ASX Announcement

WARRIEDAR RESOURCES

29 August 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$0.16

Current shares on issue
1,191 M

Current market capitalisation
A$191 M

Cash
A$24.4 M (at 30 June 2025)

Debt
Zero

Satellite Deposits Deliver Positive Drilling Results

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Assay results received for twenty (20) drillholes, comprising twelve (12) RC holes and eight (8) diamond-tail holes, drilled at Golden Range during Q2 2025:
  - 13 holes at the M1 deposit
  - 5 holes at the Valencia deposit
  - 2 holes at the Goldener Grove prospect
- Drilling at M1 delivered mineralisation outside the current MRE, with better intercepts including:
  - **8m @ 3.77 g/t Au from 28m** (M1RC205; M1 southern extension)
  - **8m @ 2.36 g/t Au from 40m** (M1RC202; M1 southern extension)
  - **8m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 213m** (M1RC197; M1 depth extension)
  - **5m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 125m** (M1RC195; M1 northern extension)
- Drilling at Valencia aimed to verify historical drilling results and key gold intercepts included:
  - **8m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 27m** (VARC072; Valencia)
    - Including 1m @ 8.13 g/t Au from 33m
  - **11m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 56m** (VARC073; Valencia)
    - Including 1m @ 5.15 g/t Au from 33m
- No significant intervals returned from the drilling completed to date at Goldener Grove.
- The drilling program continues at Ricciardo, with three rigs currently operating on site.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise of the receipt of further diamond tail and Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling assay results from recent drilling at the M1 and Valencia deposits, and the Goldener Grove prospect, part of its broader Golden Range Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"Following on from our recent Windinne Well results, it is pleasing to see further positive results from drilling of other deposits within the 'Golden Corridor' at Golden Range. Whilst some of this drilling was undertaken to confirm historical data, we are pleased that we were able to validate these results.

Current drilling activities continue at Ricciardo, albeit at a slightly slower rate due to recent extensive wet weather impacts."

The ‘Golden Corridor’ at Golden Range

The ‘Golden Corridor’ is Warriedar’s key focus area within the Golden Range Project. This follows the success of the Company’s growth-focused drilling of its flagship Ricciardo deposit over the past two years. The ‘Golden Corridor’ now hosts an existing Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of approximately 2.22 Moz AuEq (refer Figures 1 and 2).

Last year, Warriedar also commenced evaluating other deposits within the ‘Golden Corridor’. The Company has identified MRE growth potential from several of these deposits, including M1, Windinne Well, Azure Coast and Bugeye (refer Figure 2 for the locations of these deposits).

RC and diamond drilling was undertaken at the M1 and Valencia deposits during Q2 2025. The results from this drilling are reported in this ASX release.

