ASX Announcement

28 April 2023

Drilling at Rothschild delivers substantial high-grade gold extension

HIGHLIGHTS:

- First assay results from the Rothschild drilling program at the Fields Find Project return high-grade intercepts, including 11m @ 3.39 g/t Au from 197m, 10m @ 1.63g/t Au from 202m (including 3m @ 3.12g/t) and 9m @ 1.85g/t Au from 150m.
- Extends the known high-grade zone at Rothschild by over 100m at depth.
- The Rothschild drilling program was designed to test the scale potential of the existing deposit including depth extensions, repeat parallel lodes and satellite lodes.
- To date, 6,024m has been drilled of the upscaled 7,750m RC program at Rothschild.
- Further assay results from Rothschild are expected in the coming weeks.
- Two RC rigs continue to drill key gold targets across Golden Range and Fields Find.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on assay results received from the first four holes drilled at the Rothschild prospect, part of the ongoing Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program at the Fields Find Project in the Murchison province of Western Australia.

These excellent results demonstrate the targeted depth extension to this deposit with multiple parallel lodes and evidence that the high-grade core is potentially sustained with depth (Table 1). Key returned intervals include (Figure 3 and 4):

- 11m @ 3.39 g/t Au from 197m (BRRC081);
- 9 m @ 1.85g/t Au from 150m (BRRC078);
- 10 m @ 1.63g/t Au from 202m, including 3m @ 3.12g/t (BRRC079);
- 7m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 184m (BRRC081);
- 6m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 135m (BRRC078); and
- 2m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 153m (BRRC080).

The Rothschild prospect was selected as the first area to drill within the Fields Find Project given that the existing deposit lies on a Mining Lease (ML) and the historic drilling data demonstrated gold mineralisation extending along strike for up to 1 km (Figure 2). The high-grade core of the mineralisation also appeared to remain open both at depth and along strike.

This drilling, being undertaken by contractor, Challenge Drilling, represents the first major exploration program to explore for primary gold mineralisation at Rothschild in over seven years.

The Phase 1 program at Rothschild (Baron) comprised 5,000m of drilling and was designed to assess scale potential. Step-out drilling was designed to test beneath and along strike from the existing deposit. The program also targeted parallel lodes to the northwest and south of the existing lode (see Figure 2).

This program was extended to a targeted 7,750m as a result of the identification of strong quartz-sulphide mineralisation in geological logging of deeper retrieved drilling chips. The chips from the mineralized zone in hole BRRC081 look very similar to many other samples in holes awaiting assay. Warriedar currently has another 4,332 samples in the lab, from drilling across the Projects.

