ASX Announcement

17 March 2025

More High-Grade Assay Results Confirm Wide Antimony Mineralisation at the Ricciardo Deposit

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Full assay results received from historical pulp assay program at Ricciardo (85 holes, 3,811 samples).
- Multiple significant new antimony (Sb) intervals identified:

	Interval	Antimony	Gold	Gold Equivalent^	from	Hole
	49m	**1.31% Sb**	0.80 g/t Au	3.57 g/t AuEq	42m	SSRC104
incl.	**3m**	**10.87% Sb**	2.56 g/t Au	25.6 g/t AuEq	71m	
	64m	**0.54% Sb**	0.71 g/t Au	1.85 g/t AuEq	38m	SSRC106A
incl.	**3m**	**3.00% Sb**	1.00 g/t Au	7.4g/t AuEq	64m	
	50m	**0.42% Sb**	0.62 g/t Au	1.52g/t AuEq	46m	SSRC105
incl.	**1m**	**4.75% Sb**	0.43 g/t Au	10.49 g/t AuEq	89m	
	36m	**0.33% Sb**	0.41 g/t Au	1.10g/t AuEq	40m	SSRC099
incl.	**5m**	**3.1% Sb**	0.34 g/t Au	7.0 g/t AuEq	100m	
	12m	**0.41% Sb**	2.72g/t Au	3.59 g/t AuEq	136m	SSRC134
	4m	**1.02% Sb**	0.67 g/t Au	2.83 g/t AuEq	152m	SSRC142

- Now evaluating further historical drilling sample pulps to outline additional Sb targets within the 'Golden Corridor' at Golden Range.
- Maiden Ricciardo antimony Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) on track for early Q2 2025.
- Further growth-focussed drilling within the 'Golden Corridor' in progress.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (Warriedar or the Company) advises of historical drilling pulp assay results from the Ricciardo deposit, located within its Golden Range Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The assays reported in this release are from historical pulps (stored onsite), comprising 3,811 samples from 85 holes. These results further demonstrate that the antimony (Sb) mineralisation at Ricciardo has significant scale potential. They also show that the high-grade Sb shoots extend from the bottom of the historical Ardmore pit to approximately 370m depth, with the mineralisation remaining open down dip.

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"At very low cost, the re-assaying of the historical pulp samples has allowed us to more fully define the sizeable and high-grade antimony potential at our flagship Ricciardo deposit. These results will support our upcoming initial antimony MRE declaration for Ricciardo, as well as guide further antimony-focussed drilling – including along the broader 'Golden Corridor' at our Golden Range Project."

^ *Refer section entitled 'Gold equivalent (AuEq) calculation methodology'*

Antimony at Ricciardo

The Ricciardo gold system spans a strike length of approximately 2.3km, with very limited historic drilling undertaken below approximately 100m depth. The deposit has a current MRE of 16.44 Mt @ 1.8 g/t Au for 947.5 koz gold (refer WA8 ASX release dated 18 November 2024).

Historical mining operations at Ricciardo focused on oxide gold resources, with the transition and primary sulphide mineralisation not systematically explored. Due to this, only very limited drilling samples were assayed for elements such as Sb, Ag, Pb and Zn.

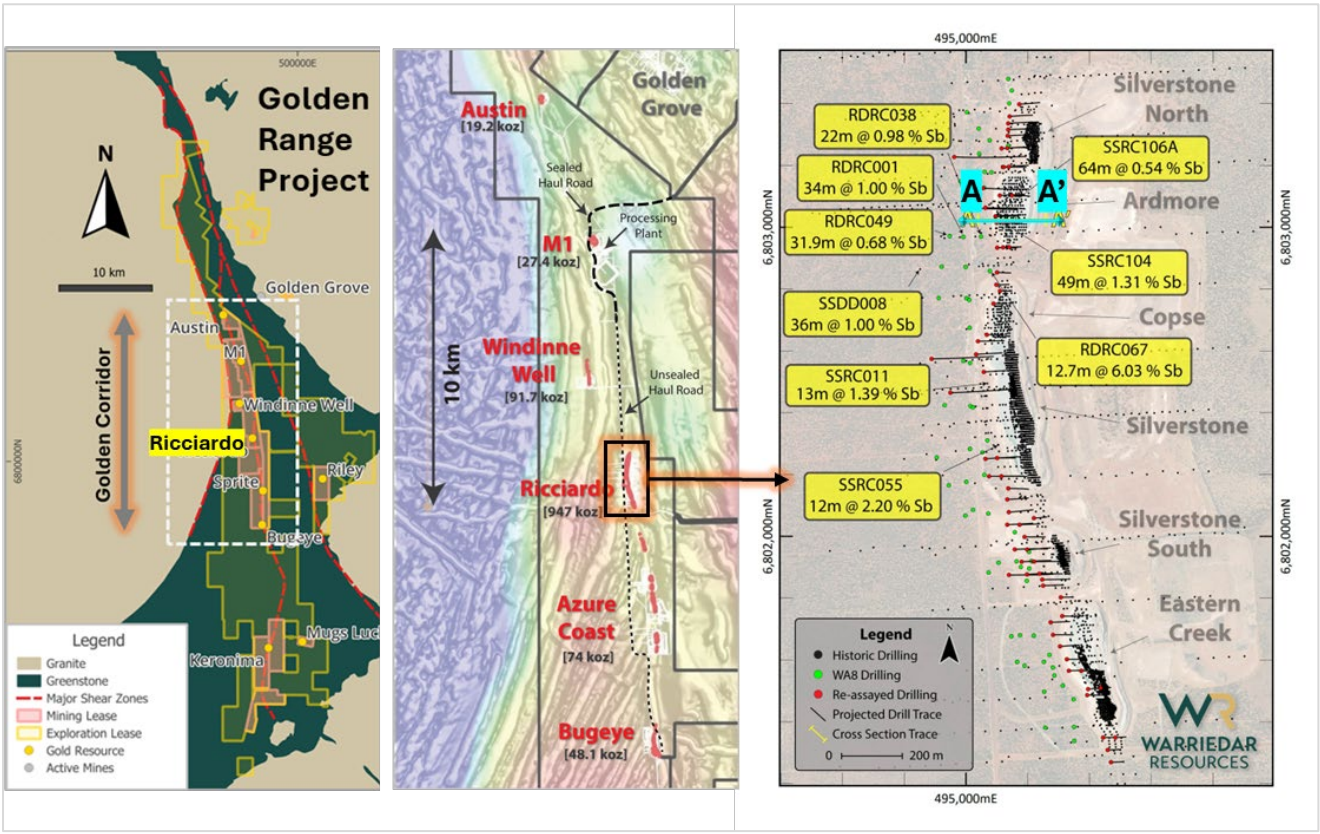

Figure 1: LEFT: the Golden Range Project. MIDDLE: the 'Golden Corridor' within the Golden Range Project. RIGHT: Plan view of the Ricciardo deposit showing the collar locations of the re-assayed drillholes and selected intercepts.