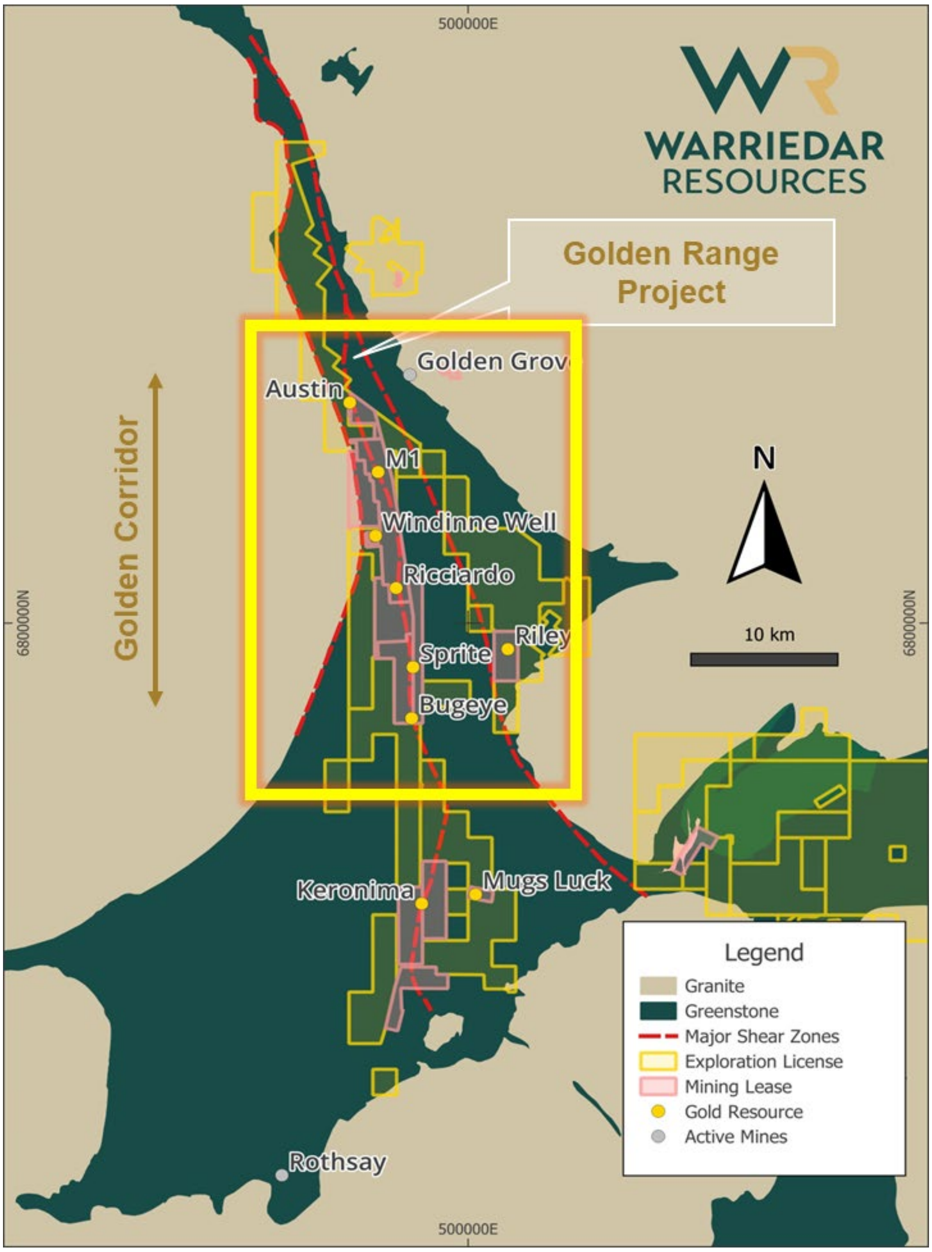

Figure 1: the Golden Range Project, within the broader Southern Murchison region. Yellow box shows the area covered by Figure 2.