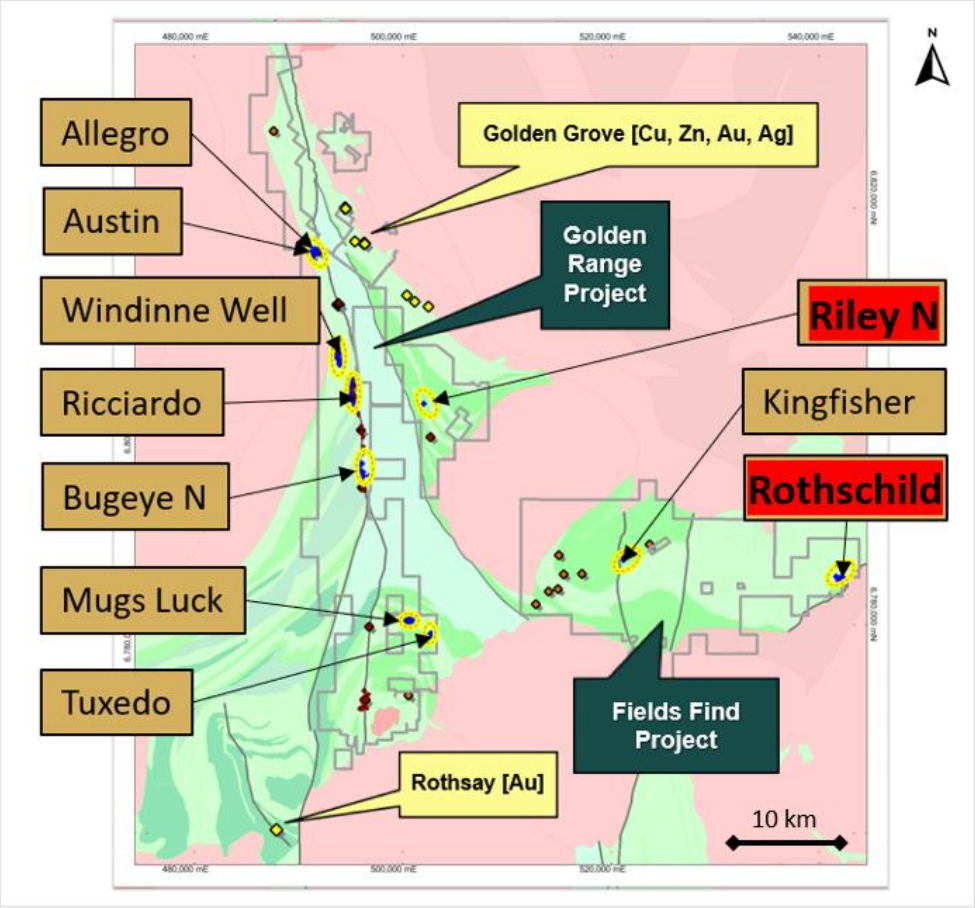

Figure 1: The various locations across the Golden Range and Fields Find Projects where drilling has taken place since the commencement of the program mid-January 2023. A total of 24,048m have been drilled. See the location of Rothschild on the eastern side of Fields Find. The current location of the rigs is highlighted – Rig 20 (TopDrill) at Riley North and Rig 09 (Challenge) at Rothschild.

Drilling is ongoing at Rothschild and further assay results are expected within the coming weeks.

Ground EM surveying and drilling continues at both the Golden Range and Fields Find Projects. The TopDrill rig at Golden Range is currently drilling at Riley North, having recently completed drilling Stage 1 holes at Bugeye North (Figure 1).

To date, a total of 24,048m has been drilled by Warriedar across both projects.

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

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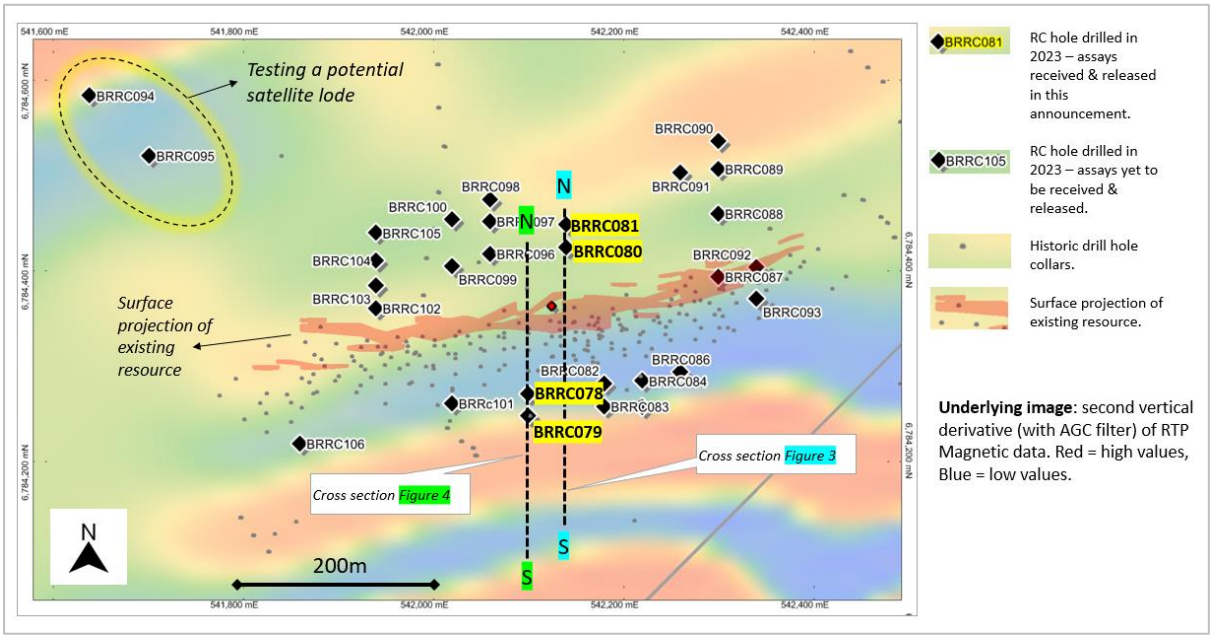

Figure 2: Plan view of the Rothschild Drilling program – holes drilled to date in this program have been annotated by the collar ID. The underlying magnetic image reflects the general strike of the lithology and the mineralization. The surface projection of the existing resource is shown and annotated. Drill holes where assays have been received are highlighted in yellow.

