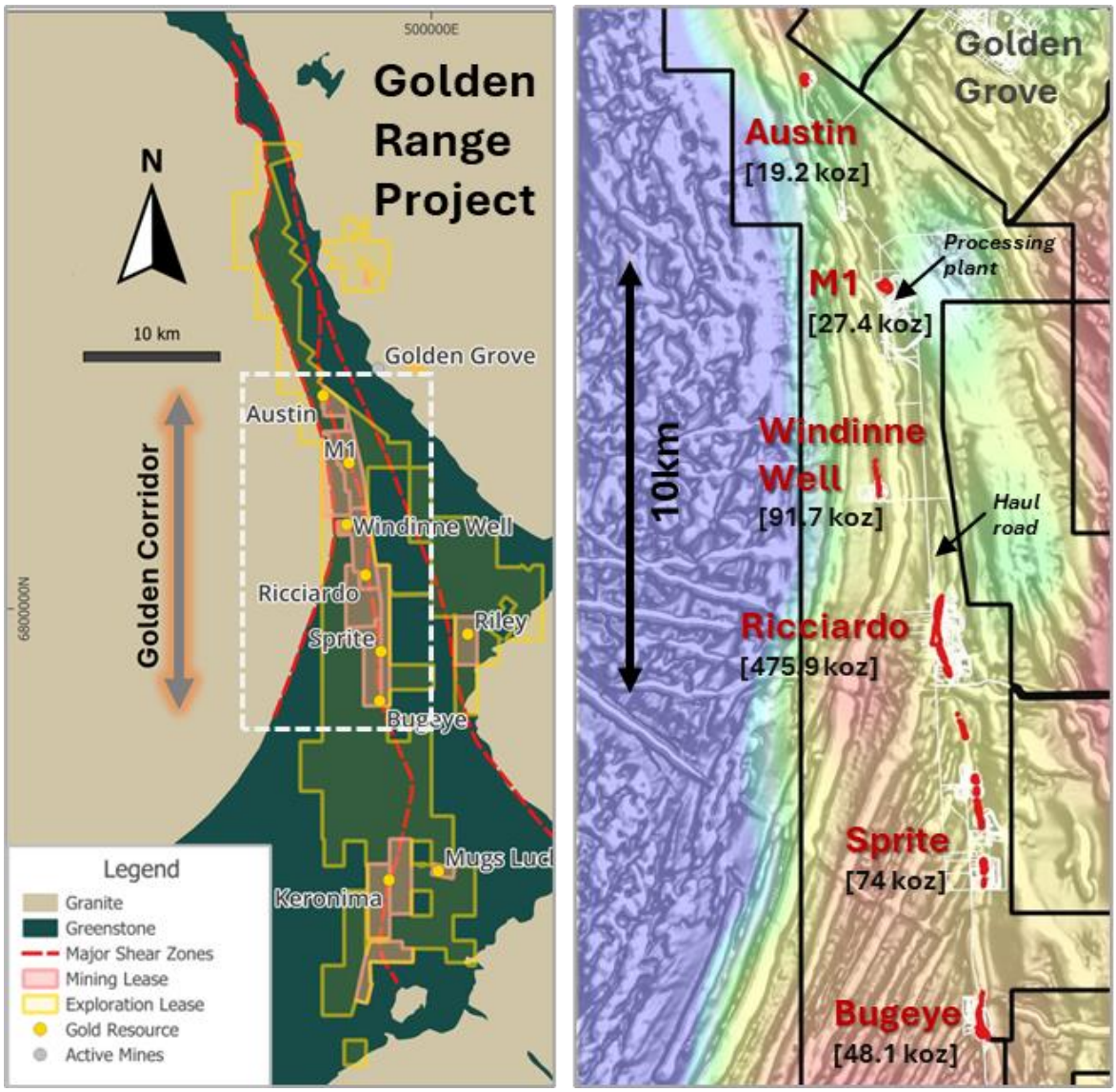

Figure 2: The 'Golden Corridor' within the Golden Range Project. The image on the right is gravity over shaded residual magnetic RTP.

The most recent phase of RC and diamond drilling of Ricciardo has concluded. This release reports on the assays from the final 11 holes of the diamond program. These holes were predominantly located in the southern part of the Ricciardo deposit, focusing on down-dip extension where no previous drilling had been undertaken (refer Table 1 and Figure 3 for drill collar and relevant section locations).