At Ricciardo, the high-grade antimony-dominant mineralisation occurred later than the main gold events but used the same structure. A recent review of Ricciardo drill core confirmed that the antimony mineralisation is related to cross-cutting breccia and stockwork veins (refer WA8 ASX release dated 16 January 2025).

Warriedar has released exceptional recent drilling antimony intervals from its own drilling at Ricciardo, as well as historical drilling intervals below the Ardmore pit (refer WA8 ASX releases dated 26 August 2024 and 1 October 2024).

Following the high-grade antimony intervals returned from 2024 drilling at Ricciardo (**12.7m @ 6.03% Sb** and 0.36 g/t Au in RDRC067 (refer WA8 ASX release dated 26 August 2024), Warriedar undertook an in-depth data review, core sample metallurgical test work and historical pulp analysis. The metallurgical test work confirmed antimony minerals, dominated by berthierite and stibnite, floted well and produced a concentrate grading at approximately **49% Sb** (see WA8 ASX release 16 January 2025).

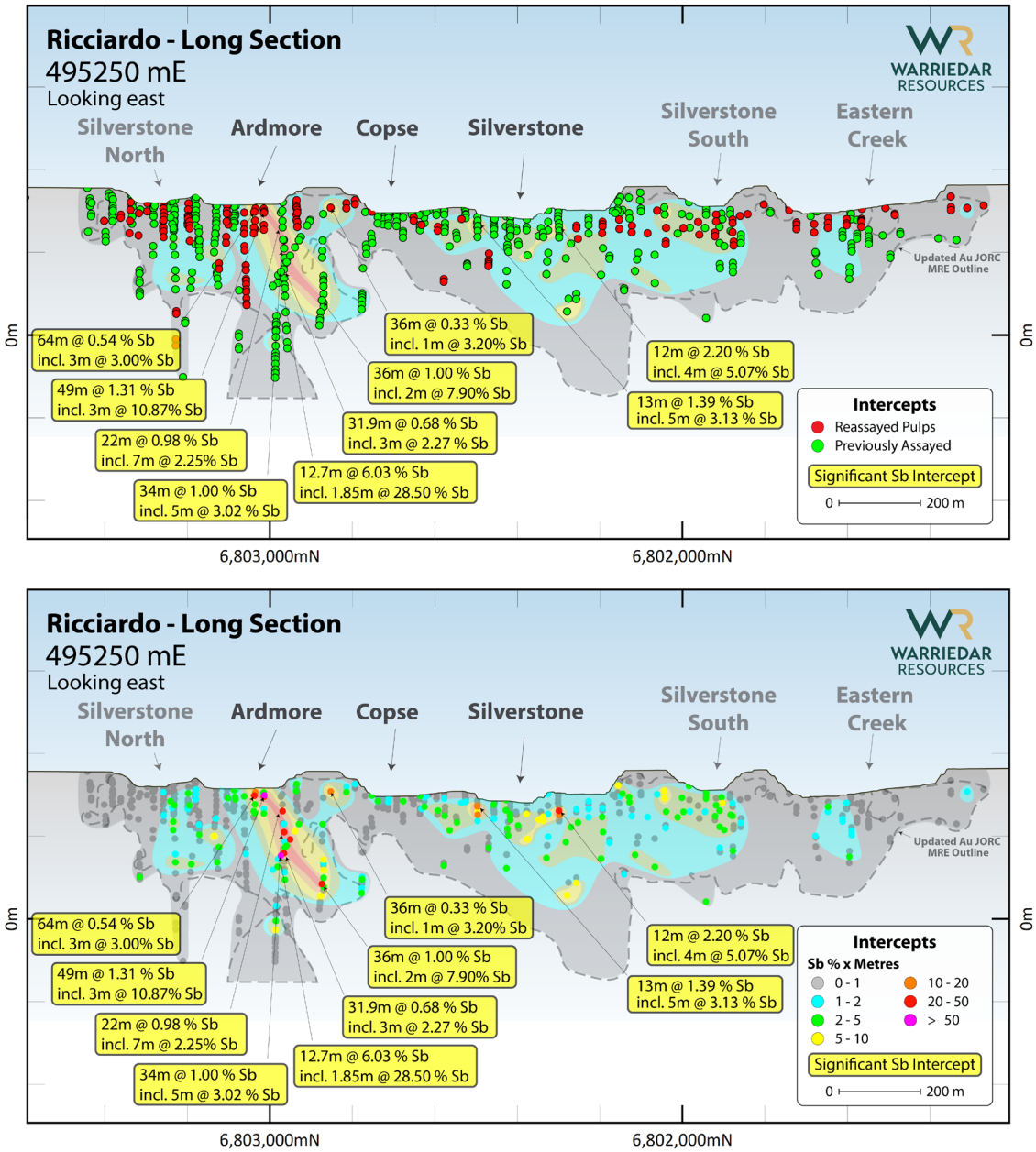

Figure 2: Long sections through the Ricciardo deposit showing (TOP) the location of the re-assayed pulps relative to previous assays. (BOTTOM) the updated Sb long section with key intercepts annotated.

Excellent results from historical pulp samples re-assaying program

The Ardmore zone at Ricciardo is the largest known concentration of high-grade antimony mineralisation. A +300m long zone of antimony mineralisation of considerable thickness and grade has been identified, associated with what is interpreted to be a breccia shoot.

The collection and analysis of historical pulp samples (the subject of this release) has now shown the high-grade Ardmore Sb mineralisation extends from the bottom of the historical pit to a vertical depth of approximately 370m and remains open down dip (see long and cross sections in Figures 2 and 3).

Furthermore, the recent drilling and historical pulp samples confirm the Sb high-grade zone also extends south underneath the Silverstone pit.