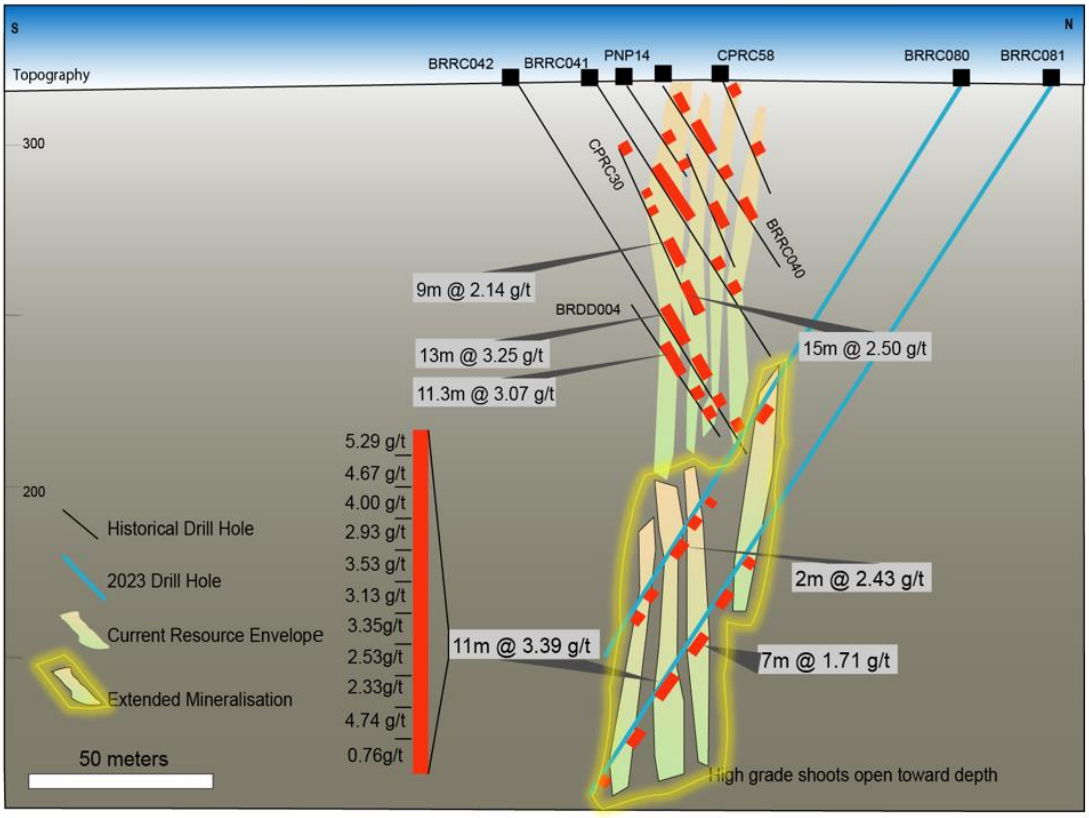

Figure 3: Cross section showing the depth extension of the ore body, revealed by the two drillholes BRRC080 and BRRC081. The higher-grade core evident in the historical drilling (13m @ 3.25 g/t in BRRC042) appears to continue at depth (11m @ 3.39 g/t in BRRC081). Note the inclusion of the 1m sampling grades that contributed to the 11m interval – consistent high grade within the lode. The historical drilling shown here was released previously (see WA8 ASX announcement 28 November 2022).