All 11 holes returned significant intersections, delivering a further round of meaningful extensional success from the recent program (refer Table 2). All results are set to be incorporated into an update of the Ricciardo MRE, which remains on track for completion during Q4 2024.

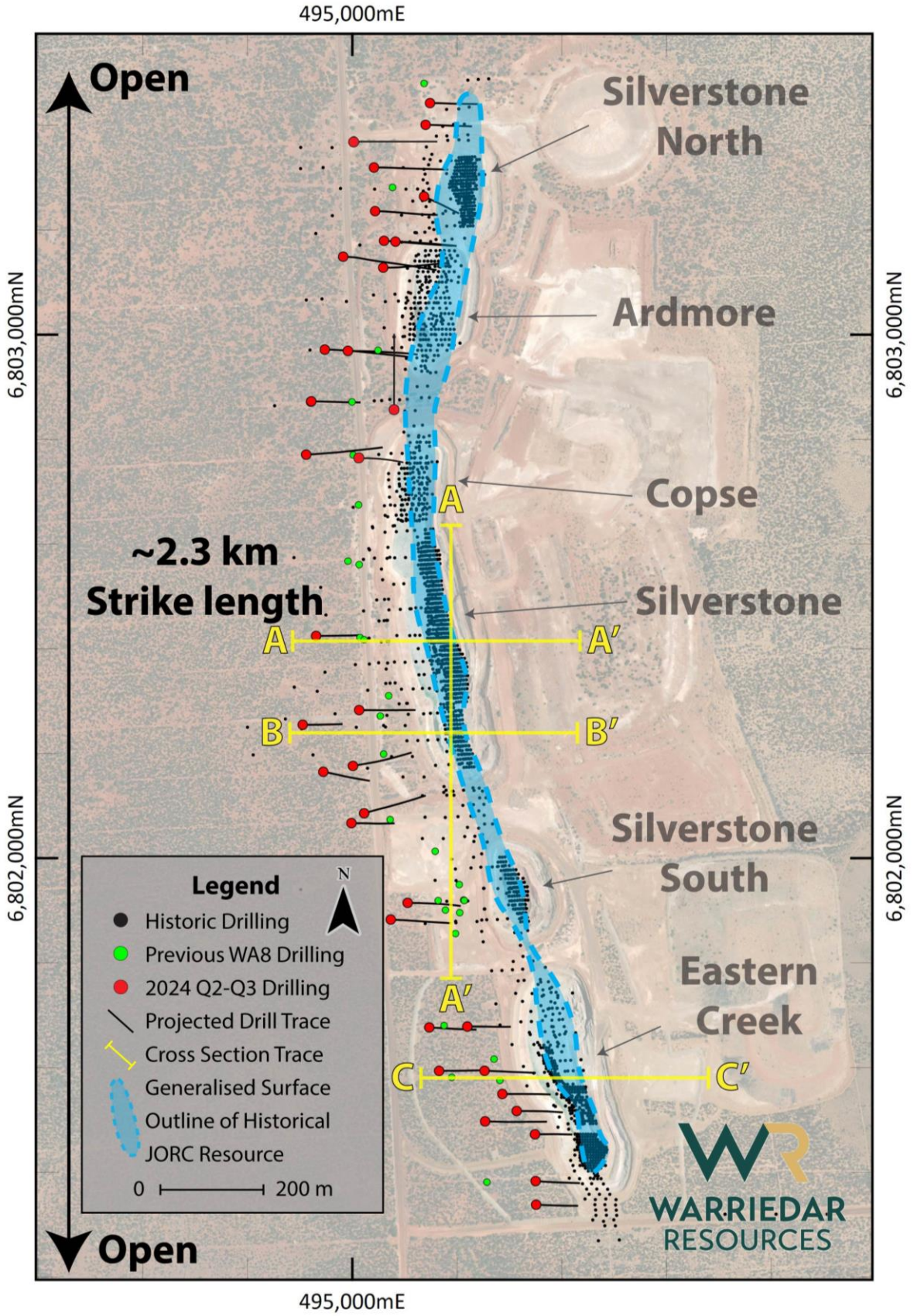

Figure 3: Plan view outlining significant intersections and relative location of long sections - cross sections.

