ASX Announcement

10 July 2025

Board and management

Non-Executive Chairman
Mark Connelly

Managing Director & CEO
Amanda Buckingham

Non-Executive Director
Dianmin Chen

Chief Financial Officer
Graeme Morissey

GM Corporate & GC
Stuart Burvill

Company Secretary
David Palumbo

Exploration Manager – Western Australia
Thomas Dwight

Exploration Manager – Nevada
Steve McMillin

Chief Geologist
Peng Sha

Capital structure

Last traded price
A$0.10

Current shares on issue
1,176 M

Current market capitalisation
A$118 M

Cash (pro-forma)
A$7.9 M (at 31 Mar 2025) + A$21.0 M (gross Q2 placement and SPP proceeds)

Debt
Zero

High-Grade Sb-Au Shoots Extended At Ricciardo's Ardmore Pit

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Full-hole assays received for the first one (1) of four (4) diamond holes drilled at the Ardmore end of the Ricciardo deposit during May 2025.
- Hole RDRC069 was designed to target both gold (Au) and antimony (Sb), returning **high-grade intercepts across multiple zones with significant widths:**
  - **24m @ 0.99% Sb and 1.55 g/t Au (3.65 g/t AuEq) from 170m**
    - Including 3.1m @ 4.06% Sb and 0.30 g/t Au from 179.9m and 6m @ 0.54% Sb and 4.41 g/t Au from 186m
  - **10m @ 0.91% Sb and 1.58 g/t Au (3.51 g/t AuEq) from 199m**
    - Including 3m @ 1.95% Sb and 0.88 g/t Au from 200m and 1.4m @ 0.41% Sb and 5.80 g/t Au from 206m
  - **10m @ 1.55% Sb and 0.25 g/t Au (3.54 g/t AuEq) from 218m**
    - Including 2m @ 6.90% Sb and 0.91 g/t Au from 223m
  - **7m @ 1.34% Sb and 1.75 g/t Au (4.59 g/t AuEq) from 232m**
    - Including 1m @ 3.60% Sb and 10.37 g/t Au from 233m and 2m @ 2.25% Sb and 0.64 g/t Au from 236m
  - **12m @ 0.33% Sb and 1.50 g/t Au (2.2 g/t AuEq) from 256m**
    - Including 1m @ 2.64% Sb and 0.39 g/t Au from 267m
- These results demonstrate the consistency of the antimony zones, and the **down-plunge continuity of the antimony and gold high-grade shoots at Ardmore**.
- New mineralogy study completed on RDRC069 core confirms conventional **stibnite is the dominant (>99%) antimony mineral** at Ardmore.
- Multiple rigs currently undertaking extensional drilling at Ricciardo; further diamond assay results from Ricciardo expected in coming weeks.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise of the receipt of the first full-hole diamond drill assay results and associated ELEMISSION ECORE Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (**LIBS**) result from recent drilling at the Ardmore end of the flagship Ricciardo gold-antimony deposit, part of its broader Golden Range Project located in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"While only one diamond hole, RDRC069 is an excellent demonstration of why the Ricciardo gold-antimony deposit is so attractive. Multiple zones with wide intervals of

high-grade Sb and Au, and mineralogy results showing that conventional stibnite is the dominant antimony mineral. When coupled with the scale of the overall Ricciardo deposit, and its substantial further growth potential, it is clear why we are excited to be accelerating our drilling efforts there over coming months."

The Ricciardo context

The Ricciardo Gold-Antimony Deposit (**Ricciardo**) is located on existing mining leases, 100% owned by Warriedar, in the Murchison Region. It is approximately 300 km east of Geraldton and 420 km by road north-northeast of Perth. Sited approximately 8 km south of the Golden Range process plant, it resides within the Golden Range group of historic open pit mines and deposits.

Surrounding operations and projects include Capricorn Metals' Mt Gibson Gold Project (approx. 90km south), the Golden Grove processing facility (approx. 26 km north) and Vault Minerals' high-grade Rothsay Gold Mine (approx. 40 km south-west) (Figure 1).

