



8 October 2024

Board and management

Non-Executive Chairman
Mark Connelly

Managing Director & CEO
Amanda Buckingham

Non-Executive Director
Dianmin Chen

Chief Financial Officer
Graeme Morissey

GM Corporate & GC
Stuart Burvill

Company Secretary
David Palumbo

Exploration Manager –
Western Australia
Thomas Dwight

Exploration Manager –
Nevada
Steve McMillin

Chief Geologist
Peng Sha

Capital structure

Current share price
A\$0.057

Current shares on issue
763.3 M

Current market
capitalisation
A\$45M

Cash
A\$6.2 M (at 30 Sep 2024)

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on its activities for the quarter ended 30 September 2024.

HIGHLIGHTS

Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia

- Completion of the Phase 2 2024 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program at Ricciardo and M1, for 29 holes and 5,028m.
- Completion of the Phase 1 2024 Diamond Drilling (**DD**) program, the first at the Ricciardo, M1 and Austin gold Resources in over 10 years, for an expanded 31 holes and 3,300m.
- All results now received with excellent gold mineralisation returned, including:
 - **19m @ 4.94 g/t Au from 188m** (RDRC039 DD)
 - **8.9m @ 8.93 g/t Au from 156m** (M1RC191 DD), including
 - **2m @ 23.83 g/t from 158m**
 - **12m @ 6.98 g/t Au from 110m** (RDRC040 DD), including
 - **3m @ 22.12 g/t Au from 112m**
 - **16m @ 2.30 g/t Au from 243m** (RDRC055 DD), including
 - **6m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 252m**
 - **17m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 264m** (RDRC055 DD) including
 - **8m @ 4.03 g/t Au from 273m**
 - **7.2m @ 4.51 g/t Au from 232.8m** (RDRC049 DD), including
 - **3m @ 9.03 g/t Au from 234m**
 - **23.2m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 270.8m** (RDRC049 DD)
 - **13.7m @ 3.27 g/t Au from 253.3m** (RDRC46 DD)

- Results to date at Ricciardo substantially increase the known extent of the high-grade shoots beneath the historic Silverstone and Ardmore pits; confirmed the presence of a high-grade shoot below the Eastern Creek pit; and expand the mineralised deposit area below the Silverstone and Silverstone South area.
- Results for the first Resource infill diamond hole at M1 returned significantly higher grade than expected, confirming the high-grade extension potential at this deposit.
- Outstanding results of extremely high-grade antimony (Sb) intersected in multiple holes below the Ardmore pit, including in RDRC067 above the main zone of high-grade gold mineralisation:
 - **12.7m @ 6.03% Sb and 0.36 g/t Au** (13.14 g/t AuEq*) from 229.2m including:
 - **1.85m @ 28.50% Sb and 0.45 g/t Au** (60.94 g/t AuEq) from 238.25m
- Wide zone of antimony mineralisation encountered in hole RDRC001 below the Ardmore pit:
 - **34m @ 1.0% Sb and 0.59 g/t Au** (2.72 g/t AuEq) from 158.80m
- Subsequent drill hole assay review of the antimony (Sb) potential at Ricciardo confirmed Sb mineralisation of significant thickness and grade exists below both the Ardmore pit and the Copse-Silverstone pits, representing a potential combined strike length of approx. 1km. Intervals of note (previous explorers) include:
 - **36m @ 1% Sb and 0.85 g/t Au** (2.96 g/t AuEq*) from 294m SSDD008 inc:
 - **2m @ 7.90% Sb and 1.38 g/t Au** (18.13 g/t AuEq) from 327m
 - **12m @ 2.2% Sb and 0.74 g/t Au** (5.40 g/t AuEq*) from 106m SSRC055 inc:
 - **4m @ 5.07% Sb and 0.54 g/t Au** (11.28 g/t AuEq) from 112m
- Update of the Ricciardo Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) targeted for Q4 CY2024.
- Aircore (**AC**) drilling program currently underway (looking for the mineralised shear under cover) and further growth-focussed RC drilling of the 'Golden Corridor' scheduled for November 2024.

Big Springs Project, Nevada

- Proposed Plan of Operation (**PoO**) application continues to progress.

Corporate

- Binding agreement signed for the sale of residual Golden Range camp assets to Fenix Resources for cash consideration of A\$2.0 million.
- Successfully raised new equity proceeds of A\$4.0 million in strongly supported equity placement of new shares at an issue price of A\$0.057 per share.
- Cash of A\$6.2 million as at 30 September 2024 and zero debt (excluding typical trade creditor balances).