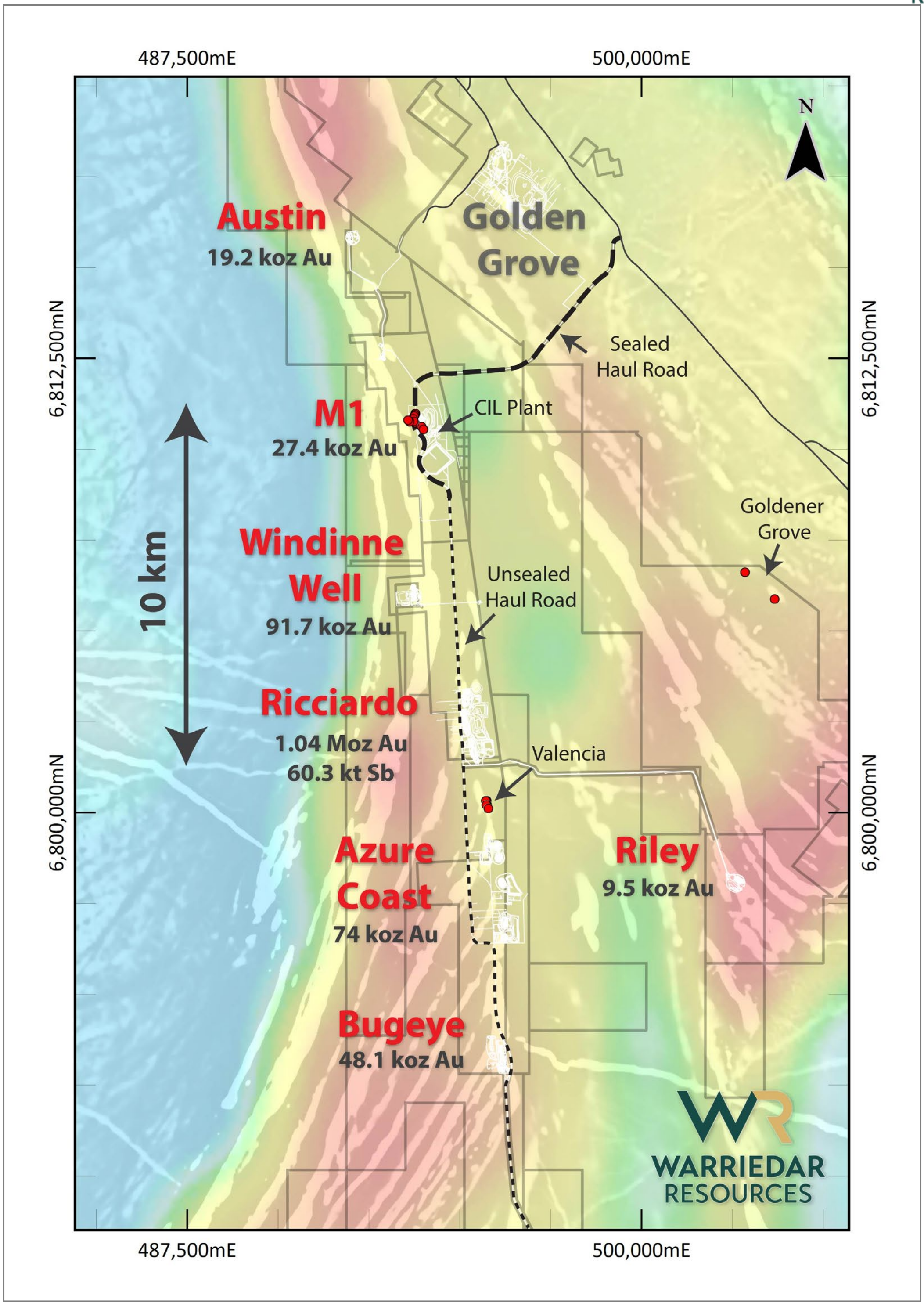

Figure 2: Close up of the Golden Corridor (containing the M1 and Valenica deposits, the subject of this release's drilling results) and the Goldener Grove prospect to the east. Underlying image is pseudo-colour Bouguer gravity over filtered RTP magnetics (greyscale shaded).

M1 context and results

The M1 deposit is located immediately alongside the existing Golden Range processing plant (refer Figure 2). Historically, only near-surface high-grade oxidised gold mineralisation has been mined at M1. The existing M1 MRE is approximately 27.4 koz (at 2.9 g/t Au).

Six (6) RC holes and seven (7) diamond tail holes were drilled at M1 during Q2 2025, all outside the current MRE, for a total of 13 holes (Table 1). The goal of the drilling program was twofold:

- to extend the known deposit at depth (7 holes); and
- to locate additional mineralisation along strike, north (4 holes) and south (2 holes), from the known deposit.

Assay results have been returned for all RC and diamond tail holes (Table 1 and Figure 3).