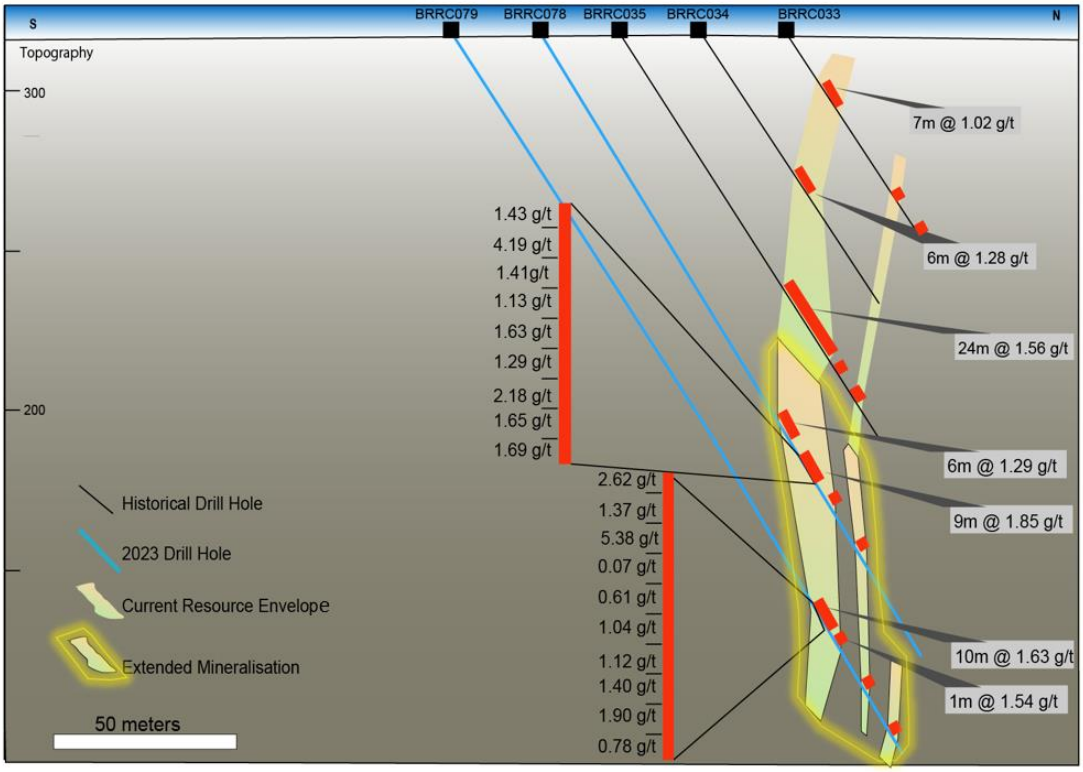

Figure 4: Cross section showing the depth extension of the ore body, revealed by the two drillholes BRRC078 and BRRC079.

Figure 5: Aerial photo of the Rothschild drilling. Access is very good on the Mining Lease.

Figure 6: Photo of the drilling at the Rothschild Prospect.

Table 1: Significant intercepts table.

Hole_id	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL	From	To	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	135	141	1.29	6
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	150	159	1.85	9
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	165	166	0.68	1
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	179	184	0.41	5
BRRC079	542100	6784249	316.5	202	212	1.63	10
BRRC079	542100	6784249	316.5	215	216	1.54	1
BRRC079	542100	6784249	316.5	231	232	0.64	1
BRRC079	542100	6784249	316.5	247	248	0.53	1
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	108	112	0.51	4
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	139	140	0.58	1
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	146	147	1.28	1
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	153	155	2.43	2
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	170	173	0.89	3
BRRC080	542140	6784426	317.5	177	179	1.13	2
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	160	162	0.65	2
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	171	176	0.72	5
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	184	191	1.71	7
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	197	208	3.39	11
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	216	223	0.49	7
BRRC081	542140	6784450	317.5	235	236	0.60	1

About Warriedar

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) is an advanced gold and copper exploration business with an existing resource base of almost 2 Moz gold (149 koz Measured, 867 koz Indicated and 944 koz Inferred)[1] across Western Australia and Nevada, and a robust pipeline of high-calibre drill targets. Our focus is on rapidly building our resource inventory though modern, innovative exploration.