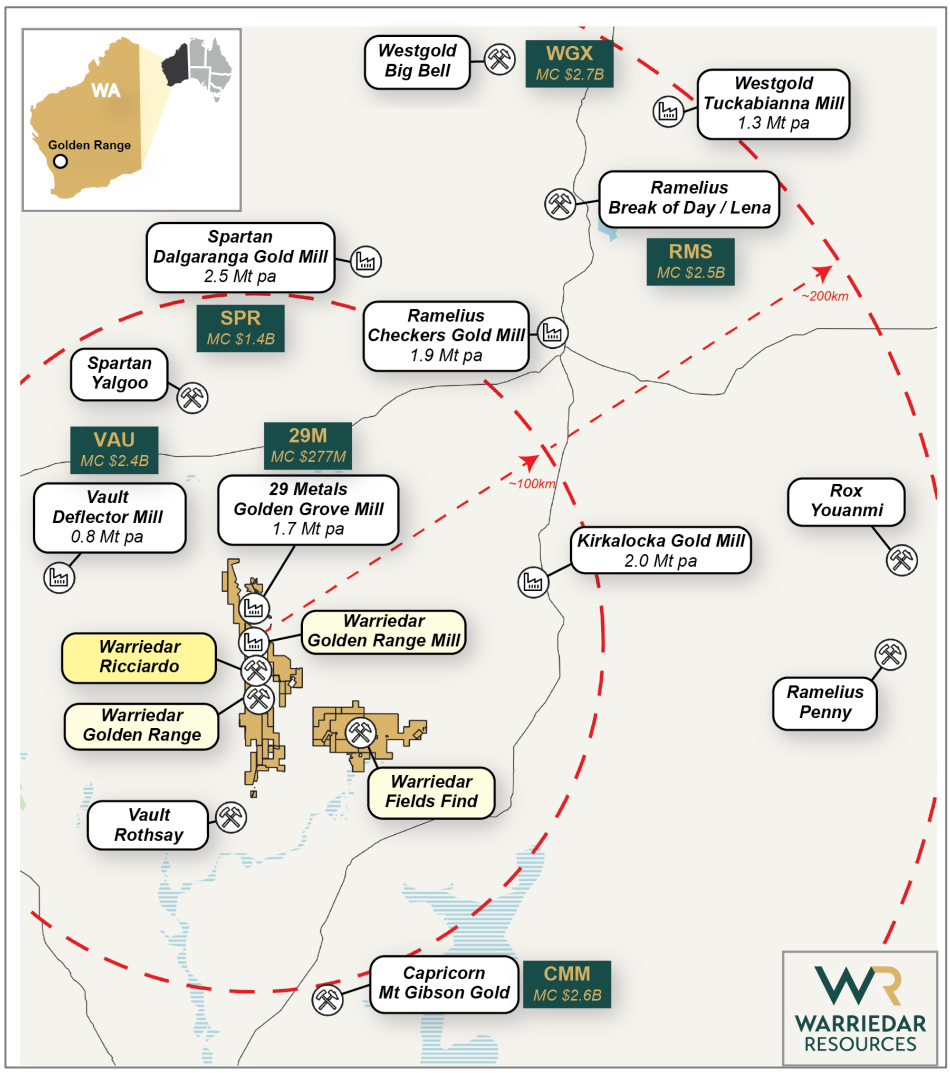

Figure 1: The location of the Ricciardo Gold Deposit within the Golden Range Project; within the broader Southern Murchison region.

The Ricciardo gold-antimony system spans a strike length of approximately 2.3km, with very limited drilling having been undertaken below 100m depth prior to Warriedar's ownership.

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

Warriedar's drilling of Ricciardo during CY2024 achieved excellent results, demonstrating high-grade extensions to the Mineral Resource. While exploring for gold, the Warriedar team also uncovered the significant antimony potential at Ricciardo.

As a result of this drilling success, two successive Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) upgrades have been achieved for Ricciardo:

- **November 2024 MRE update:** upgrade to 16.44 Mt @ 1.8 g/t Au for 947.5 koz gold (see WA8 ASX release 18 November 2024).
- **May 2025 MRE update:** upgrade to 24.5Mt @ 2.5 g/t AuEq for 1.96 Moz AuEq (including 1.04 Moz Au and 60.3 kt Sb) (refer WA8 ASX release 1 May 2025).

In both updates, the MRE was approximately doubled relative to the prior estimate. In the first instance via gold-only, and in the second with the inclusion of the maiden antimony resource (which also happens to represent Australia's largest open-pit antimony resource).

Extensional drilling success beneath Ardmore Pit

The Ardmore area has the largest previously known gold and antimony high grade shoots within the Ricciardo deposit, plunging to the south-west underlying the pit. The significant intervals from last year's drilling and historical pulp assays include:

- **12.7m @ 6.03% Sb and 0.36 g/t Au** in RDRC067; refer WA8 ASX release 26 August 2024
- **49m @ 1.31% Sb and 0.80 g/t Au** in SSRC104; refer WA8 ASX release 18 March 2025

Drilling from RDRC069 has further defined the high-grade Ardmore zone by confirming that the high-grade shoots continue with good consistency. The new intervals also partially sit outside the current MRE model.

Key returned intercepts from RDRC069 include:

- **24m @ 0.99% Sb and 1.55 g/t Au (3.65 g/t AuEq) from 170m,** including 3.1m @ 4.06% Sb and 0.30 g/t Au from 179.9m and 6m @ 0.54% Sb and 4.41 g/t Au from 186m
- **10m @ 0.91% Sb and 1.58 g/t Au (3.51 g/t AuEq) from 199m,** including 3m @ 1.95% Sb and 0.88 g/t Au from 200m and 1.4m @ 0.41% Sb and 5.80 g/t Au from 206m
- **10m @ 1.55% Sb and 0.25 g/t Au (3.54 g/t AuEq) from 218m,** including 2m @ 6.90% Sb and 0.91 g/t Au from 223m
- **7m @ 1.34% Sb and 1.75 g/t Au (4.59 g/t AuEq) from 232m,** including 1m @ 3.60% Sb and 10.37 g/t Au from 233m and 2m @ 2.25% Sb and 0.64 g/t Au from 236m
- **12m @ 0.33% Sb and 1.50 g/t Au (2.2 g/t AuEq) from 256m,** including 1m @ 2.64% Sb and 0.39 g/t Au from 267m

Figure 5 and Figure 6 show cross-sections of DRRC069 with both the gold Block Model and antimony Block Model respectively.