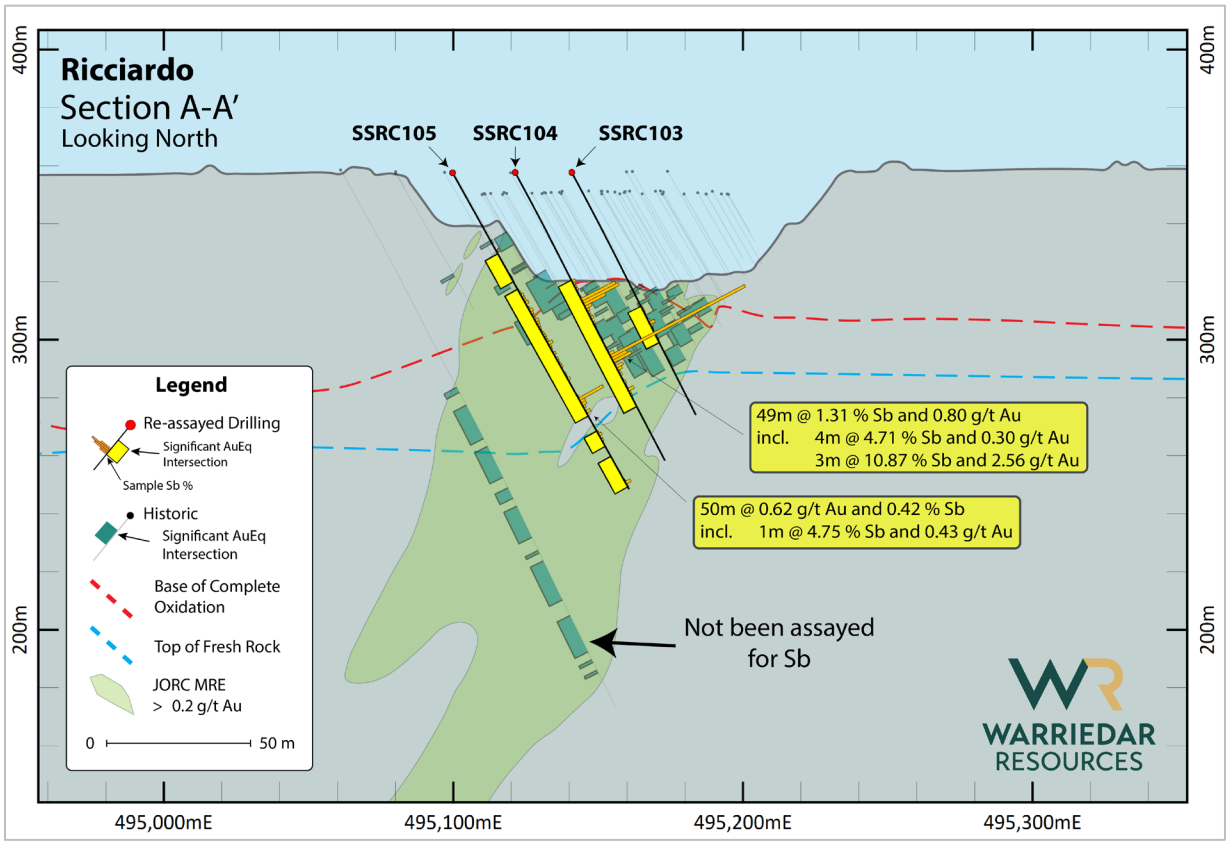

Figure 3: Cross section through the Ricciardo deposit showing new Sb assay results. See Figure 1 for Cross section location.

Expanding the antimony potential at Golden Range: Next steps

Despite the approximately 3,800 historical pulp samples analysed for Sb under this program, this still only represents approximately 9.5% of total Ricciardo assay data (85 new holes, 264 previously, out of a total of 3,680 holes). The current assay dataset has confirmed the Ricciardo antimony mineralisation has scale potential, with its delineated limits likely to grow.

Furthermore, high-grade antimony (**8m @ 2.2% Sb** from 107m) was identified in late 2024 approximately 4km south of Ricciardo, within the 'Golden Corridor' (see WA8 ASX release dated 3 December 2024). This demonstrates that antimony mineralisation is present along the Golden Range shear. Further antimony-dedicated evaluative work planned over coming months includes:

- Infill drill spacing gaps between known high-grade Sb shoots at Ricciardo to confirm the potential to host contiguous antimony mineralization of significant thickness for an approximately 1km strike and depth extension of the high-grade Sb core/shoot.
- Re-assaying of historical pulp samples from other gold deposits within the 'Golden Corridor' to test for additional antimony potential.
- Soil sampling and aircore drilling to test new Sb targets identified on interpreted parallel structures of the Mougooderra Shear Zone.

A maiden antimony MRE for Ricciardo is expected in early Q2 2025.

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub

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Table 1. Ricciardo Historical Drilling Pulp Assays – Collar table for holes released in this announcement.

Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Type
ECRC107	495437	6801509	364	87	-60	RC
ECRC108	495396	6801505	363	84	-60	RC
ECRC152	495484	6801349	366	90	-60	RC
ECRC153	495445	6801349	365	90	-60	RC
ECRC155	495460	6801309	366	90	-60	RC
ECRC157	495470	6801269	366	90	-60	RC
SSDD012	494950	6802464	359	88	-60	DD
SSDD013	494889	6802574	358	88	-61	DD
SSDD015	495056	6803126	357	92	-60	DD
SSDD016	494962	6803227	356	91	-60	DD
SSRC077	495374	6801565	363	90	-52	RC
SSRC081	495312	6801741	362	89	-52	RC
SSRC082	495308	6801802	362	89	-62	RC
SSRC084	495250	6801840	362	88	-51	RC
SSRC085	495247	6801860	362	91	-52	RC
SSRC086	495238	6801879	362	90	-52	RC
SSRC087	495220	6802058	361	85	-62	RC
SSRC090	495039	6802631	358	87	-50	RC
SSRC091A	495068	6802652	359	90	-61	RC
SSRC094	495090	6802753	359	89	-61	RC
SSRC096	495111	6802794	358	90	-61	RC
SSRC097	495099	6802814	358	88	-61	RC
SSRC099	495101	6802854	358	93	-60	RC
SSRC100	495141	6802936	358	90	-60	RC
SSRC101	495121	6802935	358	89	-61	RC
SSRC102	495102	6802934	358	90	-61	RC
SSRC103	495141	6803015	358	92	-62	RC
SSRC104	495121	6803015	358	92	-61	RC
SSRC105	495100	6803014	357	90	-61	RC
SSRC106	495096	6803034	357	87	-61	RC
SSRC106A	495096	6803035	357	87	-60	RC
SSRC107	495139	6803195	357	86	-55	RC
SSRC108	495120	6803195	357	88	-56	RC
SSRC108A	495123	6803194	357	89	-60	RC
SSRC109	495134	6803256	357	87	-56	RC
SSRC110	495116	6803255	357	87	-55	RC
SSRC111	495136	6803296	357	87	-55	RC
SSRC112	495137	6803316	357	88	-56	RC
SSRC113	495137	6803336	357	87	-57	RC
SSRC114	495142	6803358	359	86	-56	RC
SSRC115	495173	6803398	358	86	-61	RC

Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Type
SSRC116	495058	6802532	359	87	-51	RC
SSRC117	495033	6802589	359	87	-52	RC
SSRC118	495115	6802194	360	89	-51	RC
SSRC119	495075	6802194	360	89	-51	RC
SSRC120	495137	6802155	360	90	-61	RC
SSRC122	495134	6802119	361	88	-61	RC
SSRC123	495139	6802078	361	86	-61	RC
SSRC124	495393	6801486	364	90	-60	RC
SSRC127	495334	6801565	363	88	-60	RC
SSRC128	495327	6801602	363	91	-61	RC
SSRC129	495305	6801643	362	88	-61	RC
SSRC130	495282	6801681	362	89	-61	RC
SSRC131	495274	6801721	362	87	-61	RC
SSRC132A	495198	6801876	362	85	-52	RC
SSRC133	495221	6801918	361	89	-50	RC
SSRC134	495181	6801917	361	87	-51	RC
SSRC135	495199	6801957	361	86	-51	RC
SSRC136	495158	6801957	361	87	-51	RC
SSRC137	495190	6801998	361	90	-61	RC
SSRC138	495174	6802037	361	87	-61	RC
SSRC139	495134	6802037	361	87	-62	RC
SSRC140	495101	6802253	360	85	-51	RC
SSRC142	495064	6802250	360	84	-51	RC
SSRC144	495149	6803102	359	89	-59	RC
SSRC145	495110	6803102	359	87	-61	RC
SSRC146	495063	6803063	358	91	-61	RC
SSRC149	495140	6801875	363	90	-55	RC
SSRC150	494989	6803063	358	91	-62	RC

Table 2: Ricciardo Historical Drilling Pulp Assays -significant intercepts table of assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t AuEq cut off, with a minimum width of 0.3 meters and a maximum of 2 meters of consecutive internal waste.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	Au g/t	AuEq g/t	Sample Type
ECRC107	43.0	45.0	2	0.01	1.53	1.55	CHIPS
ECRC108	63.0	64.0	1	0.03	0.66	0.73	CHIPS
ECRC152	35.0	38.0	3	0.01	3.39	3.42	CHIPS
ECRC153	65.0	66.0	1	0.02	2.67	2.70	CHIPS
ECRC153	70.0	78.0	8	0.08	1.99	2.15	CHIPS
ECRC155	61.0	73.0	12	0.15	0.93	1.25	CHIPS
ECRC157	60.0	62.0	2	0.00	3.38	3.38	CHIPS
SSDD012	189.0	190.0	1	0.00	0.61	0.61	CORE
SSDD012	207.6	209.2	1.6	0.01	1.56	1.58	CORE
SSDD012	215.0	215.9	0.9	0.14	0.35	0.65	CORE
SSDD012	218.0	222.0	4	1.00	0.42	2.54	CORE
SSDD012	224.9	226.0	1.1	0.28	1.44	2.03	CORE
SSDD013	259.0	259.9	0.9	0.71	0.39	1.90	CORE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	Au g/t	AuEq g/t	Sample Type
SSDD013	263.1	272.0	8.9	0.44	1.59	2.52	CORE
SSDD015	199.6	224.8	25.2	0.12	2.90	3.15	Core
SSDD015	227.3	228.3	1	0.01	0.51	0.54	Core
SSDD016	342.0	347.0	5	0.01	0.56	0.57	CORE
SSDD016	350.0	353.0	3	0.00	1.04	1.05	Core
SSDD016	422.0	422.3	0.3	0.01	0.63	0.65	Core
SSDD016	438.0	441.4	3.4	0.01	0.63	0.64	Core
SSRC077	71.0	75.0	4	0.23	3.56	4.05	Chips
SSRC081	67.0	68.0	1	0.05	0.80	0.91	Chips
SSRC081	75.0	79.0	4	0.03	1.47	1.54	Chips
SSRC082	52.0	53.0	1	0.04	0.55	0.64	Chips
SSRC084	89.0	90.0	1	0.03	0.49	0.56	Chips
SSRC085	89.0	99.0	10	0.02	1.21	1.25	Chips
SSRC086	100.0	109.0	9	0.12	1.13	1.39	Chips
SSRC086	114.0	116.0	2	0.01	0.54	0.55	Chips
SSRC087	66.0	71.0	5	0.23	0.73	1.22	Chips
SSRC090	111.0	122.0	11	0.15	0.59	0.92	Chips
SSRC091A	84.0	85.0	1	0.17	0.68	1.04	Chips
SSRC091A	89.0	98.0	9	0.06	0.96	1.08	Chips
SSRC094	59.0	60.0	1	0.21	0.11	0.55	Chips
SSRC094	64.0	75.0	11	0.26	0.75	1.31	Chips
SSRC096	34.0	41.0	7	0.16	1.37	1.72	Chips
SSRC096	46.0	51.0	5	0.06	0.41	0.55	Chips
SSRC097	44.0	46.0	2	0.53	0.31	1.43	Chips
SSRC097	49.0	70.0	21	0.20	0.37	0.80	Chips
SSRC099	40.0	76.0	36	0.33	0.41	1.10	Chips
SSRC100	42.0	47.0	5	0.11	1.22	1.45	Chips
SSRC100	51.0	63.0	12	0.18	1.05	1.44	Chips
SSRC101	25.0	48.0	23	0.21	0.79	1.25	Chips
SSRC101	52.0	53.0	1	0.41	0.19	1.05	Chips
SSRC101	56.0	59.0	3	0.32	0.14	0.81	Chips
SSRC101	69.0	83.0	14	0.05	0.60	0.71	Chips
SSRC101	88.0	95.0	7	0.06	1.07	1.19	Chips
SSRC102	63.0	64.0	1	0.00	0.57	0.57	Chips
SSRC102	68.0	74.0	6	0.09	0.96	1.14	Chips
SSRC102	97.0	99.0	2	0.06	0.51	0.64	Chips
SSRC102	111.0	112.0	1	0.02	0.77	0.81	Chips
SSRC103	52.0	66.0	14	0.29	1.20	1.81	Chips
SSRC104	42.0	91.0	49	1.31	0.80	3.57	Chips
SSRC105	32.0	43.0	11	0.05	0.54	0.64	Comp
SSRC105	46.0	96.0	50	0.42	0.62	1.52	Chips
SSRC105	102.0	108.0	6	0.22	0.34	0.80	Chips
SSRC105	112.0	124.0	12	0.17	0.53	0.89	Chips
SSRC106	35.0	83.0	48	0.27	0.87	1.44	Chips
SSRC106	86.0	99.0	13	0.22	1.05	1.51	Chips
SSRC106	103.0	130.0	27	0.09	0.99	1.19	Chips
SSRC106A	38.0	102.0	64	0.54	0.71	1.85	Chips
SSRC106A	105.0	123.0	18	0.16	0.65	0.99	Chips
SSRC106A	126.0	135.0	9	0.03	2.16	2.23	Chips
SSRC107	43.0	51.0	8	0.02	1.41	1.45	Chips
SSRC107	57.0	72.0	15	0.22	0.46	0.93	Chips
SSRC107	75.0	89.0	14	0.07	0.42	0.56	Chips