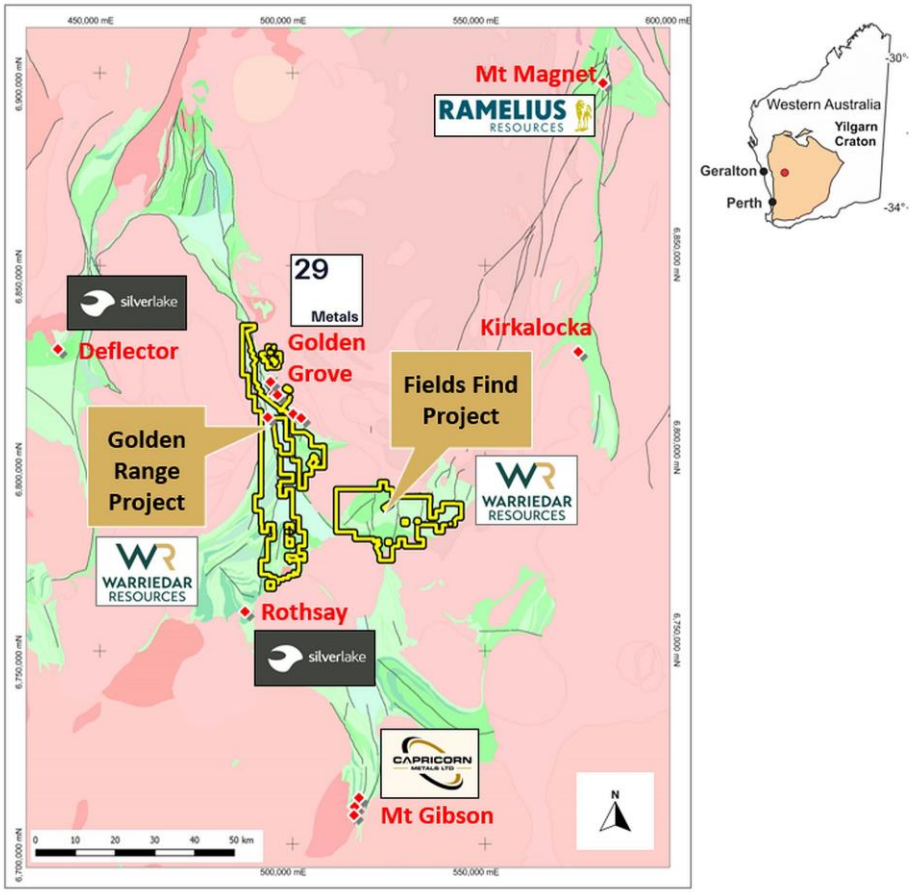

Figure 7: Location of the Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, with respect to other deposits and mines in the region. Inset (top right): location of the project area (red dot) with respect to the Yilgarn Craton (orange polygon) and the state of Western Australia.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Result is based on information compiled by Dr. Amanda Buckingham and Dr. Geoffrey Xue. Buckingham and Xue 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 Dr. Xue 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 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	1.3	9.1	212	1.5	10.1	434	1.4	19.2
Baron Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31.3	693	1.4	31.3
M1	55	1.7	3	131	2.5	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	1.9	1	636	3.5	71	322	1.9	19.8	975	2.9	91.7
Bugeye	14	1.5	0.7	658	1.2	24.5	646	1.1	22.8	1319	1.1	48.1
Monaco-Sprite	52	1.4	2.3	1481	1.2	57.7	419	1.1	14.2	1954	1.2	74
Mt Mulgine	15	2.1	1	1421	1.1	48.2	2600	1.0	80.2	4036	1.0	129.8
Mugs Luck-Keronima	68	2.3	5	295	1.6	15	350	1.6	18.5	713	1.7	38.6
Silverstone	62	3.0	6	4008	1.6	202.6	4650	1.8	267.5	8720	1.7	475.9
Grand Total	**282**	**2.2**	**19.7**	**8,887**	**1.5**	**441**	**10,080**	**1.5**	**484.5**	**19,249**	**1.5**	**945**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

The information in this report that relates to estimation, depletion and reporting of the Golden Range and Fields Find Mineral Resources for is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Bielin Shi who is a Fellow (CP) of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Bielin Shi has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Shi consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

	Big Springs 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
Briens Fault							864	1.7	46.2	864	1.7	46.2
Sub-Totals	**858**	**4.7**	**128.9**	**6,002**	**2.2**	**426.1**	**8,631**	**1.7**	**459.1**	**15,491**	**2.0**	**1,014.1**

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

The information in the release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of the Big Springs Mineral Resources has been compiled and reviewed by Ms Elizabeth Haren of Haren Consulting Pty Ltd who is an independent consultant to Anova Metals Ltd and is a current Member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Haren has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code).

Appendix 2

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

The table below summaries the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Golden Dragon and Fields Find gold deposit Mineral Resource estimate and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012).