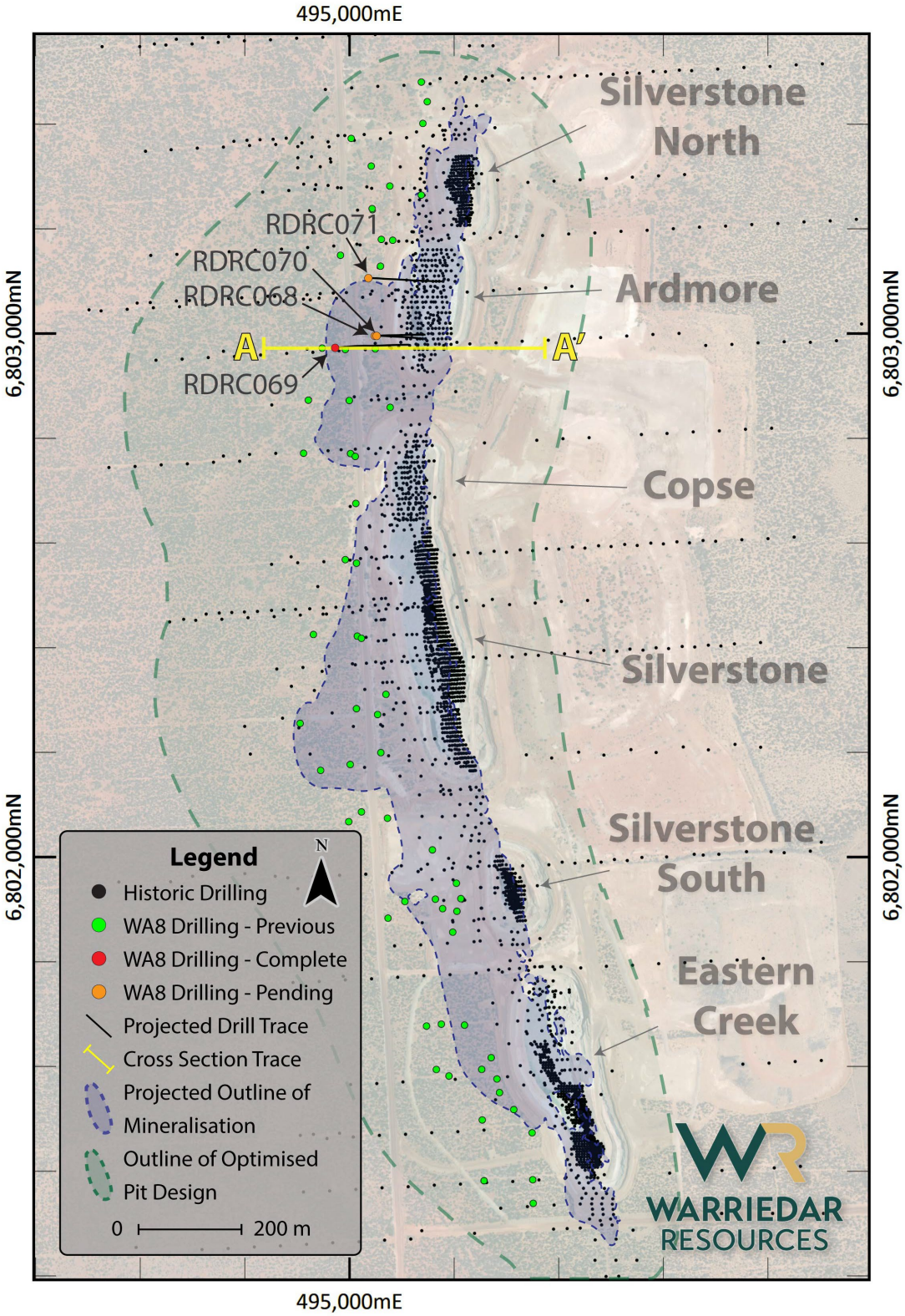

Figure 2: Plan view of Ricciardo showing the location of the cross sections in Figures 5 and 6, and the location of drillhole RDRC069

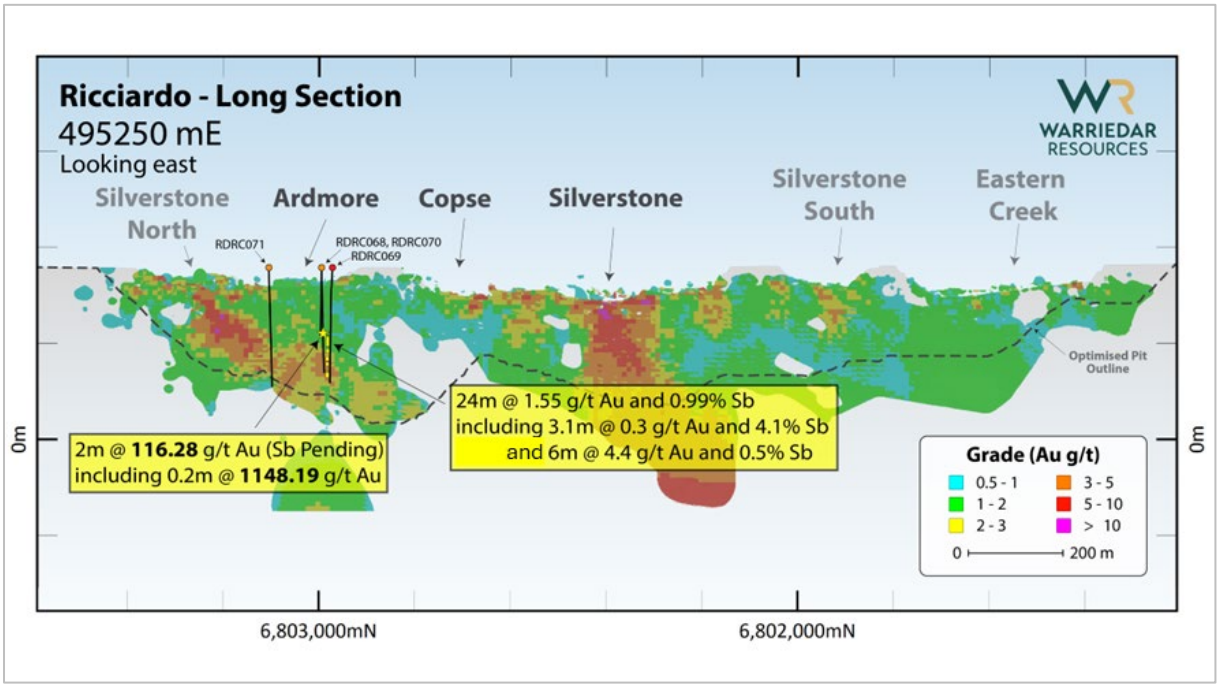

*Figure 3: Long section through the Ricciardo **Gold** Block Model, showing the four new diamond holes drilled at the Ardmore end. The location of the interval reported in this release is highlighted and annotated, as is the interval reported on 18 June.*