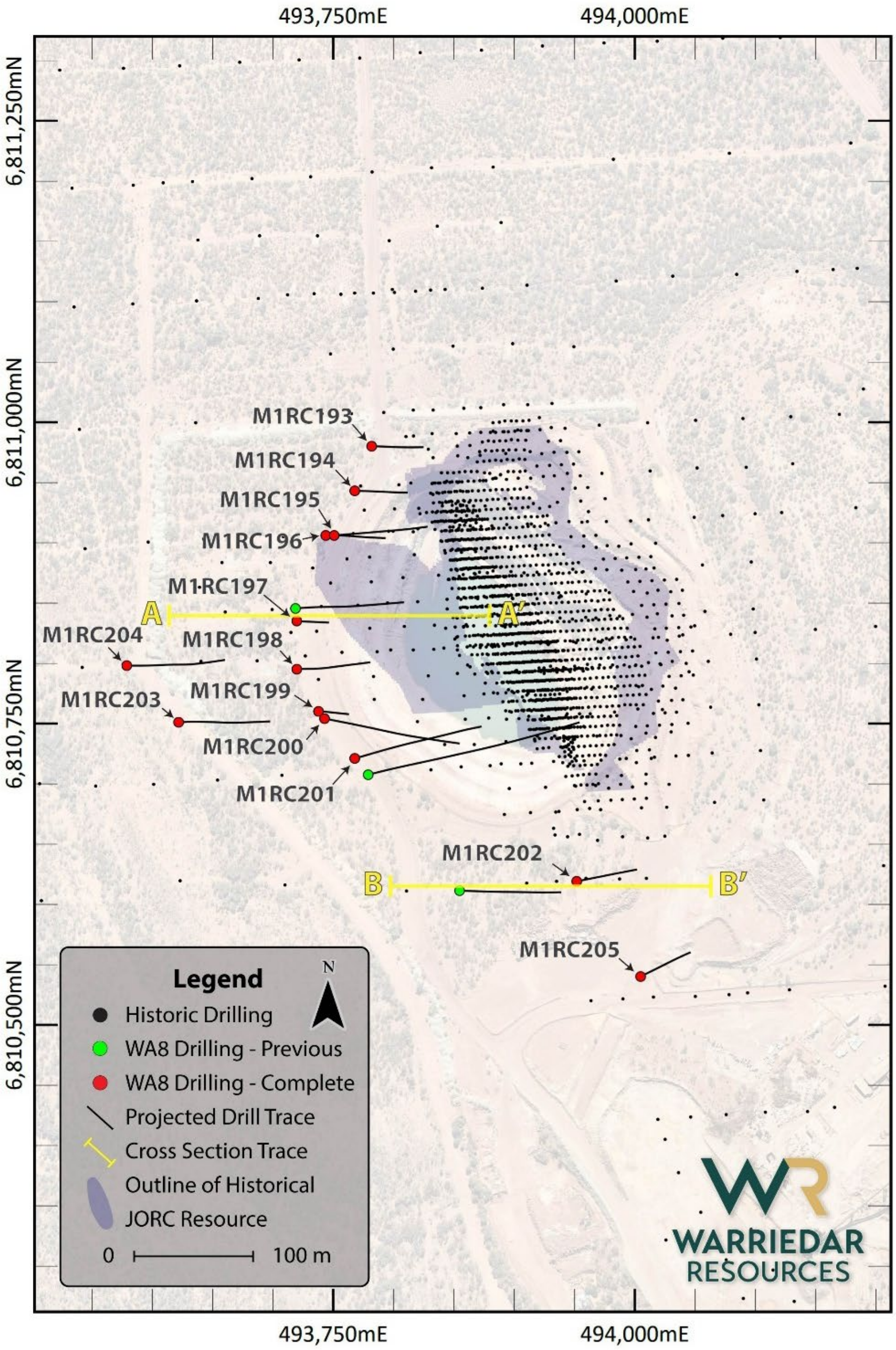

Figure 3: Plan view of the M1 deposit and surrounds, showing the collar locations (and hole trace) for the drilling carried out at the M1 deposit, south of the M1 deposit and north of the M1 deposit.

Drillholes M1RC197, M1RC198, M1RC199, M1RC200, M1RC201, M1RC203 and M1RC204 targeted the **depth extension** of the M1 mineralisation (refer Figures 3 and 4). The best interval returned was:

- **8m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 213m** (M1RC197; M1)

Drillholes M1RC193, M1RC194 M1RC195 and M1RC196 targeted the **northern extension** of the M1 mineralisation. The best interval returned was:

- **5m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 125m** (M1RC195; M1)

Drillholes M1RC202 and M1RC205 targeted the **southern extension** of the M1 mineralisation (refer Figures 3 and 5). The best intervals returned include:

- **8m @ 2.36 g/t Au from 40m (M1RC202; M1)**
- **8m @ 3.77 g/t Au from 28m (M1RC205; M1)**