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.*	• WA8: For the 2023 RC drilling program, 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone and cone splitter. 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. • RC field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1: 20 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the chute of the cone splitter. Certified reference material were inserted at a ratio of 1: 25. Grade range of the certified samples were selected based on grade population and economic grade ranges. • Samples were sent to the lab where they were pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay. • Tenements first systematically explored by Normandy 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. Warriedar Resources became the owner and operator of both Golden Range and Fields Find projects in Jan 2023. • Fields duplicates and certified standard data are presented in the database. • Soil and rock chip samples were taken in different times of the exploration history.
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.).*	• WA8: Challenge Drilling drill rig was used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm. • In history, there are 32325 drill holes in the database, and among which 16827 are RC and diamond holes • Other technical for drilling include AC, Auger, and RAB.
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*	• WA8: For each metre interval sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. Average recovery for WA8 drill hole is above 90%. • History: It has not been possible to check sample recoveries for all the historical drill holes. However, drill recovery data were recorded for drill holes completed since 2010. • Average recovery for Minjar drill holes is above 92%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. • Minjar's database indicates that the majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.
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.*	• WA8: RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1 m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chip trays were stored on site in a sealed container. Chips were visually inspected and logged by an onsite geologist to record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, sample quality etc. Mineralisation, veining, and minerals were quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. The remaining logging was qualitative. • History: Detailed geology logs exist for most of the holes in the database. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. • Diamond drill holes were logged by site geologist for the entire length of each core. Core trays were photographed wet and dry prior to sampling. • Drill hole logs are recorded in Excel, LogChief and uploaded into DataShed,database, and output further validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. Corrections were then re-submitted to database manager and uploaded to DataShed.
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ 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.*	• WA8: RC samples were split from dry 1 m bulk samples via a splitter directly from the cyclone to obtain a sample mass of 2-3kg. Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the cone splitter. Certified reference material were inserted at a ratio of 1:25. • Samples were sorted and dried at 105 ºC in client packaging or trays. • Samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting. • Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um All samples were analysed for Au using fire assay. • Sample preparation technique is appropriate for Golden Range and Fields Find projects, and is standard industry practice for gold deposits. • History: Core is half and/or quarter cut using an automatic core saw to achieve a representative sample for laboratory submission • The sample preparation technique is considered industry best standard practice. • RC samples were generally dried and split at the rig using a riffle splitter. Large samples weighing between 3 and 5 kg each were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice at the time. • Field QAQC procedures for drill holes involved the use of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		certified reference samples and blank samples. Frequency for standard samples is 1 in every 20 unknows. • Soil samples were about 500 grams for each, and organic materials were sieved out
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.*	• WA8: Drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. 1 m RC samples were assayed by 30 gm fire assay. Field duplicates and standard samples were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods. • In addition, selected samples within mineralisation zone were analysed for multi elements with 4 acid digest and ICP finish. No portable XRF analyses have been done on any samples. • Historical: Drill samples were submitted to las in Perth such as ALS, SGS, Kalassay, Genalysis, and Jinning Testing & Inspection. All samples were analysed by various industry standard fire assay methods. Most of these individual methods are recorded in the database. • RC Field duplicates and CRM's were collected and inserted at a rate of 1:20. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on anticipated grade populations, material composition and oxidation state. • No portable XRF results were used to determine any elemental concentrations in Minjar's database.
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.*	• WA8: Logging and sampling were recorded on print logging sheet and sample book. Information was typed into excel spreadsheet template. File validation was also completed by geologist on the rig. Datashed was also applied for data verification and administration. • 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. • History: Independent consultant reports have been viewed that verify significant historic interactions. Visual inspections have been completed with original and close grade control RC holes and results are comparable. • Primary data was sourced from an existing digital database and compiled into an industry standard drill hole database management software (DataShed). Records have been made of all updates that have been made in cases of erroneous data. Data verification has been ongoing with historical assay and survey being checked. • Some of Minjar drill holes were infill and grade control holes nearby historical holes and produced comparable results. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• WA8： RC hole collar positions were surveyed using handheld GPS. Drill hole location data is captured in the MGA projection coordinates on GDA94 geodetic datum. All 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. • Historical: Collar survey has been used from the supplied database. All holes have been checked spatially in 3D. • All drill holes drilled since 2010 were staked using total station DGPS by a professional surveyor. • The topo surface files were sourced from the mine closure site survey results by professional surveyors. • Drilling contractor shall supply a digital camera capable of single shot down hole surveys, which will be undertaken for every 30 meters, and a gyro tool capable of surveys at 10 meters interval down/up hole at completion of the hole.