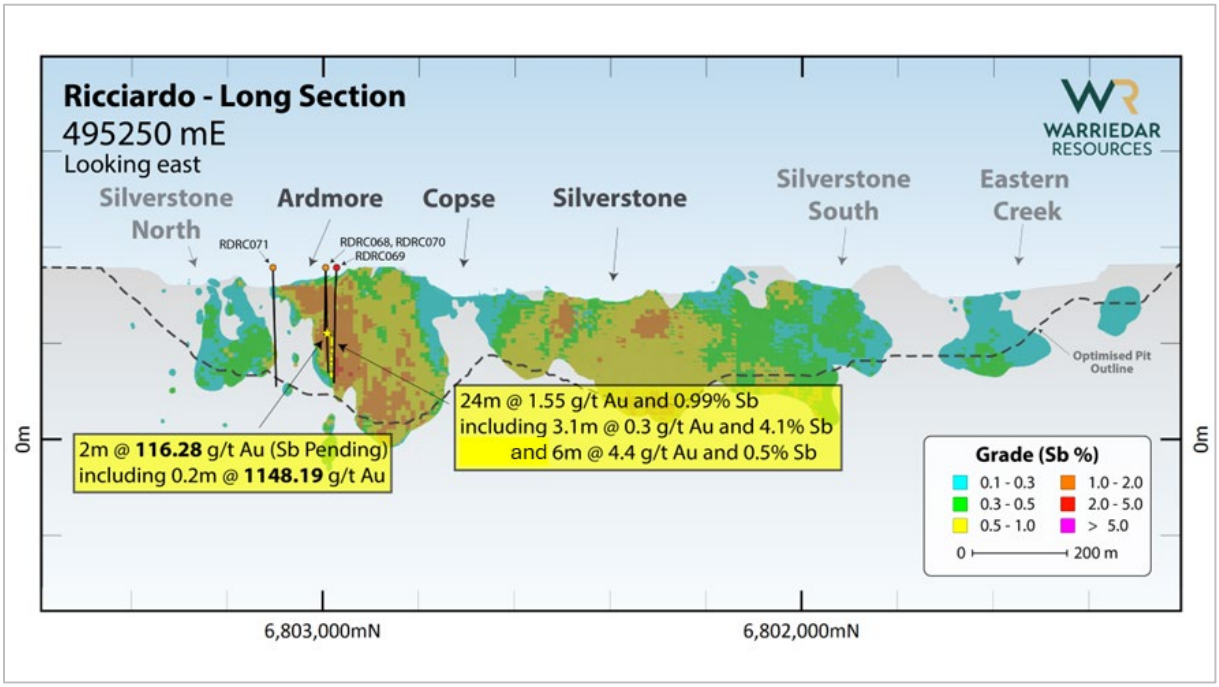

*Figure 4: Long section through the Ricciardo **Antimony** Block Model, showing the four new diamond holes drilled at the Ardmore end. The location of the interval reported in this release is highlighted and annotated, as is the interval reported on 18 June.*

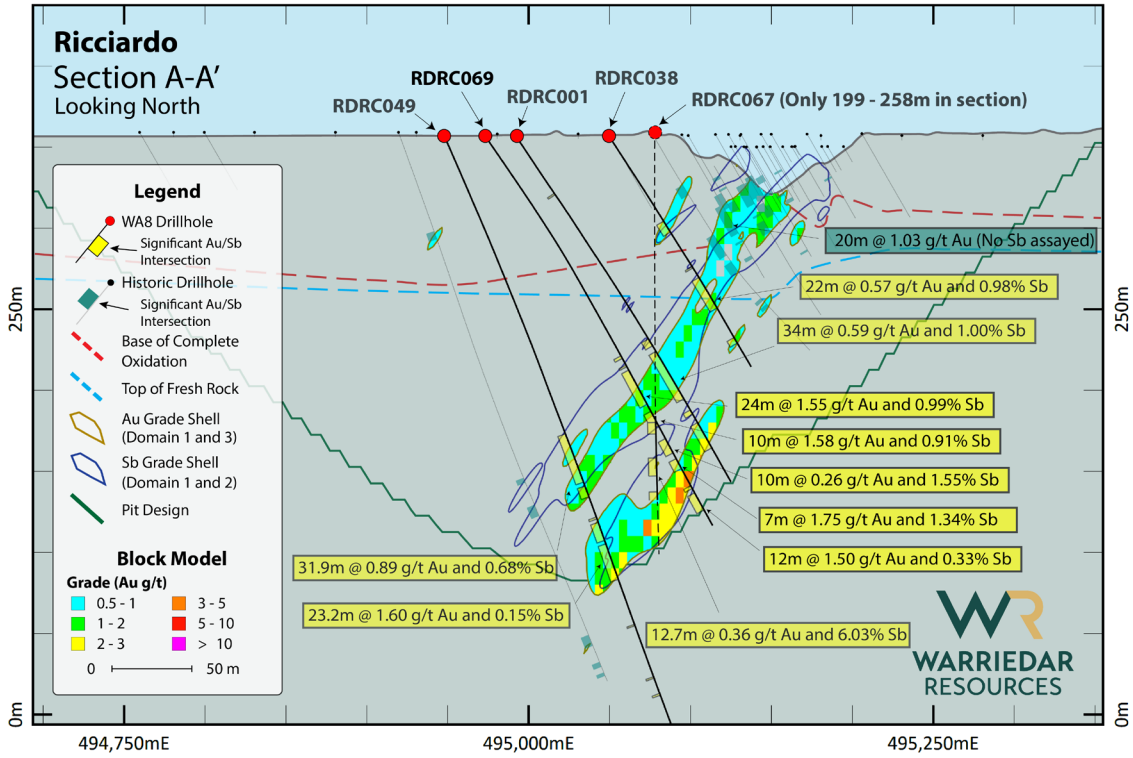

*Figure 5: Cross section A-A' – see Figure 2 for location; with **Au Block Model** as background*