Western Australian Projects

Introduction

The Golden Range and Fields Find Projects (the **Projects**) are located approximately 350 km northeast of Perth and 260 km east-southeast of Geraldton (refer Figure 1). The total consolidated land package of the Projects is 788 km², extending for over 70 km of strike from north to south and covering much of the central Yalgoo-Singleton and Warriedar Archean

Total historical gold production from Golden Range and Fields Find was 350 koz, with the existing oxide plant placed on care and maintenance in August 2019.

The current JORC (2012) Mineral Resource estimate for Golden Range and Fields Find is 15.2 Mt at 1.7 g/t Au for 816 koz contained gold (of which 412 koz at 1.7 g/t Au sits in the Measured and Indicated classifications). For further Mineral Resource estimate details, refer to ASX release dated 28 November 2022.

Most of the gold in the MRE (775koz of the 816koz) is spread along, or associated with, a central shear zone trending north-south within the Golden Range Project. Warriedar is pursuing significant exploration opportunity at Golden Range through the targeting and delineation of primary gold deposits. Almost all previous drilling in this area has been focussed on shallow oxide gold in proximity to the existing mill. Removing this constraint opens up an incredible search space in fresh rock, some of which lies immediately below existing open pits.

During the quarter, and up to the reporting date, the Company:

- completed the phase 2 RC drilling program consisting of 29 holes for 5,028m (at the Ricciardo and M1 deposits)
- completed the phase 1 DD program consisting of 31 holes for 3,300m (at the Ricciardo, M1 and Austin deposits)
- received assay results for all holes drilled as part of these two programs^{1,2,3,4,5,6}
- confirmed the presence of wide and extremely high-grade antimony (Sb), below the Ardmore and Copse-Silverstone pits at the Ricciardo deposit, for a potential strike length of 1km^{4,6}

The combined RC and DD results have been incorporated into deposit modelling, with an update of the Ricciardo MRE slated for November 2024.

Currently, an AC drilling program is underway south of the Golden Corridor, to assist with delineating the position of the main mineralised shear. Further growth-focussed RC drilling of the 'Golden Corridor' is planned for November 2024.

¹WA8 ASX release 3 July 2024: First Diamond Drilling results at Ricciardo deliver high-grade gold extensions

²WA8 ASX release 19 July 2024: DD Program Expanded and High-Grade M1 Intercept Returned

³WA8 ASX release 2 August 2024: Infill Drilling Delivers Significant Gold Mineralisation

⁴WA8 ASX release 26 August 2024: Further Step-Out Gold Success and High-Grade Antimony Discovery

⁵WA8 ASX release 30 September: Further Strong Extensional Diamond Drill Results

⁶WA8 ASX release 1 October: Continued Delivery of High-Grade Antimony at Ricciardo