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• WA8: Samples from RC drilling were collected and recorded for each meter down the hole. • In combination with historical drill holes, spacing varied between 25 meters to 100 meters. • Historical: Grade control drilling were conducted for historical open pit mining activities. • Drill hole spacing varies from different projects. Spacing of 20 m by 20 m will be classified as indicated, measured resources with drill hole spacing less than 10m. • Some of the holes drilled within this program may be of suitable data spacing for use in a Resource estimation. • Various soil sampling data with different spacing. It varies from 50 meters up to 200 meters.
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: Drill lines are orientated across strike on an MGA grid. Rothschild ore body dips at about vertical. • Holes in the program have been drilled at inclination of about -60 degrees. Orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the gold mineralisation. • Historical: The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes drilled dominantly toward east. Inclined holes with the angle in the range of -45 degrees and -90 degrees are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias. • Shallow AC, RAB and Auger holes were drilled as vertical holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• WA8: Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled bulka bags for ease of transport by company personnel, and dispatched by third party transport contractor. Each dispatch was itemised and emailed to laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival. • Historical: For samples collected since 2010, all the procedures were following industry standard. • Calico samples are sealed into green or polyweave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed on a pallet and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies. • All historical drill cores and RC chips were stored on Golden Dragon mine site core yard. Company geologists have checked and compared with the digital drill hole data base.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• WA8: the competent person for exploration results has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. • History: All information were initially processed and interpreted by a qualified person. • Geologist checked of historical assays with favourable comparisons.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• There are 68 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 21 are mining leases, 21 are in exploration licenses and 3 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. Total tenement size is 804 Km2. Third party rights include: 1) the JV with Mid-west Tungsten Pty Ltd at the Mt Mulgine project; 2) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 3) Mt Gibson Iron ore right for the Shine project; 4) Messenger's Patch JV right on M 59/357 and E 59/852: 5) Mt Gibson's iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on Fields Find; 6) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for 0.75% of gold and other metals production from M 59/379 and M 59/380; 7) 2% NSR royalty on products produced from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 8) Royalty of A$ 5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. 9) Minjar royalty for A$ 20 per oz of gold production from the project subject to a minimum received gold price of A$2000 per oz with a cap of A$18 million. • There is no determined native title in place.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration at the region commenced in the 1980s. Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March 2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010. • Over 30,000 drill holes are in the database and completed by multiple companies using a combination technic of Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), airecore (AC), Auger and RAB. Most of the drill holes were completed during the period of 2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North-northeast trending shear zones and secondary structures are interpreted to be responsible for the hydrothermal activity that produced many of the region's gold deposits. Two major shear structures have been identified, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the Chulaar Shear Zone; both striking approximately north and controlling the occurrence of gold deposits. Host lithology units for gold mineralisation are predominantly the intensely altered mafic to ultramafic units, BIF, and dolerite intrusions. Gold mineralisation hosted by porphyries has been discovered as well, from the most recent drilling programs at Sandpiper and Reids Ridge. 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 mineralized with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralization. • The Fields Find project is contiguous with the Warriedar project, which, in combination; covers the entire Warriedar greenstone belt. Regional metamorphic grades are generally considered to be lower than amphibolite facies. Similar to Golden Dragon, gold deposits are structurally controlled, and occur in the settings of: 1) contact zones between mafic and ultramafic units; 2) hosted by BIF; 3) hosted by dolerite and porphyry intrusions.
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 –*	• All the drill hole information can be found in Section 1.

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	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported 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 rock chips. No upper cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation at Rothschild is about vertical. Drill holes are generally orientated at 60 degrees to the south. • Majority of the historical drill holes were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations; most of the drill holes are toward south. This is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure and creating minimal sampling bias. • Historical shallow AC, RAB, and Auger holes were drilled as vertical.
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.*	• No other material information or data to report
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral*	• Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling

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	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.	programs to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth. • Repeated ore bodies toward northwest will be tested as well. • QAQC assessment, geotechnical assessment and bulk density test work needs to be conducted at Rothschild.