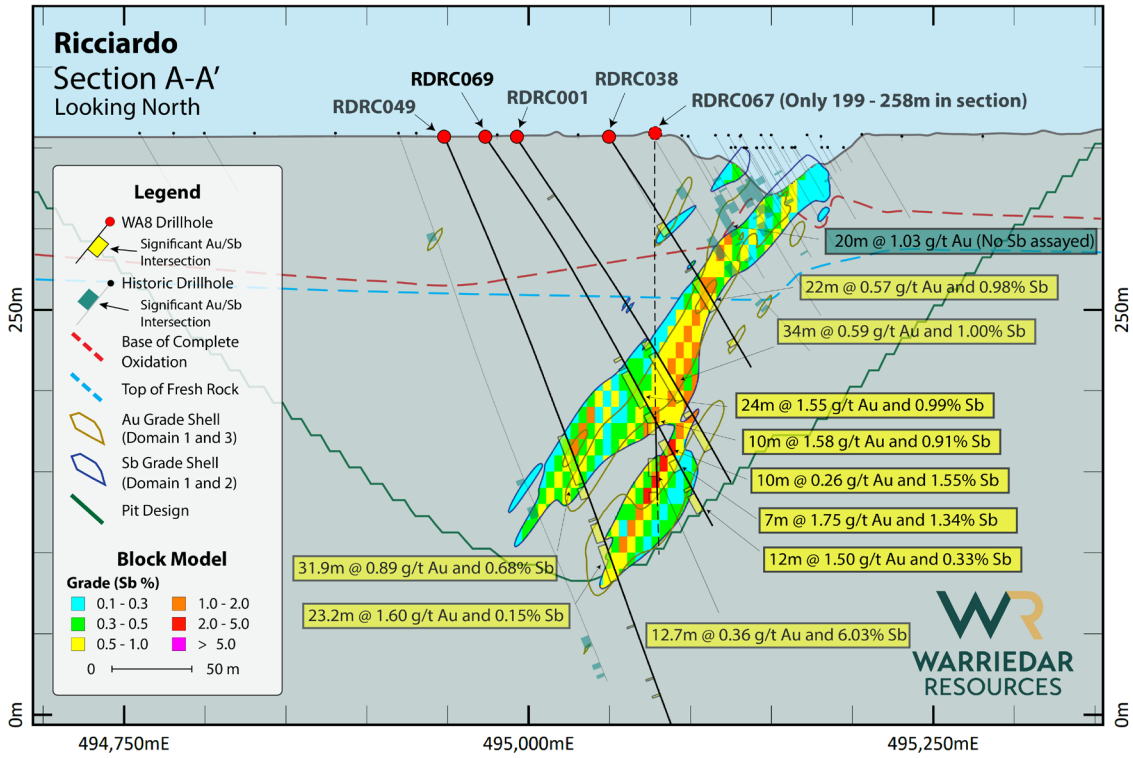

*Figure 6: Cross section A-A' – see Figure 2 for location; with **Sb Block Model** as background*

Stibnite confirmed as the dominant antimony mineral by ELEMISSION ECORE LIBS from AMI

LIBS is a powerful analysis technique for determining mineralogy and elemental composition of a sample. A high-energy laser pulse is focused onto the surface of a sample, creating a micro plasma. This plasma emits light that is characteristic of the mineral and elements present in the sample.

The ELEMISSION ECORE is a high-speed LIBS core scan instrument, combining with ELEMISSION's AI-powered software (SAM), the mineralogy and elemental composition of the geological sample can be determined.

The Automated Mineralogy Incubator (AMI) offers expert mineralogy data interpretation and LIBS core scan services using ELEMISSION ECORE, which offers quick, in-situ mineral identification and distribution mapping straight from the drill core surface.

The selected Warriedar diamond cores from RDRC069 were delivered to AMI and tested by ELEMISSION ECORE at resolutions of 100 microns. The scan was conducted on the cut half HQ size diamond core with scanning strip 2cm wide. The system also integrated high-resolution camera for visual correlation.

The mineralogy study identified two main antimony minerals: stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and tetrahedrite ($(Cu,Fe)_{12}Sb_4S_{13}$). **Stibnite represented overall >99% of the reported antimony minerals from this study (**Table 1**).**

The elements' images generated from ELEMISSION ECORE reveal antimony minerals texture within the host rock and cross-cutting relationships. A summary of antimony minerals with other sulphide minerals from the scan intervals is shown in Table 1. One of the scanned core trays' images is shown in Figure 7. A zoomed-in interval of RDRC069 (178.3m to 181.74m) is presented in Figure 8.

Table 1: Sulphide Mineralogy Summary from ELEMISSION ECORE mineralogy study. The full mineralogy table is shown in Appendix 3.