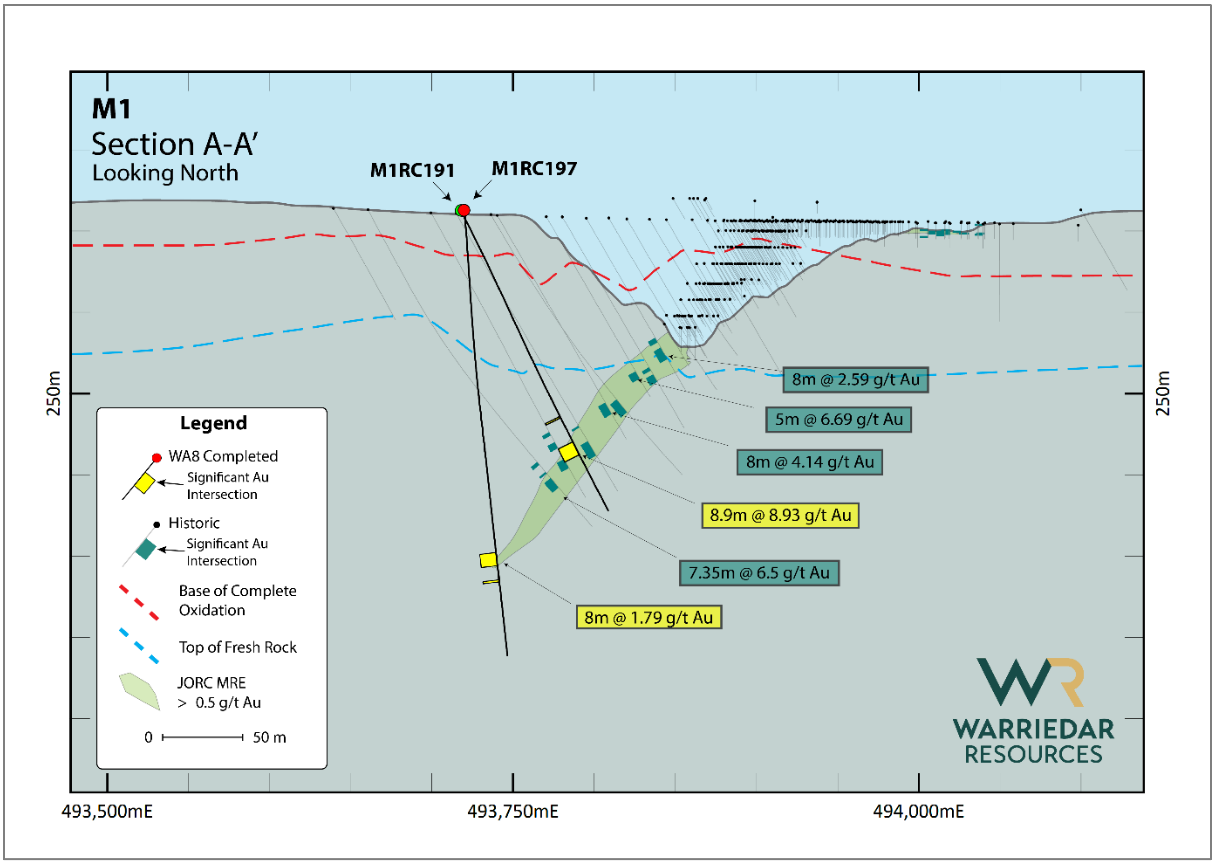

Figure 4: Cross section A-A' through the M1 deposit showing the location of hole M1RC197 relative to the M1 JORC Resource and the hole drilled last year (M1RC191). The cross-section location is shown in Figure 3.