Extensional drilling beneath Central Silverstone – Silverstone South pit

The central Silverstone area has the largest previously known high grade shoot within the Ricciardo deposit, plunging to the south-west underlying the pit. Drilling from RDRC044 and RDRC046 has further defined this zone by confirming the high-grade shoot continues down plunge. The results from these holes also highlight that the surrounding mineralised shear has significantly higher grade than previously modelled (refer Figure 4).

Additional holes were also completed to infill a large gap in the block model underlying the southern portion of the Silverstone – Silverstone South pits. All holes intersected significant grade and confirmed the mineralised shear is open along strike and down dip.

RDRC046 was drilled into the edge of the MRE model underneath the central Silverstone pit, an area previously modelled to contain low grade mineralisation (refer Figure 5). The assays returned were significantly better than expected. The most significant interval is

- **13.7m @ 3.27 g/t Au** and 0.36% Sb (4.04 g/t AuEq) from 253.3m, including
  - **1.2m @ 9.00 g/t Au** and 0.00% Sb (9.00 g/t AuEq) from 264.85m.

RDRC044 was drilled adjacent to and outside of the existing MRE block model to test if the high-grade plunge continues down dip or is reflective of a structural offset (refer Figure 6). The returned results confirm the high-grade zone continues down dip and is better than expected. The most significant interval from RDRC044 is

- **22.6m @ 2.11 g/t Au** and 0.29% Sb (2.71 g/t AuEq) from 294m, including
  - **3m @ 7.22 g/t Au** and 0.02 % Sb (7.26 g/t AuEq) from 312m.

Extensional drilling beneath Eastern Creek pit

The recent drilling beneath Eastern Creek has also been a resounding success, resulting in all holes returning significant intersections and the identification of multiple new higher-grade shoots.

Previous drilling in this area had been restricted to a maximum depth of 136m. Multiple holes drilled by Warriedar down dip have confirmed the mineralisation continues and, in areas, significantly improves in width and grade with depth.

Key intersections from these holes (refer Figure 7) are:

- **7.0m @ 2.54 g/t Au** from 170m and **9.0m @ 1.42 g/t Au** from 180m (RDRC060)
- **25.0m @ 1.23 g/t Au** and 0.17% Sb (1.60 g/t AuEq) from 232m, including
  - **9.3m @ 1.13 g/t Au** from 232m and **6.8m @ 2.37 g/t Au** from 250.2m (RDRC059).