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	Au g/t	AuEq g/t	Sample Type
SSRC107	93.0	111.0	18	0.03	1.79	1.86	Chips
SSRC108	86.0	87.0	1	0.01	0.55	0.57	Chips
SSRC108	90.0	94.0	4	0.14	0.48	0.77	Chips
SSRC108	98.0	124.0	26	0.06	5.31	5.42	Chips
SSRC108A	88.0	102.0	14	0.23	1.16	1.64	Chips
SSRC108A	105.0	106.0	1	0.03	2.14	2.21	Chips
SSRC108A	112.0	116.0	4	0.01	1.96	1.98	Chips
SSRC108A	147.0	150.0	3	0.01	2.32	2.34	Chips
SSRC109	29.0	30.0	1	0.01	0.52	0.54	Chips
SSRC109	47.0	50.0	3	0.02	0.66	0.69	Chips
SSRC109	54.0	69.0	15	0.13	0.60	0.88	Chips
SSRC109	97.0	98.0	1	0.04	0.45	0.53	Chips
SSRC109	112.0	115.0	3	0.20	1.14	1.55	Chips
SSRC109	121.0	123.0	2	0.01	1.24	1.25	Chips
SSRC110	39.0	40.0	1	0.01	2.69	2.70	Chips
SSRC110	73.0	74.0	1	0.02	1.11	1.15	Chips
SSRC110	78.0	89.0	11	0.03	1.86	1.92	Chips
SSRC110	94.0	95.0	1	0.02	0.66	0.70	Chips
SSRC110	115.0	116.0	1	0.03	0.81	0.88	Chips
SSRC110	121.0	131.0	10	0.13	0.45	0.73	Chips
SSRC110	136.0	147.0	11	0.03	3.13	3.20	Chips
SSRC111	34.0	58.0	24	0.03	1.56	1.63	Chips
SSRC111	69.0	71.0	2	0.02	2.80	2.83	Chips
SSRC112	74.0	78.0	4	0.01	1.08	1.09	Chips
SSRC112	134.0	142.0	8	0.02	0.90	0.93	Chips
SSRC113	36.0	52.0	16	0.01	0.88	0.90	Comp
SSRC113	64.0	68.0	4	0.02	1.03	1.08	Comp
SSRC113	95.0	99.0	4	0.01	0.77	0.78	Chips
SSRC113	129.0	136.0	7	0.01	1.79	1.82	Chips
SSRC114	82.0	83.0	1	0.01	0.63	0.65	Chips
SSRC114	91.0	92.0	1	0.01	0.66	0.68	Chips
SSRC115	93.0	96.0	3	0.02	0.66	0.70	Chips
SSRC116	88.0	110.0	22	0.07	1.24	1.39	Chips
SSRC117	116.0	132.0	16	0.29	0.75	1.38	Comp
SSRC117	135.0	137.0	2	0.03	1.11	1.17	Comp
SSRC118	108.0	113.0	5	0.01	0.73	0.75	Chips
SSRC118	116.0	121.0	5	0.23	4.85	5.35	Chips
SSRC118	125.0	127.0	2	0.01	0.65	0.67	Chips
SSRC119	139.0	153.0	14	0.17	1.27	1.62	Chips
SSRC120	93.0	94.0	1	0.00	0.70	0.71	Chips
SSRC120	112.0	127.0	15	0.04	1.47	1.56	Chips
SSRC122	110.0	111.0	1	0.00	0.50	0.50	Chips
SSRC122	125.0	132.0	7	0.29	1.07	1.67	Chips
SSRC123	131.0	137.0	6	0.24	1.27	1.77	Chips
SSRC124	80.0	81.0	1	0.08	0.60	0.78	Chips
SSRC124	84.0	85.0	1	0.11	1.40	1.64	Chips
SSRC127	93.0	94.0	1	0.02	0.61	0.65	Chips
SSRC127	97.0	98.0	1	0.02	0.51	0.55	Chips
SSRC127	99.0	100.0	1	0.02	0.53	0.57	Chips
SSRC127	101.0	102.0	1	0.02	0.50	0.54	Chips
SSRC127	113.0	118.0	5	0.11	0.83	1.06	Chips
SSRC128	86.0	101.0	15	0.13	1.37	1.64	Chips