Hole ID	Start (m)	End (m)	Mineralogy Summary % (Only Sulphide Minerals present in this table)							Stibnite /Stibnite+Tetrahedrite
			Stibnite	Tetrahedrite	Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalco pyrite	NiS	PbS	
RDRC069	178.3	181.74	**7.83**	**0.01**	1.22	0.22	0	0.28	0.01	99.9
RDRC069	181.74	185.24	**3.25**	**0.01**	0.63	0.04	0	0.16	0	99.7
RDRC069	185.24	188.67	**3.28**	**0**	0.89	0	0	0.15	0	100
RDRC069	188.67	192.09	**2.78**	**0**	1.04	0.02	0	1.2	0	100
RDRC069	198.8	202.51	**2.58**	**0.01**	0.44	0.01	0	0.13	0.01	99.6
RDRC069	202.51	206.03	**0.87**	**0.01**	0.19	0	0	0.51	0	98.9
RDRC069	206.03	209.6	**0.95**	**0**	0.9	0.01	0	0.35	0	100
RDRC069	234.49	238.13	**1.52**	**0**	0.22	0	0	0.18	0	100

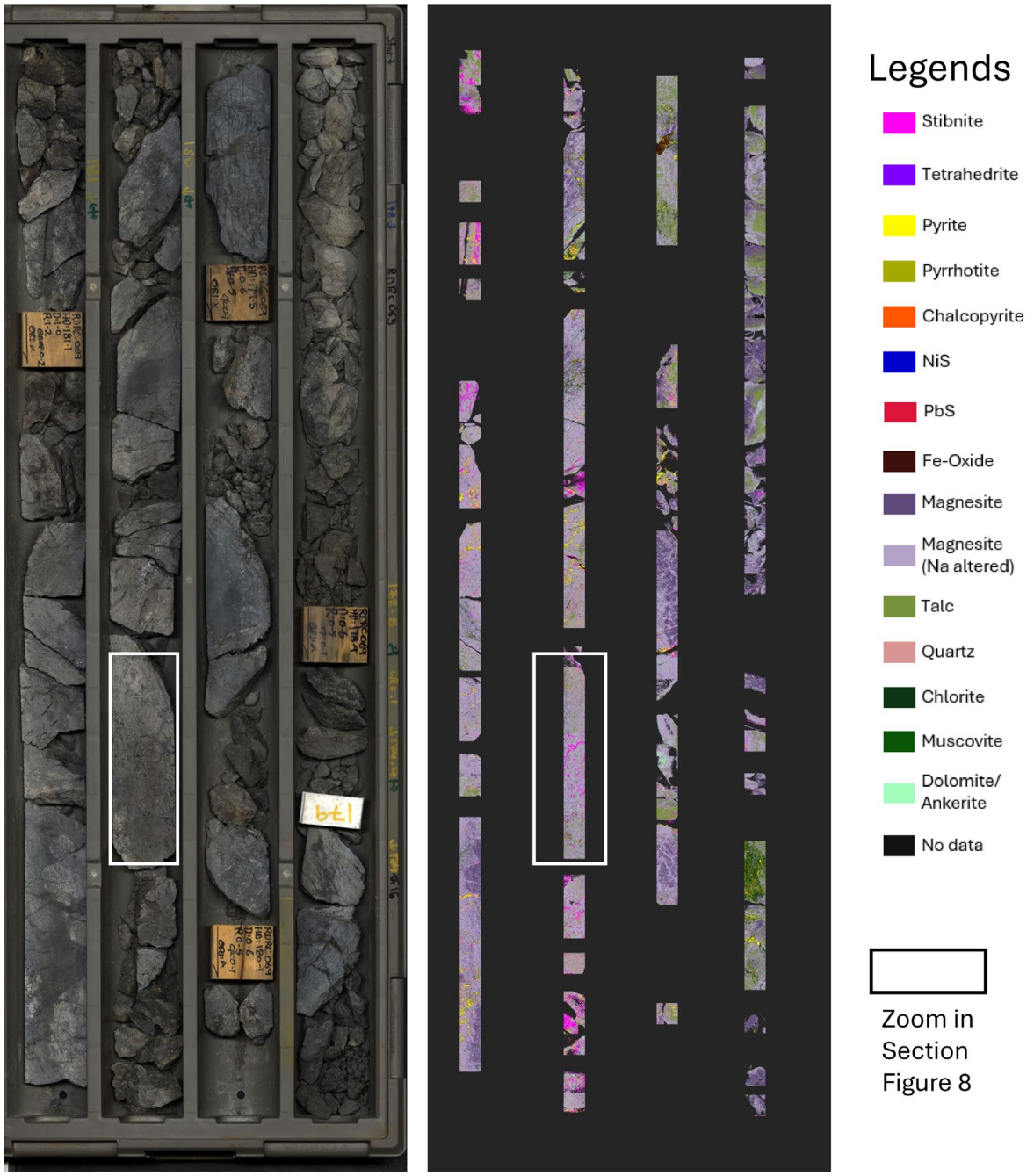

Figure 7: ELEMISSION ECORE LIBS image from core Interval 178.3m to 181.74m

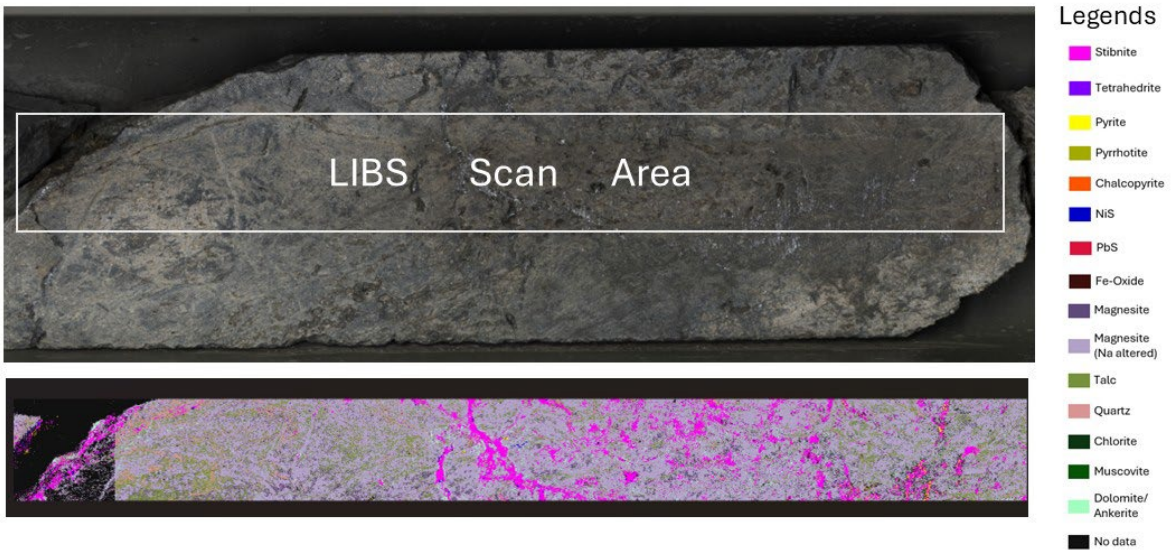

Figure 8: Zoom in ELEMISSION ECORE LIBS image from core Interval 180.41m to 181.60m (pink is stibnite)

These new results will be digested, with further planned drilling at Ardmore to also assist the geoscience team in discovering the broader potential of high-grade gold and antimony mineralisation at Ricciardo.

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub

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

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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.

Table 2: Collar table for the hole released in this announcement

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Type
RDRC069	279.1	494973	6802972	357	85	-55	RC, Diamond Tail

Table 3: Significant intercepts table of assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t AuEq cut-off, with a minimum width of 0.2 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
RDRC069	**160**	**161.8**	**1.8**	**0.48**	**0.30**	**1.32**	**CORE**
RDRC069	**166.5**	**167.6**	**1.1**	**0.14**	**0.48**	**0.79**	**CORE**
RDRC069	**170**	**194**	**24**	**0.99**	**1.55**	**3.65**	**CORE**
Including	179.9	183	3.1	4.06	0.30		
	186	192	6	0.54	4.41		
RDRC069	**199**	**209**	**10**	**0.91**	**1.58**	**3.51**	**CORE**
Including	200	203	3	1.95	0.88		
	206	207.4	1.4	0.41	5.80		
RDRC069	**218**	**228**	**10**	**1.55**	**0.26**	**3.54**	**CORE**
Including	223	225	2	6.90	0.91		
RDRC069	**232**	**239**	**7**	**1.34**	**1.75**	**4.59**	**CORE**
Including	233	234	1	3.60	10.37		
	236	238	2	2.25	0.64		
RDRC069	**251**	**253**	**2**	**0.01**	**0.71**	**0.72**	**CORE**
RDRC069	**256**	**268**	**12**	**0.33**	**1.50**	**2.20**	**CORE**
Including	267	268	1	2.64	0.39		

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:

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

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

This formula is deemed appropriate for use in the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralisation at Ricciardo and is the same as that used for initial reporting of results at Ricciardo, refer ASX Release 1 October 2024.

In Warriedar's opinion all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia

Golden Range Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - May 2025												
	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/ AuEq
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	1.8	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	1,319	1.1	48.1
Monaco-Sprite	52	1.44	2.4	1,481	1.2	57.2	419	1.1	14.2	1,954	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 Au Resources	2692	1.72	149	4793	1.5	227	12,301	1.7	660	19,786	1.6	1036
Ricciardo Sb Resources	-	-	-	4252	2.4 AuEq (0.5% Sb)	324 AuEq (21,085t Sb)	7,273	2.4 AuEq (0.5% Sb)	601 AuEq (39,169 t Sb)	12,197	2.4 AuEq (0.5% Sb)	925 AuEq (60,254t Sb)
Grand Total										**30,990**	**2.31**	**2,300.8**

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 Project) that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Chris Grove who is a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists. Mr Grove is a full-time employee of Measured Group Pty Ltd. Mr Grove 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 Grove 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 Delivers Australia's Largest Open-Pit Antimony Resource" created on 5th May 2025. Both releases are available to view on www.warriedarresources.com (Under Investor Hub \ 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\ 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.*	• 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.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Top Drill drill rig was used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm. • Diamond drilling was also undertaken by Terra Drilling rig using HQ. • Core was orientated using Axis Champ Ori digital core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For RC each metre interval, sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. 