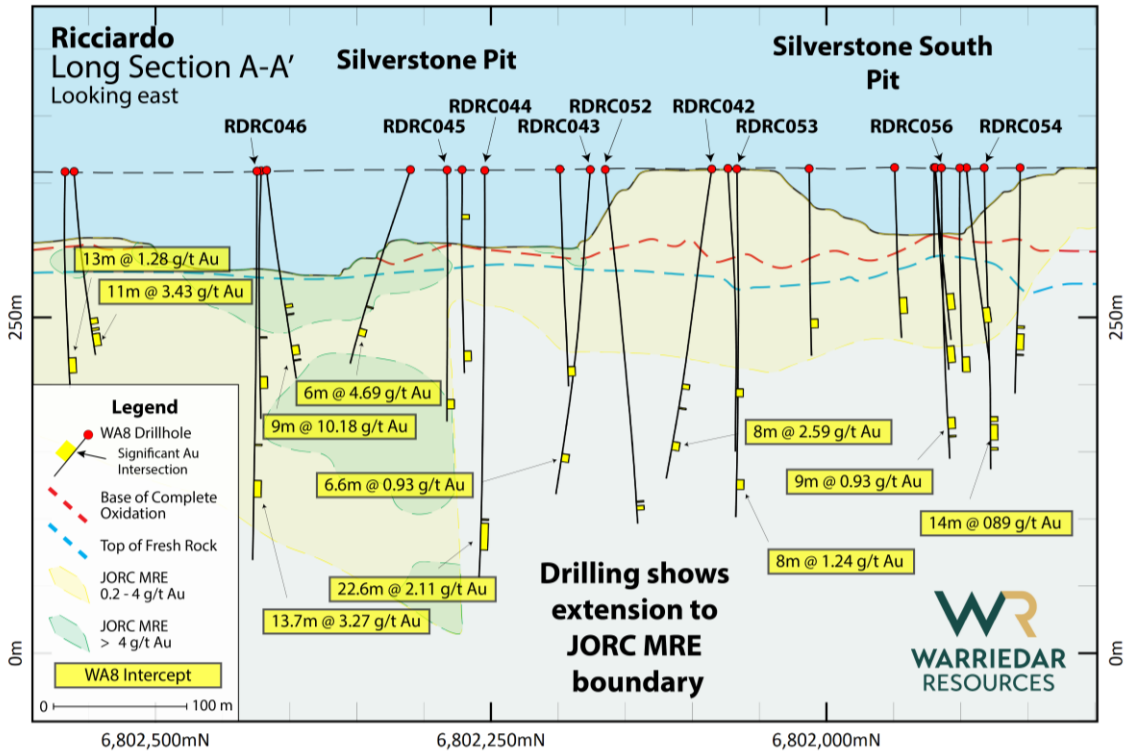

Figure 4: Long section underneath Silverstone – Silverstone South pits.

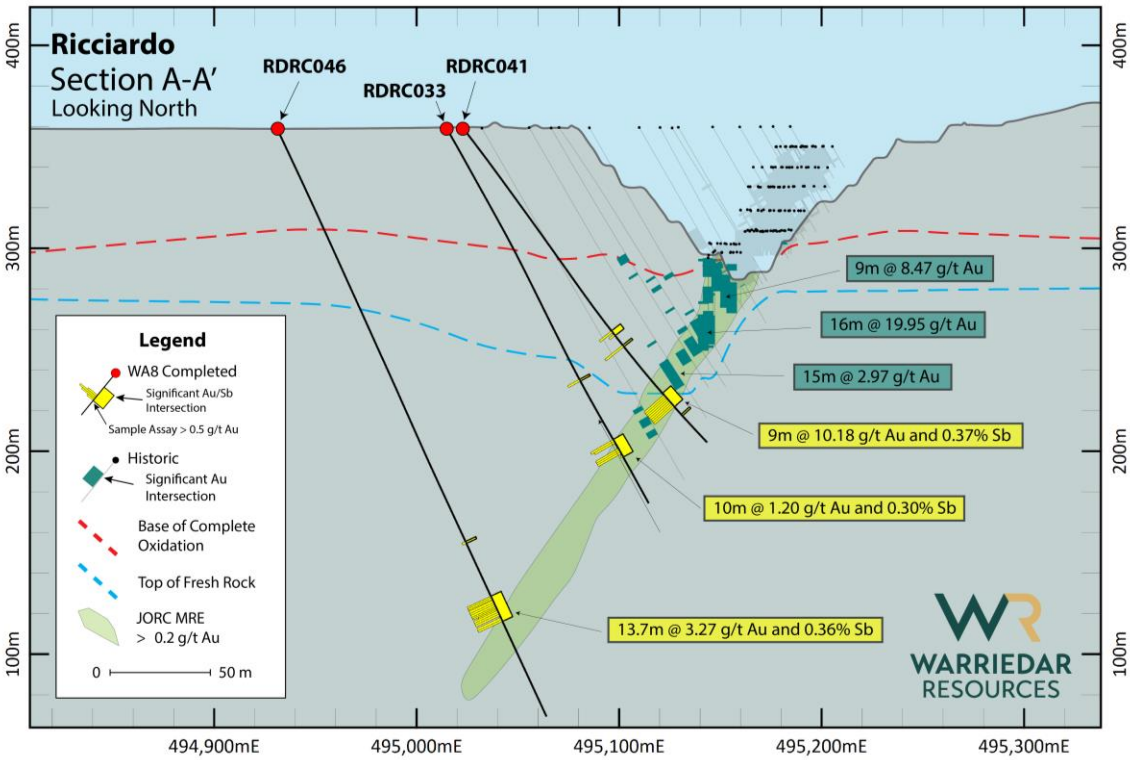

Figure 5: Cross section through Silverstone Central outlining the new intersection from RDRC046.