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	Au g/t	AuEq g/t	Sample Type
SSRC128	104.0	107.0	3	0.11	0.43	0.65	Chips
SSRC128	110.0	111.0	1	0.77	1.70	3.33	Chips
SSRC129	91.0	92.0	1	0.41	1.98	2.84	Chips
SSRC129	97.0	113.0	16	0.21	0.77	1.21	Chips
SSRC129	116.0	121.0	5	0.20	1.33	1.76	Chips
SSRC130	104.0	109.0	5	0.08	1.00	1.17	Comp
SSRC130	124.0	135.0	11	0.04	0.93	1.03	Chips
SSRC131	103.0	104.0	1	0.02	0.55	0.59	Chips
SSRC131	109.0	111.0	2	0.05	0.45	0.56	Chips
SSRC131	119.0	125.0	6	0.06	1.93	2.05	Chips
SSRC132A	131.0	150.0	19	0.17	0.79	1.14	Chips
SSRC133	89.0	90.0	1	0.02	0.45	0.50	Chips
SSRC133	100.0	121.0	21	0.21	0.90	1.35	Chips
SSRC134	136.0	148.0	12	0.41	2.72	3.59	Chips
SSRC134	153.0	154.0	1	0.01	1.14	1.15	Chips
SSRC135	111.0	115.0	4	0.16	1.68	2.03	Chips
SSRC136	146.0	148.0	2	0.10	0.37	0.59	Chips
SSRC137	113.0	121.0	8	0.41	1.01	1.89	Chips
SSRC138	112.0	122.0	10	0.29	2.17	2.79	Chips
SSRC139	150.0	151.0	1	0.00	0.72	0.72	Chips
SSRC139	154.0	162.0	8	0.13	0.76	1.04	Chips
SSRC140	114.0	120.0	6	0.28	1.50	2.10	Chips
SSRC140	124.0	125.0	1	0.08	0.99	1.15	Chips
SSRC142	152.0	156.0	4	1.02	0.67	2.83	Chips
SSRC144	50.0	55.0	5	0.11	0.63	0.87	Chips
SSRC144	58.0	98.0	40	0.06	1.24	1.38	Chips
SSRC144	104.0	109.0	5	0.03	2.01	2.08	Chips
SSRC145	52.0	53.0	1	0.01	2.24	2.26	Chips
SSRC145	64.0	71.0	7	0.05	1.55	1.66	Chips
SSRC145	74.0	76.0	2	0.02	0.64	0.67	Chips
SSRC145	92.0	102.0	10	0.04	1.37	1.45	Chips
SSRC145	136.0	142.0	6	0.03	1.79	1.85	Chips
SSRC145	151.0	160.0	9	0.03	1.00	1.06	Chips
SSRC146	67.0	78.0	11	0.26	0.44	1.00	Chips
SSRC146	103.0	106.0	3	0.15	0.87	1.18	Chips
SSRC146	121.0	123.0	2	0.03	0.72	0.78	Chips
SSRC146	134.0	135.0	1	0.81	0.25	1.96	Chips
SSRC146	167.0	176.0	9	0.01	1.15	1.17	Chips
SSRC146	181.0	187.0	6	0.03	0.52	0.59	Chips
SSRC149	172.0	178.0	6	0.11	0.60	0.84	Chips
SSRC149	183.0	192.0	9	0.03	0.53	0.59	Chips
SSRC150	217.0	222.0	5	0.13	0.49	0.76	Chips
SSRC150	229.0	239.0	10	0.17	5.19	5.54	Chips
SSRC150	259.0	261.0	2	0.00	0.87	0.87	Chips
SSRC150	265.0	266.0	1	0.00	1.09	1.09	Chips
SSRC150	275.0	277.0	2	0.01	1.33	1.34	Chips
SSRC150	290.0	293.0	3	0.00	0.77	0.77	Chips
SSRC150	296.0	300.0	4	0.01	0.66	0.68	Chips
SSRC150	316.0	318.0	2	0.03	0.81	0.87	Chips
SSRC150	333.0	334.0	1	0.04	0.45	0.53	Chips
SSRC150	337.0	338.0	1	0.02	0.71	0.76	Chips

Please note, previously we said there were 4,172 samples found and sent to the lab. Of the 4,172 samples, only 3,811 samples were deemed acceptable by the lab for analysis (the remainder were damaged or unacceptable on QAQC).

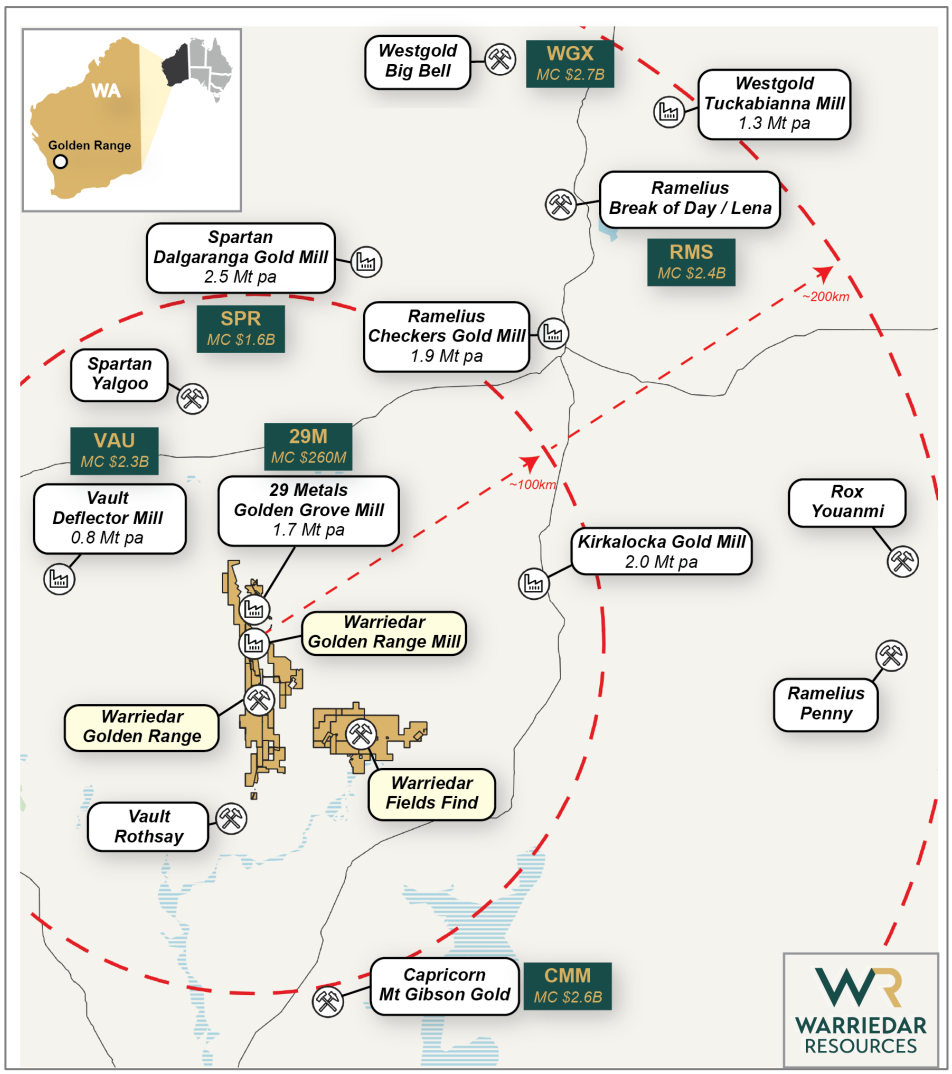

Figure 4: The Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, with proximate mines, mills and projects.