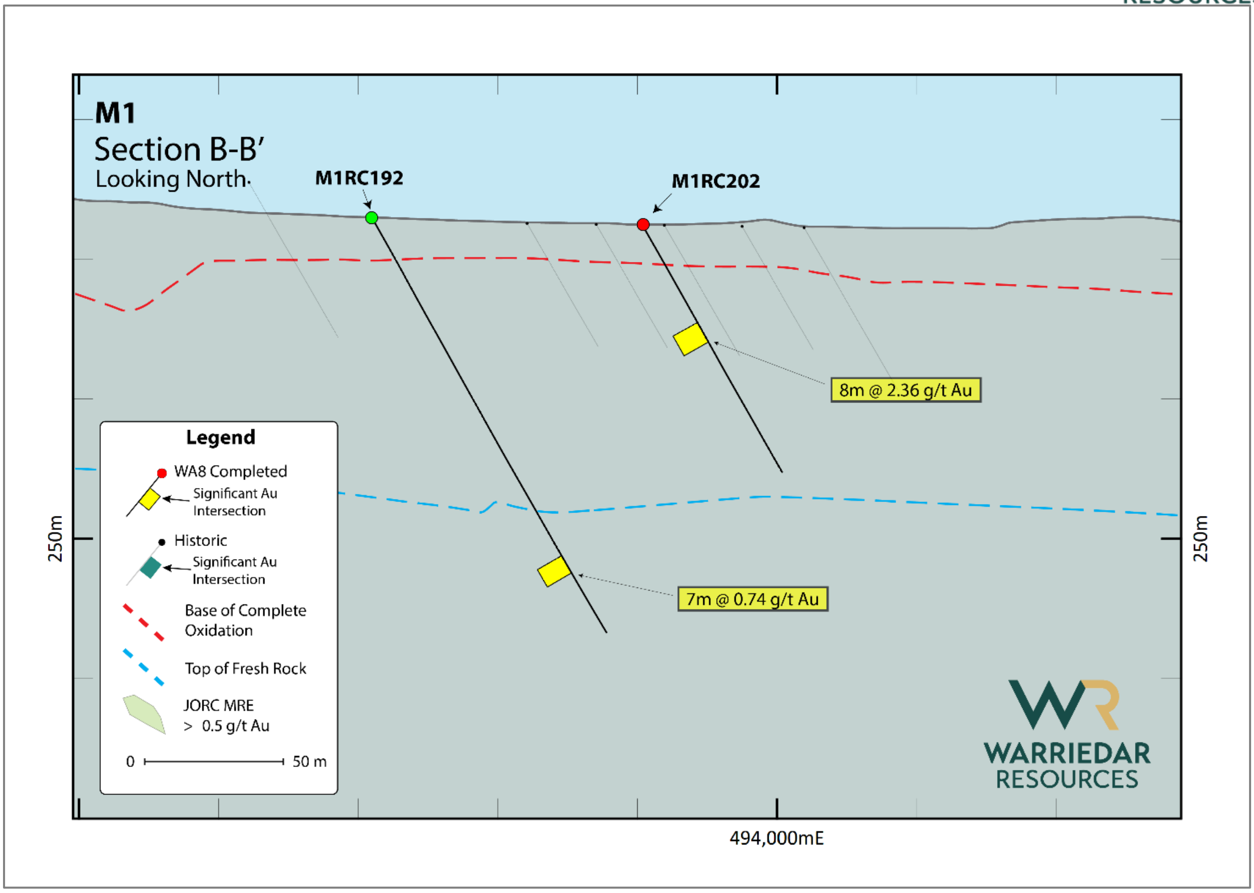

Figure 5: Cross section B-B' through the shear approximately 100m south of the M1 deposit; showing the location of hole M1RC202. Further drilling is required. M1RC192 was drilled by Warriedar during 2024. The cross-section location is shown in Figure 3.

Valencia context and results

The Valencia deposit is located immediately south of the Ricciardo deposit, which has an MRE of 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).

The Valencia deposit has a similar geology setting to Ricciardo and a relatively shallow historical maximum RC drilling depth of 139m.

WA8 conducted five (5) infill holes at Valencia during Q2 2025 (Table 1). The goal of this drilling was to verify historical drilling results and provide confidence to design of future resource estimation drilling. Key gold intervals returned from these recent holes include:

- **8m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 27m** (VARC072; Valencia), including 1m @ 8.13 g/t Au from 33m
- **11m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 56m** (VARC073; Valencia), including 1m @ 5.15 g/t Au from 33m

Assay results have been returned for all RC holes (Table 1 and Figures 6 and 7).

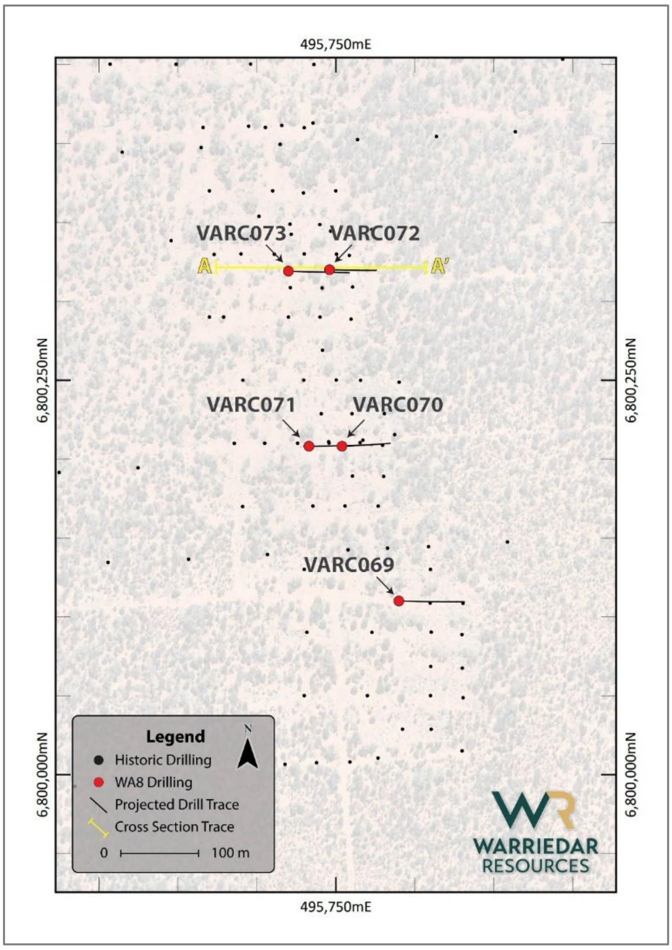

Figure 6: Plan view of the Valenica deposit location, showing the collar and trace of the holes drilled at Valencia.