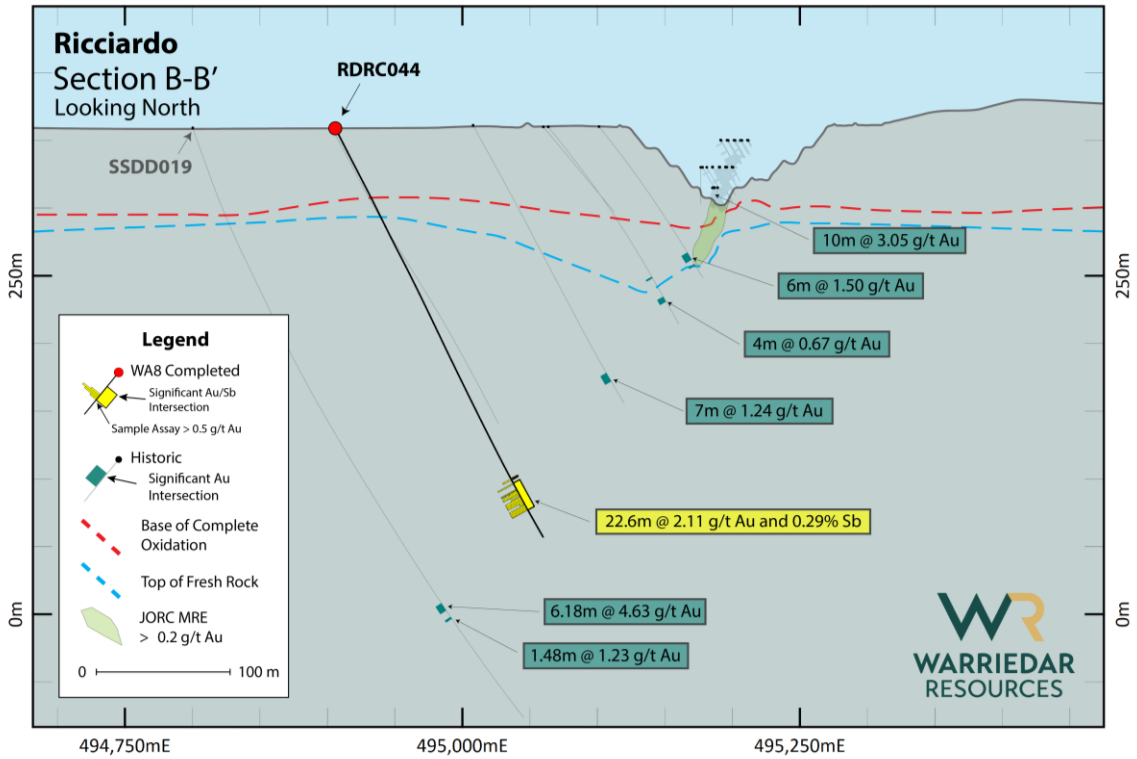

Figure 6: Cross section through Silverstone Central outlining the new intersection from RDRC044.