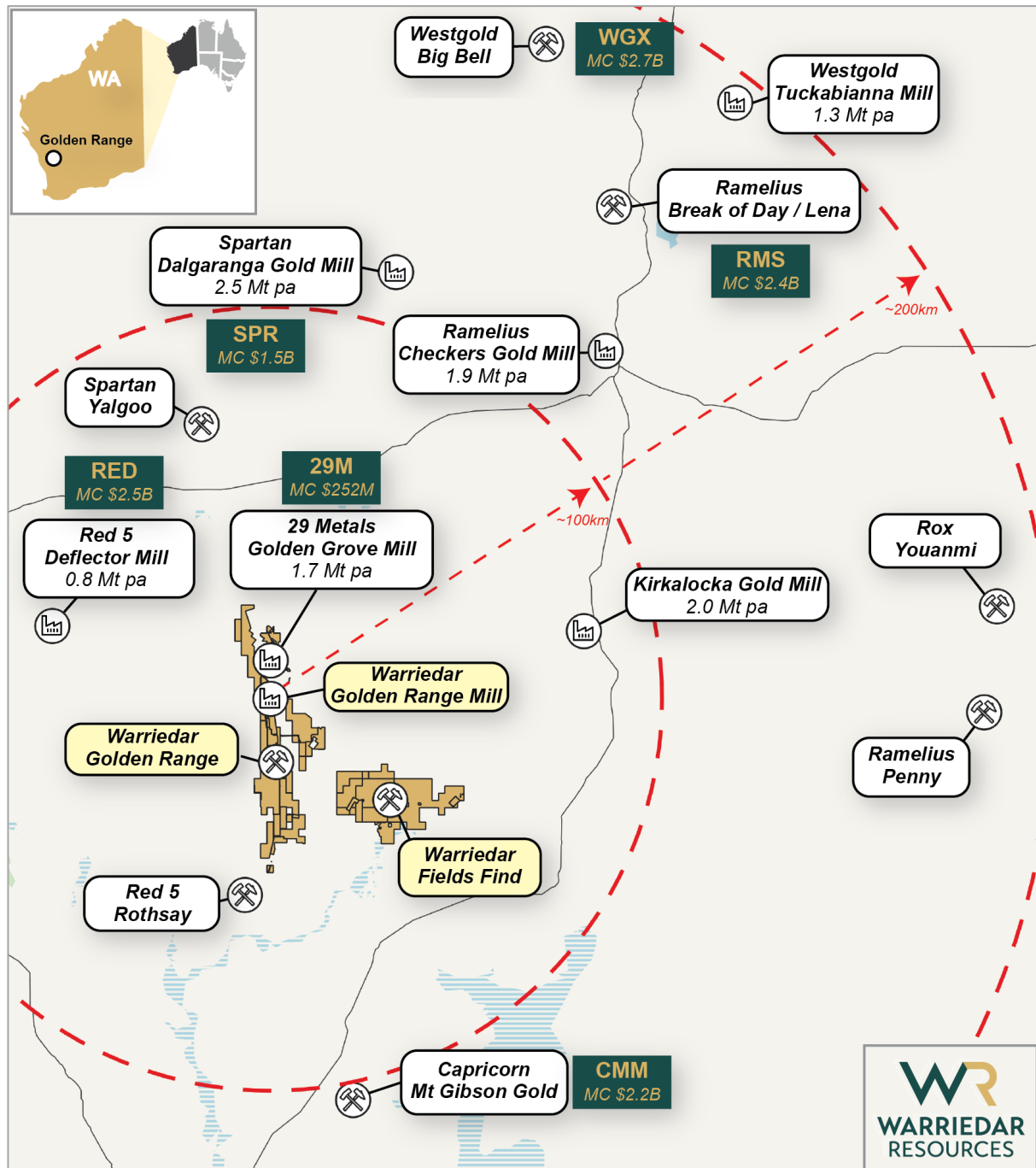


Figure 1: Regional setting of the Golden Range and Fields Find Projects in the Southern Murchison Province of Western Australia.

Within the Golden Range Project, the current focus area for Resource growth is the “Golden Corridor”, a 25-km long trend from the Austin deposit in the north to the Bugeye deposit in the south (refer Figure 2). The Golden Corridor boasts 6 deposits, 18 historic pits, all on permitted Mining Leases and all connected by a well-maintained haul road. Part of the haul road is now sealed (see Figure 2).