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.*	• RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1 m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chip trays were stored on site in a sealed container. • RC chips and diamond core were visually inspected and logged by an onsite geologist to record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, sample quality etc. • Logging and sampling have been carried out to industry standards to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. • Drill hole logs are recorded in LogChief and uploaded into database (DataShed), and output further validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. Corrections were then re-submitted to database manager and uploaded to DataShed.
Sub-sampling Techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	• Composite RC samples were generated by taking a spear sample from each 1m bag to make rough 2 kg sample. • Half Core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. • Samples including RC chips and diamond core were sorted and dried at 105 ºC in client packaging or trays. • All samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting. • Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um. All samples were analysed for Au using fire assay. • Sample preparation technique is appropriate for Golden Range projects and is standard industry practice for gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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. • Field duplicates, blanks and CRMs were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods. • For 1m RC sample sequence, field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the cone splitter. CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25. • For composite RC samples, duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:50. • For diamond drilling CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25. Core duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50. • No portable XRF analyses result has been used in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Logging and sampling were recorded on digital logging sheet and digital sample sheet. Information was imported into DataShed database after data validation. File validation was also completed by geologist on the rig. Datashed was also applied for data verification and administration. • There were no twin holes drilled during the RC/diamond program. • All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality photography, 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • There are no other adjustments to any assay data uploaded to the DataShed database.
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.*	• 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 would be 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 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 and Terra Drilling 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.*	• At Ricciardo exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern. • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of the mineralisation and stage of the exploration. • Holes spacing at Ricciardo was sufficient for resource estimation. • RC Samples have been composited to 4m lengths outside the proposed target zones
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• WA8 and historical drilling are mainly orientated to perpendicular are main structural trend of the area; however, there are multiple mineralisation events and there is insufficient data to confirm the geological model. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled bulka bags for ease of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 63 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 19 are mining leases, 26 are exploration licenses and 2 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. Third party rights include: 1) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 2) Mt Gibson Iron ore right for the Shine project; 3) Messenger's Patch JV right on M 59/357 and E 59/852: 4) Mt Gibson's iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on Fields Find; 5) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for 0.75% of gold and other metals production from M 59/379 and M 59/380; 6) 2% NSR royalty on products produced from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 7) Royalty of A$5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. • The Ricciardo resource is located on the following Mining Leases; M 59/421, M 59/458 • Minjar royalty for A$ 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.