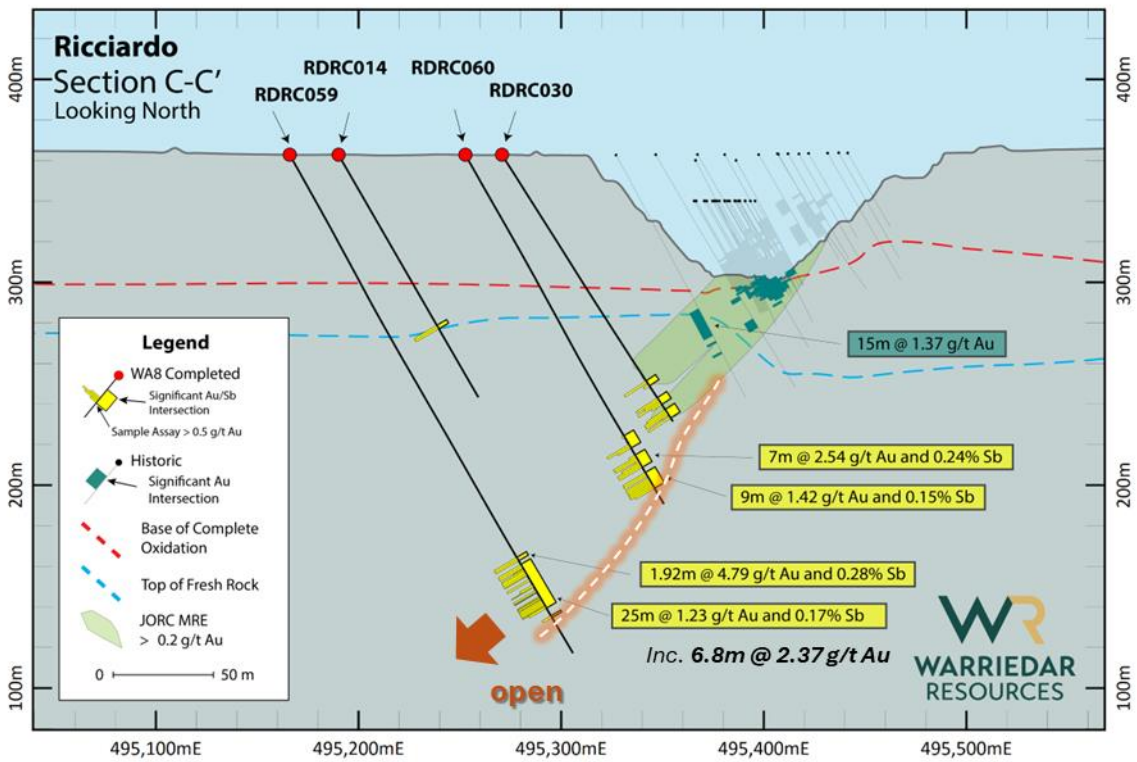

Figure 7: Cross section through Eastern Creek outlining the new intersection from RDRC059 demonstrating the clear extension to the gold deposit.

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$2,200/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 Costerfield [2]. 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:

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

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

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub

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

CONTACT:

Investors
+61 8 9481 0389
info@warriedarresources.com.au

Media
Michael Vaughan (Fivemark Partners)
+61 422 602 720

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

Table 1. ***Warriedar Drilling within the Golden Corridor*** *– Collar table for holes released in this announcement (11 holes at Ricciardo).*

*Note, the holes with the * have appeared in previous releases, wherein the RC part of the hole had significant gold results and was reported (but the diamond tail had not been drilled yet). For example, hole 57 at Eastern Creek: the RC interval of 4m @ 0.6 g/t Au was reported in ASX Release 26 August and the diamond interval of 13.75m @ 0.92 g/t Au is released here.*

Pit	Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	RC depth (m)	Diamond depth (m)	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Type
Ardmore	RDRC003	348.80	180.00	348.80	495003	6803372	357	92	-59.32	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC037	183.00	162.10	183.00	495011	6802764	358	94	-53.46	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC044	339.93	167.70	339.93	494906	6802255	359	89	-62.66	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC046	318.67	203.40	318.67	494931	6802424	359	90	-64.79	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC052	299.20	191.30	299.20	494945	6802165	360	100	-62.57	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone	RDRC053	290.40	179.70	290.40	494999	6802067	360	92	-63.50	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone South	RDRC054	272.80	203.80	272.80	495074	6801882	361	90	-55.90	RC, Diamond tail
Silverstone South	RDRC056*	242.84	221.40	242.84	495106	6801914	361	90	-61.31	RC, Diamond tail
Eastern Creek	RDRC057*	280.64	179.40	280.64	495147	6801676	362	95	-60.72	RC, Diamond tail
Eastern Creek	RDRC058	210.00	168.00	210.00	495220	6801678	362	90	-61.17	RC, Diamond tail
Eastern Creek	RDRC059	282.80	191.40	282.80	495166	6801593	363	90	-60.89	RC, Diamond tail