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 [1]. 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.

About Warriedar

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) is an advanced gold exploration business with an existing resource base of over 2.3 Moz gold (290 koz Measured, 831 koz Indicated and 1,181 koz Inferred) 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 Mr Peng Sha. Sha is an employee of Warriedar and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has 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.

Mr Sha consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia

Golden Range Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - December 2024												
	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
Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31.3	693	1.4	31.3
M1	55	1.80	3.3	131	2.5	10.4	107	4	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 (Azure Coast)	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 Open pit (0.5g/t cut-off)	2,645	1.74	148.2	3,910	1.6	199.9	2,284	1.6	119.4	8,839	1.6	467.5
Ricciardo Underground (1.0g/t cut-off)	-	-	-	332	1.3	14.2	7,273	2.0	465.8	7,605	2.0	480.0
Grand Total										**22,939**	**1.75**	**1,287.3**

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 is an independent consultant geologist and 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.

The information in this report (Ricciardo Gold Project) that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Allan Ignacio who is a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists. Mr Ignacio is a full-time employee of Measured Group Pty Ltd. Mr Ignacio has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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".

Mr Ignacio consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information is extracted from the ASX Releases entitled "Major Gold Project Acquisition" created on 22nd November 2022; and; "Ricciardo MRE Delivers 99% Increase in Ounces" created on 18th November 2024. Both releases are available to view on www.warriedarresources.com (Under Investor Hub Thank you for reaching out. ASX Announcements). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not

materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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).

Ms Haren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information is extracted from the ASX Release entitled "Big Springs M&I Resource Increases 21%" created on 15th November 2022 and is available to view on www.warriedarresources.com (Under Investor Hub Thank you for reaching out. ASX Announcements). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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.*	Pre 2010 • Drilling at Ricciardo and Fields Find project has been completed by multiple companies since 1970s using a combination of Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), aircore (AC), AUG and RAB have been excluded from this Mineral Resource estimate. The majority of the drilling has been undertaken by Gindalbie and Normandy using standard procedures for sampling and assaying. 2010 to 2022 • RC drilling: 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Once the metre was completed the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. Diamond holes: Diamond core samples have been half cut with automatic core saw. Core is continuously cut on the same side of the orientation line and the same side is sampled to ensure the sample is representative and no bias is introduced. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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 sample for fire assay. • A total of 3,750 holes have been drilled in the Ricciardo area. Of these, 2,722 holes (comprising DD, RC, and RCD drilling), totalling 113,752 meters) and 87,030 samples were utilised for the November 2024 Ricciardo Resource estimation. 2025 Historical Pulp Assay • 4,172 historical pulp samples found and sent to the lab. Of the 4,172 samples, only 3,811 samples were deemed acceptable by the lab for analysis including, silver, antimony, copper and other elements. Average weight of the pulp samples are 50 gram. Most of the samples were obtained from RC or diamond drilling completed between 2010 to 2020. • New CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:20 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:20.
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*	Pre 2010 • 31 Diamond holes and 1813 RC holes 2010 to 2022 • 824 RC holes and 8 Diamond holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 27 Diamond holes (including diamond holes and diamond tails) and 67 RC holes (including abandoned holes). • TopDrill's drill rigs were used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm and diamond drilling 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.*	Pre 2010 • It was not possible to check sample recoveries for all the historical drill holes within this time period. 2010 to 2022 • Drill recovery data are present in the database for some of the DD and RC holes which show mostly high recovery. • Based on the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries, majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • For RC each metre interval, sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. Most 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.*	Pre 2023 (MJ, SS, NWRC, FWRC and EC holes) • Detailed geology logs exist for the vast majority of the holes in database. • RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, colour, veining, alteration, mineralization, oxidation and structure. • 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 and datashed,and validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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. • The metallurgical tests samples are from RDRC019 and RDRC020, the Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of metallurgical results.
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.*	Pre 2010 • No consistent record of sub-sampling techniques and preparation before 2010. Historical reports suggest Gindalbie and Normandy have adopted standard procedures for sub sampling and sample preparation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Prior to the 2010 drill program, quality control analysis was limited. 2010 to 2022 • Core is half cut using an automatic core saw to achieve a nominal 2-3kg split sample for laboratory submission • The sample preparation technique is considered industry standard practice. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the mineralization. • RC samples were generally dry 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 certified reference samples and blank samples. The frequency for standard samples is 1 in every 20. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • RC samples were split from dry 1 m bulk samples via a splitter directly from the cyclone to obtain a sample mass of 2-3kg. • Composite RC samples were generated by taking a spear sample from each 1m bag to make rough 2 kg sample. • 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 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. 2025 Historical drilling pulp Assay • Pulp samples were received by Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory for quality control purpose and the samples with good condition were received for the final test. • Historical pulp samples are pulverised sample so no further pulverisation was conducted.
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.*	Pre 2010 • Sample preparation and analysis was completed at Ultra Trace Laboratory, Perth. Composite samples were analysed by Aqua-Regia digest using a 40g charge and finished by ICP-MS. One metre samples were analysed by Fire Assay techniques, using a 40g charge and finished by ICP-OES. • Quality control analysis of drilling programs was limited. 2010 to 2022 • Drill samples were submitted to labs in Perth such as ALS, SGS, Kalassay, Genalysis, and Jinning. All samples were analysed by fire assay (AAS or ICP finish) which are total digest assay techniques • RC Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:20 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:20 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. • Compositing RC samples in lengths of 4 m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the 1.0 m intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample • Selected samples were analysed for multi elements with either an aqua regia or 4 acid digest and ICP-OES finish. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • Most of the 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 reanalysed by fusion method to obtain near total digestion. 1m samples from RDRC019 and RDRC020 were analysed by Interteck Gealysis Perth with 25g lead collection fire assay. • Field duplicates, blanks and CRMs were selected and placed into