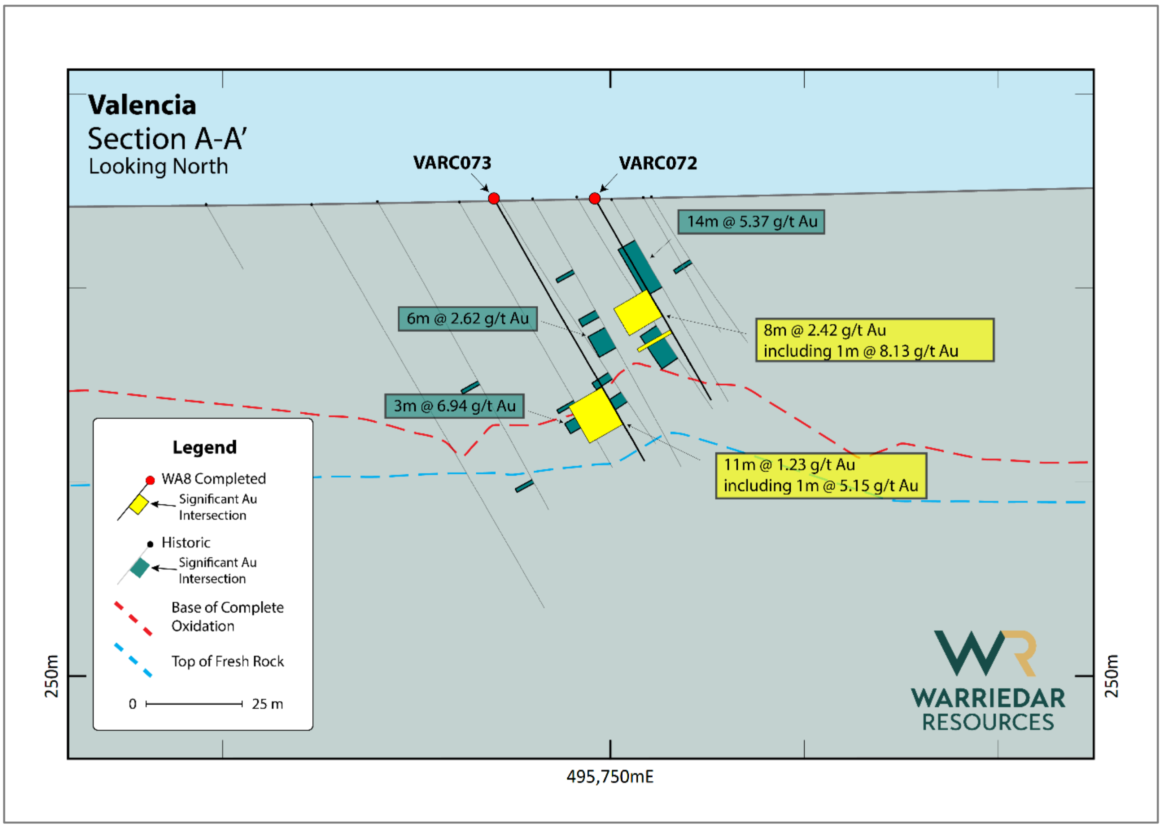

Figure 7: Cross section A-A' through the Valencia deposit. Refer Figure 6 for cross section location.

Goldener Grove prospect

Warriedar drilled two (2) holes during Q2 2025 at the Goldener Grove prospect. The drilling was partly funded under the Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) to target a Golden Grove (Gossan Hill) style volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposit within the southeast extension of the Scuddles Formation and Golden Grove Formation. The drill targets were defined by magnetic and AEM (Airborne Electromagnetic) anomalies.

The Western Australian Government's EIS is a competitive, merit-based program designed to encourage exploration in underexplored and greenfield areas. Administered by the Geological Survey of Western Australia, the EIS provides co-funding for drilling and geophysical surveys, supporting the discovery of new mineral resources critical to the State's future economic development.

Drillhole completion details and results to date are as follows:

- GGRC001: both RC pre-collar and diamond tail drilled and assayed. No significant intervals to report.
- GGRC002: only the RC pre-collar drilled to date. No significant intervals to report.

Downhole EM will be carried out on these holes, once the diamond tail of GGRC002 is complete, to look for off-hole conductors (that may represent conductive mineralization away from the hole).

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

CONTACT:

Investors	**Media**
+61 8 9481 0389	Michael Vaughan (Fivemark Partners)
info@warriedarresources.com.au	+61 422 602 720

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 1: Collar table for the holes released in this announcement.

Area	Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Commet
Goldener Grove	GGRC001	469.93	502854	6806609	325	49.3	-60.5	RCD	Full assay received
Goldener Grove	GGRC002	120	503670	6805872	320	50.5	-58.2	RCD	RCD Diamond tail pending
M1	M1RC193	90	493782	6810980	358	90.9	-60.4	RC	Full assay received
M1	M1RC194	132	493768	6810943	359	91.3	-70.8	RC	Full assay received
M1	M1RC195	150	493744	6810906	360	89.7	-71.9	RC	Full assay received
M1	M1RC196	132	493751	6810906	360	85.5	-51.1	RC	Full assay received
M1	M1RC197	277.08	493720	6810835	364	89.6	-85.4	RCD	Full assay received
M1	M1RC198	249.1	493720	6810795	361	86.7	-76.1	RCD	Full assay received
M1	M1RC199	174	493738	6810760	364	90.5	-81.3	RCD	Full assay received
M1	M1RC200	239.9	493743	6810754	362	100.6	-61.3	RCD	Full assay received
M1	M1RC201	180	493768	6810721	363	75.2	-50.5	RC	Full assay received
M1	M1RC202	102	493952	6810619	362	79.9	-59.9	RC	Full assay received
M1	M1RC203	174	493622	6810751	364	90	-67.2	RCD	Full assay received
M1	M1RC204	156	493579	6810798	370	90.7	-63.8	RCD	Full assay received
M1	M1RC205	90	494005	6810540	363	63	-60.6	RC	Full assay received
Valencia	VARC069	84	495790	6800110	376	90.8	-59.8	RC	Full assay received
Valencia	VARC070	60	495754	6800208	374	86.9	-58.6	RC	Full assay received
Valencia	VARC071	84	495733	6800208	374	89.1	-60.4	RC	Full assay received
Valencia	VARC072	60	495746	6800320	373	91.1	-60	RC	Full assay received
Valencia	VARC073	78	495720	6800319	373	91.4	-60.3	RC	Full assay received