*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 sections along with the newly released data. Hence the inclusion in Table 2.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	AuEq g/t	Au g/t	Sb %	Sample Type
RDRC014*	97.0	99.0	2.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	CHIPS
RDRC030*	132.0	135.0	3.00	1.04	0.92	0.06	CHIPS
RDRC030*	142.0	146.0	4.00	1.86	1.28	0.27	CHIPS
RDRC030*	149.0	154.0	5.00	1.74	1.06	0.32	CHIPS
RDRC033*	140.0	141.0	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	CHIPS
RDRC033*	174.0	184.0	10.00	1.84	1.20	0.30	CHIPS
RDRC041*	125.0	128.0	3.00	0.51	0.50	0.00	CHIPS
RDRC041*	134.0	135.0	1.00	0.95	0.94	0.00	CHIPS
RDRC041*	165.0	174.0	9.00	10.96	10.18	0.37	CHIPS
RDRC041*	179.0	180.0	1.00	0.53	0.48	0.03	CHIPS
RDRC042*	179.6	183.6	4.00	1.02	1.02	0.00	COMP
RDRC042*	199.6	200.6	1.00	0.67	0.66	0.00	CHIPS
RDRC042*	229.0	236.0	7.00	3.32	2.59	0.34	CORE
RDRC043*	233.4	240.0	6.60	2.00	0.93	0.50	CORE
RDRC044	290.4	291.4	1.00	0.76	0.76	0.00	CORE
RDRC044	294.0	316.6	22.60	2.71	2.11	0.29	CORE
Including	312.0	315.0	3.00	7.26	7.22	0.02	CORE
RDRC045*	197.0	205.0	8.00	1.62	0.88	0.35	CHIPS
RDRC046	223.6	224.7	1.07	0.56	0.56	0.00	CORE
RDRC046	253.3	267.0	13.70	4.04	3.27	0.36	CORE
Including	264.85	266.0	1.15	9.00	9.00	0.00	CORE
RDRC052	280.0	281.0	1.00	0.57	0.57	0.00	CORE
RDRC052	284.0	287.7	3.65	1.67	0.77	0.43	CORE
RDRC053	259.0	267.0	8.00	2.22	1.24	0.46	CORE
RDRC054	224.9	229.2	4.37	2.01	1.82	0.09	CORE
RDRC054	232.0	246.0	14.00	1.45	0.89	0.26	CORE
RDRC054	253.0	255.2	2.20	0.78	0.65	0.06	CORE
RDRC056*	209.4	218.4	9.00	1.22	0.93	0.14	CHIPS
RDRC056	224.1	225.3	1.15	1.41	1.38	0.01	CORE
RDRC057*	71.4	75.4	4.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	COMP
RDRC057	241.7	255.4	13.75	1.00	0.92	0.04	CORE
RDRC058	179.9	193.2	13.24	1.22	1.04	0.08	CORE
RDRC059	228.0	229.9	1.92	5.39	4.79	0.28	CORE
RDRC059	232.0	257.0	25.00	1.60	1.23	0.17	CORE
Including	232.0	241.3	9.30	1.37	1.13	0.11	CORE
Including	250.2	257.0	6.80	3.16	2.37	0.37	CORE
RDRC059	261.4	262.5	1.05	0.74	0.69	0.02	CORE
RDRC060*	159.0	166.0	7.00	0.62	0.50	0.06	CHIPS
RDRC060*	170.0	177.0	7.00	3.05	2.54	0.24	CHIPS
RDRC060*	180.0	189.0	9.00	1.74	1.42	0.15	CHIPS

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 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 Resources (JORC 2012) - December 2019												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
Deposit	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												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
Deposit	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	• *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 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	• *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 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	• *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 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	• *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. • 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• RC samples were split from dry 1 m bulk samples via a splitter directly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	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. • 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 ºC in client packaging or trays. • All samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting. • Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um. All samples were analysed for Au using fire assay. • Sample preparation technique is appropriate for Golden Range 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. 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	• *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. • 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	• *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.*	• RDRC067 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution*	• 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
	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.*	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	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• WA8 and historical drilling are mainly orientated to perpendicular are main structural trend of the area; however, there are multiple mineralisation events and there is insufficient data to confirm the geological model.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled bulka bags for ease of transport by company personnel 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 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	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Table 1 and Table 2 of this release provides details of drill hole coordinates, orientations, length for all drill holes, and significant gold/copper intercepts.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 0.3m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. • Gold equivalent assays are calculated as AuEq g/t = Au g/t + Sb% x [US$ 15,000 x antimony recovery / ((US$ 2,200 x 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$ 2,200/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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation at Ricciardo dips about 70 degrees to west. Drill holes in this release are orientated between -53 to -65 degrees to the east at Ricciardo. • The majority of the historical drill holes at Ricciardo 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. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• None reported.
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 of the deposits sitting on Mougooderra Shear and other paralleled shear structure. • Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well.