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 2025 Historical Pulp Assay • Pulp samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. The multi element assay were completed by mixed acid digest ICP-OES finish (MADI33). The high-grade Sb samples (>3.5%) are reanalysed by fusion method to obtain near total digestion. • New CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:20 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:20.
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.*	Pre 2023 (MJ, SS, NWRC, FWRC and EC holes) • 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 historical 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. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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, and significant intersections are verified by company personnel • 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. • The performance of company standards and blanks were reviewed for each batch of assay results, immediately after results were reported, and any QC fails were investigated and where necessary re-assays were requested, or re-sampling was performed. • QAQC analysis and reporting is undertaken by the Geology Database Manager or his/her assistants, who use QAQC Reporter (QAQC-R) by Maxgeo to compare Standard, Blank, and Duplicate Assay results to the target/expected values. The tool produces graphical and numerical output report(s) for comparisons. All assay results can be accessed in DataShed database and interrogated via QAQC Reporter (QAQC-R) • Standard Operating Procedure SOP WAR-MINE-GEO-0002 WAR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURE is used to assign thresholds for pass, further investigation, or immediate fail, and has flowcharts and accept/reject rules that are used to determine the appropriate level and type of investigation and resolution required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• In cases of re-assays, after a re-assay batch was checked against the original results and passed QAQC, the re-assays were imported replacing the failed results. • There are no other adjustments to any assay data uploaded to the DataShed database. 2025 Historical Pulp Assay • 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. • The performance of company standards and blanks were reviewed for each batch of assay results, immediately after results were reported, and any QC fails were investigated and where necessary re-assays were requested, or re-sampling was performed. • QAQC analysis and reporting is undertaken by the Geology Database Manager or his/her assistants, who use QAQC Reporter (QAQC-R) by Maxgeo to compare Standard, Blank, and Duplicate Assay results to the target/expected values. The tool produces graphical and numerical output report(s) for comparisons. All assay results can be accessed in DataShed database and interrogated via QAQC Reporter (QAQC-R) • Standard Operating Procedure SOP WAR-MINE-GEO-0002 WAR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURE is used to assign thresholds for pass, further investigation, or immediate fail, and has flowcharts and accept/reject rules that are used to determine the appropriate level and type of investigation and resolution required. • In cases of re-assays, after a re-assay batch was checked against the original results and passed QAQC, the re-assays were imported replacing the failed results.
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.*	Pre 2023 (MJ, SS, NWRC, FWRC and EC holes) • 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. 2000s drill holes were located by using theodolite. Pre 2000 holes collars were recorded in local gride and then transferred to MGA late. • The topo surface files were sourced from the mine closure site survey results by professional surveyors. • 2025 historical Ricciardo pulp assay samples are from the drill holes that has been surveyed by professional surveyors in the past. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • The collection of data including initial coordinates, drill hole ID and type, geological logs, sampling, and assay data were controlled to maintain integrity of the database. The data collection and validation processes were multi-staged, requiring input from geology technicians, geologists, surveying staff, and assay laboratories, however the assigned supervising geologist was responsible for the verification of surveying, sampling, and assaying data for given holes on the drilling programs. • Drill hole collars were initially pegged by Warriedar employees using handheld GPS. The holes were picked-up by a licenced surveyor using DGPS equipment after drilling completed. The surveyed coordinates are checked against the planned locations prior to upload to the database, with any noticeable discrepancies investigated and resolved. • 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 or 10m increments inbound and outbound. Each survey was carefully checked to be in bounds of acceptable tolerance. Data was recorded digitally by the drilling contractors using the proprietary software and hardware. The survey data was uploaded by the drilling contractors to the Axis hub website as digital

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		files which were then downloaded as .csv files before QA/QC and further processing and then auto uploaded into Warriedars database hosted by maxgeo. • Topdrill utilised the Axis Champ North Seeking Gyro tool. Specifications for the Axis Champ North seeking Gyro tool claim an Azimuth Accuracy of +/- 0.75 degrees (Latitude dependent), and an inclination of +/- 0.15 degrees.
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.*	• Historical drill holes (having antimony assay) spacing varies from place to place in Ricciardo. The hole spacing are from 20m to100m. Most of historical drill holes did not assay for antimony. • Ricciardo exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern. Holes spacings at part of Ricciardo are sufficient for gold resource estimation. 2025 Historical Pulp Assay • Selecting historical drilling pulp samples are based on the sample availability and less consider about hole drilling spacing. • In Ricciardo, most of antimony data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for the Mineral Resource classifications applied.
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. Drill holes were planned with azimuths normal to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre 2023 (MJ, SS, NWRC, FWRC and EC holes) • Most 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. • For samples collected since 2010, the procedures were following industry standard. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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. • A unique dispatch number is used for each batch of samples sent to the assaying laboratory for tracking purposes and the laboratory acknowledges receipt of each sample dispatch by email. All discrepancies identified on receipt of the samples by the assaying laboratory were investigated and corrected.
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*	• There are 64 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 19 are mining leases, 27 are exploration

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	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.*	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$5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. • The Ricciardo resource is located on the following Mining Leases; M 59/421, M 59/458 • Minjar royalty for A$ 20 per oz of gold production from the project subject to a minimum received gold price of A$2,000 per oz with a cap of A$18 million. <u>Native Title and Heritage</u> • Mining leases M59/421-I and M59/458-I (**Mining Leases**) are within the Widi Mob native title claim area. The Widi Mob claim was combined with the claims of three other groups (Southern Yamatji, Hutt River and Mullewa Wadjari) over areas to the west to form the Yamatji Nation native title claim. The native title claims of these groups was resolved in 2020 by the entry of those groups and the State into the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). The ILUA recognised non-exclusive native title rights and interests in discrete, culturally significant parcels of land (<1% of the total claim area) and the creation of managed reserves and conservation areas jointly managed with DCBA. The Mining Leases are not within these areas. Under the ILUA, the State agreed to pay compensation to the claimant groups for future acts and for the surrender of the balance of native title rights in the claim areas. This resolves native title claims over the areas of the Mining Leases without the need for further agreements between the Company and claimant groups. • A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System shows that there are no registered sites recorded in the areas of the Mining Leases. The area of the Mining Leases has been the subject of extensive heritage surveys in the past. • Currently all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in all areas.
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. • The database, completed by multiple companies using a combination technic of Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), aircore (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. • Anova Metals Limited acquired Minjar and DC Mines prior to a corporate name change 20 February 2023, to Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX WA8).
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

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		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. • 3 main stages of mineralisation observed, including stage 1: nickel bearing gold mineralisation, stage 2 arsenic bearing gold mineralisation, and stage 3 antimony bearing gold-antimony mineralisation. Stage 2 mineralisation responsible for the most of the gold mineralisation and Stage 3 mineralisation occurred later but brought significant antimony into the system.
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-antinomy 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 gold 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. Majority of WA8 drill holes in this release are orientated around -60 degrees to the east at Ricciardo. Antimony mineralisation is controlled by the same structure. Antimony mineralisation should have similar dip and dipping direction, but geometry of the mineralisation has not fully understood. • 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the announcement

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	should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• N/A
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 will be tested as well.