Table 2: Significant intercepts table of assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t Au 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)	Au g/t	Sample_Type
M1RC193	24	27	3	1.02	RC CHIPS
M1RC193	30	31	1	0.59	RC CHIPS
M1RC194	79	80	1	1.31	RC CHIPS
M1RC194	85	87	2	1.33	RC CHIPS
M1RC195	119	120	1	2.30	RC CHIPS
M1RC195	125	130	5	1.54	RC CHIPS
M1RC197	213	221	8	1.79	CORE
M1RC197	230	231	1	0.51	CORE
M1RC198	195	202	7	1.00	CORE
M1RC198	206	207	1	0.66	CORE
M1RC200	178	179	1	0.58	CORE
M1RC200	181	182	1	0.60	CORE
M1RC200	190	191	1	1.24	CORE
M1RC201	151	160	9	1.03	RC CHIPS
M1RC202	40	48	8	2.36	RC COMP
M1RC205	28	36	8	3.77	RC COMP
VARC069	44	46	2	0.87	RC CHIPS
VARC069	53	60	7	0.69	RC CHIPS
VARC069	71	72	1	0.61	RC CHIPS
VARC070	33	35	2	1.13	RC CHIPS
VARC070	39	41	2	1.51	RC CHIPS
VARC071	66	74	8	1.35	RC CHIPS
VARC072	27	35	8	2.42	RC CHIPS
including	33	34	1	8.13	RC CHIPS
VARC072	39	40	1	0.64	RC CHIPS
VARC073	56	67	11	1.23	RC CHIPS
including	61	62	1	5.15	RC CHIPS

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

<u>Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia</u>

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 <u>Golden Range and Fields Find</u> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • 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 M1 and Valencia 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 M1 and Velencia were sufficient for resource estimation. • RC Samples have been composited to 4m lengths outside the proposed main 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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$5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. 8) Minjar Gold royalty of A$ 20 per oz of gold production from the tenements acquired from Minjar Gold, subject to a minimum received gold price within the relevant quarter of A$2,000 per oz, with a cap of A$18 million. • Valencia is located on Mining tenement M 59/458-I. M1 is located on mining tenement M 59/406-I. Native Title and Heritage • The Mining Tenements 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 Tenements 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		native title claims over the areas of the Mining Tenements 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 or lodged sites recorded in the areas of the Mining Tenements. The area of the Mining Tenements 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). • 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. • In the Golden Range area, the most significant base metal deposit is Golden Grove, which consists of Gossan Hill, Scuddles, Flix and Flying Hill, The Gossan Hill deposit is a volcanic-hosted massive sulfide system within the Archean Golden Grove Formation of the Yilgarn Craton, WA. The mineralisation is hosted in Golden Grove formation, a ~550 m thick felsic volcaniclastic succession (tuffaceous sandstones, siltstones, breccias), deposited by subaqueous mass flows. Two main ore zones includes Lower Cu-rich zone: pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite, associated with massive magnetite lenses (up to 40 m thick) and Upper Zn-rich zone: massive sphalerite-pyrite with galena, tetrahedrite, minor Au–Ag phases.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration*	• Table 1 and Table 2 of this release provides details of drill hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	coordinates, orientations, length for all drill holes, and significant gold 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 aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported gold intercepts include a minimum of 0.5 g/t Au value over a minimum length of 0.2 m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. • No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the chips. No upper cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation sitting on Mougooderra Shear Zone dips between 50 to 80 degrees to the west. Most of drill holes in this release are orientated -50 to -85 degrees to the east or east-southeast at M1 and Valencia. • The majority of the historical drill holes at M1 and Valencia were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations; most of the drill holes are toward the 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.*	• No other material information or data to report.
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: further RC and diamond core drilling at M1 and Valencia.