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. • 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). • A number of Due diligence exercises and MRE updates occurred during the above transactions.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North trending shear zones and secondary structures are interpreted to be responsible for the hydrothermal activity that produced many of the region's gold deposits. Two major shear structures have been identified, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the Chulaar Shear Zone; both striking approximately north and controlling the occurrence of gold deposits. Host lithology units for gold mineralisation are predominantly the intensely altered mafic to ultramafic units, BIF, and dolerite intrusions. Main mechanism for mineralisation is believed to be associated with: 1) Shear zones as a regional control for fluid; 2) dolerite intrusions to be reacted and mineralised with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralisation. • 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 2 and Table 3 of this release provides details of drill hole coordinates, orientations, length for all drill holes, and significant gold/antimony intercepts. • All reported azimuths are corrected for magnetic declinations. • Down hole length or hole depth is the distance measured along the drill hole trace from the surface. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace.
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*	• Gold assays are reported as Au g/t and antimony assays Sb %. Gold equivalents are reported as AuEq g/t. • Reported intercepts at Ricciardo include a minimum of 0.5g/t AuEq (gold equivalent) value over a minimum length of 0.2m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. • Gold equivalent assays are calculated as AuEq g/t = Au g/t + Sb% x [US$ 15,000 x antimony recovery / ((US$ 2,200 x Au recovery) / 31.1035)]

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The use of 0.5 g/t Au equivalent cut-off is appropriate given to the potential open cut mining method at Ricciardo. • Gold and antimony of US$ 2,200/ounce gold and US$ 15,000/tonne antimony were adopted. These prices were applied by Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Pre-Feasibility Study, which was released by Larvotto Resource on 5th August 2024.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation at Ricciardo dips about 70 degrees to west. Drill hole in this release are orientated between -55 degrees to the east at Ricciardo. • The majority of the historical drill holes at Ricciardo were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations; most of the drill holes are toward east. This is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure and intrusions and creating minimal sampling bias.
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.*	• The ELEMISSION ECORE LIBS was used to conduct an in-situ mineralogy study on Ricciardo diamond cores. The work was completed by the Automated Mineralogy Incubator (AMI) • Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) is a powerful analysis technique for determining mineralogy and elemental composition of a sample. A high-energy laser pulse is focused onto the surface of a sample, creating a micro plasma. This plasma emits light that is characteristic of the mineral and elements present in the sample. • The ELEMISSION ECORE is a high-speed LIBS core scan instrument, combining with ELEMISSION's AI-powered software(SAM), the mineralogy and elemental composition of the geological sample can be determined. • AMI offers expert mineralogy data interpretation and LIBS core scan services using ELEMISSION ECORE, which offers quick, in-situ mineral identification and distribution mapping straight from the drill core surface. • 28.23m Warriedar Resource diamond cores from RDRC069 were delivered to AMI and tested by ELEMISSION ECORE at resolutions 100 microns. The Laser beam size is 50 microns. The scan was conducted on the cut half HQ size diamond core with scanning strip 2cm wide. The system also integrated high-resolution camera for visual correlation.
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: (1) Further RC and diamond core drilling at Ricciardo for further MRE growth, metallurgical studies and selective MRE upgrade. (2) 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 structures.

Appendix 3: Summary of ELEMISSION ECORE Mineralogy Result from RDRC069

Start (m)	End (m)	Mineralogy summary (%)														
		Stibnite	Tetrahedrite	Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrit	NiS	PbS	Fe_Oxide	Magnesite	Magnesite (Na)	Talc(Na)	Quartz	Chlorite	Ankerite	Dolomite	Muscovite
178.3	181.74	**7.83**	**0.01**	1.22	0.22	0	0.28	0.01	0.65	16.88	51.48	12.23	3.09	4.42	0.01	1.66	0
181.74	185.24	**3.25**	**0.01**	0.63	0.04	0	0.16	0	0.17	24.13	46.81	4.56	6.67	2.53	7.44	3.6	0
185.24	188.67	**3.28**	**0**	0.89	0	0	0.15	0	0.23	6.85	59.34	13.36	3.91	2.71	1.38	7.89	0
188.67	192.09	**2.78**	**0**	1.04	0.02	0	1.2	0	0.25	15.63	62.87	5.67	4.89	3.71	0.02	1.91	0.01
198.8	202.51	**2.58**	**0.01**	0.44	0.01	0	0.13	0.01	0.1	15.97	69.03	0.77	9.07	1.28	0.18	0.41	0
202.51	206.03	**0.87**	**0.01**	0.19	0	0	0.51	0	0.04	7.55	79.17	0.73	9.8	0.61	0.05	0.46	0
206.03	209.6	**0.95**	**0**	0.9	0.01	0	0.35	0	0.19	11.04	70.27	1.16	11.71	2.29	0.23	0.91	0
234.49	238.13	**1.52**	**0**	0.22	0	0	0.18	0	0.05	17.93	71.5	1.09	4.57	1.35	0.67	0.9	0