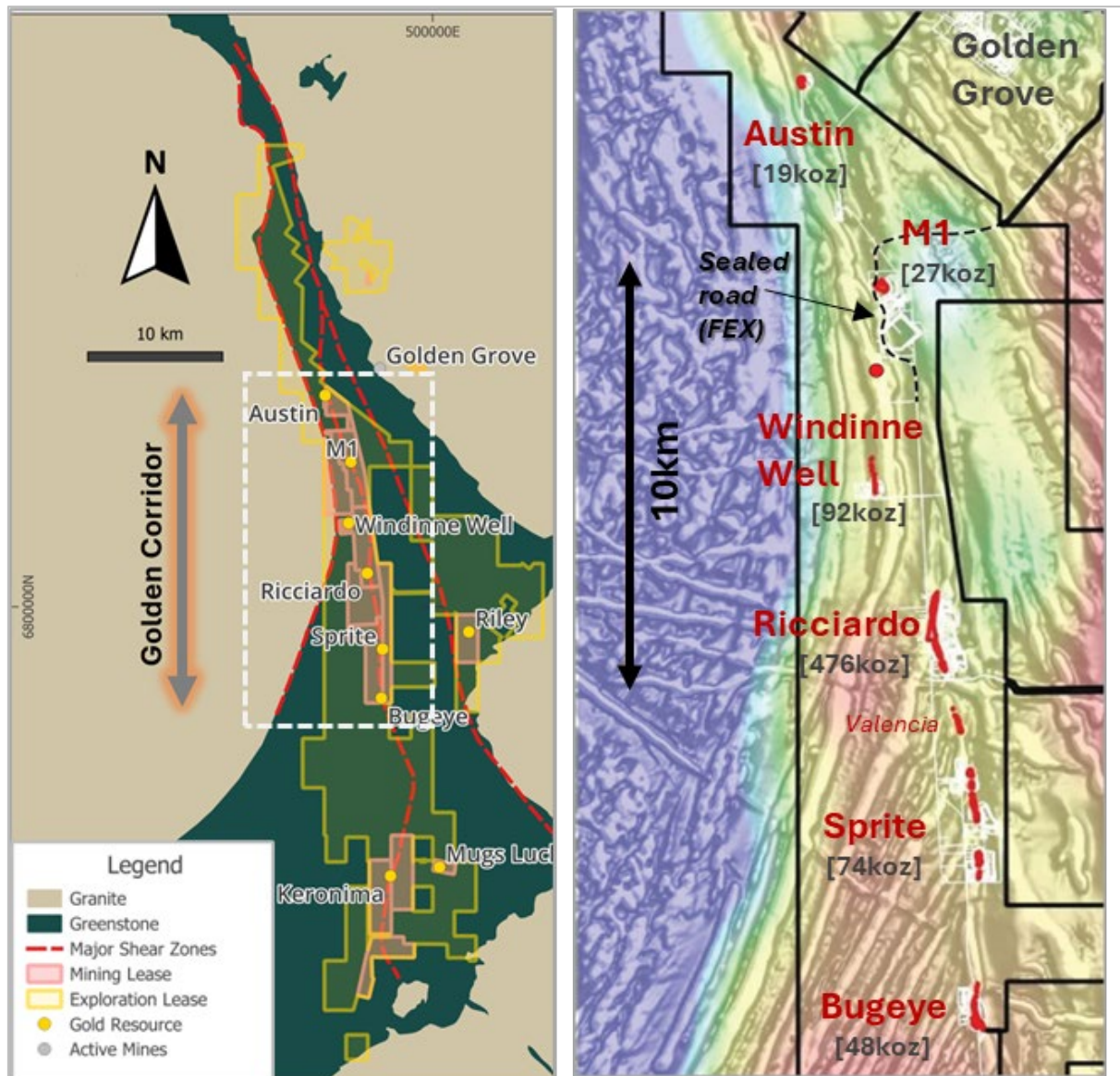


Figure 2: LEFT: The Golden Range Project, and the location of the 'Golden Corridor' within the Golden Range Project. RIGHT: The MREs within the 'Golden Corridor' (red polygons are the surface projection of the deposit wireframes), annotated by name and oz Au. The location of the existing processing plant is annotated, as is the haul road connecting all the deposits and the nearby mine, Golden Grove. The black dashed line is the new sealed road put in by Fenix Resources recently (to support the reopening of the Shine Iron Ore mine).

Air core Drilling Underway

A targeted air core drilling programme is underway to identify the location of the Mougooderra shear in the southern portion of the tenement package between the Bugeye and Keronima gold deposits (Figure 3). The programme is drilling multiple lines along strike across the interpreted position of the shear, to narrow the search space for new gold deposits.



Figure 3: Drone photo of the AC drilling program currently underway at the Golden Range Project.

The Ricciardo Deposit

The Ricciardo deposit sits in the middle of the “Golden Corridor” and possesses a current Mineral Resource estimate of 8.7 Mt @ 1.7 g/t Au for 476 koz gold (6 koz Measured, 203 koz Indicated, 267 koz Inferred). Mineralisation at Ricciardo is comprised of a series of high-grade shoots (Figure 4 - Figure 5). These shoots remain open at depth (where very limited drilling has been undertaken below 100m) and along strike (where additional high-grade shoots are interpreted but require follow up drilling).

As a result of its scale, grade and further immediate growth potential, Ricciardo has been the key focus area for Warriedar in CY2024. Ricciardo is located on a granted ML, accessible via a high-quality haul road, and is located approximately 8 km from Warriedar’s existing oxide process plant (and only 26 kilometres from the neighbouring Golden Grove processing facility).

Drilling at Ricciardo during the reporting period has been an incredible success and has achieved all the goals set out for the program:

- extend the Ricciardo Mineral Resource boundaries at depth and along strike ✓
- improve the continuity and extent of the known high-grade shoots below the pits ✓
- define new high-grade shoots believed to exist based on 3D modelling of the data ✓

Drilling results released during the September quarter are presented in pit order from north to south along the Ricciardo deposit.

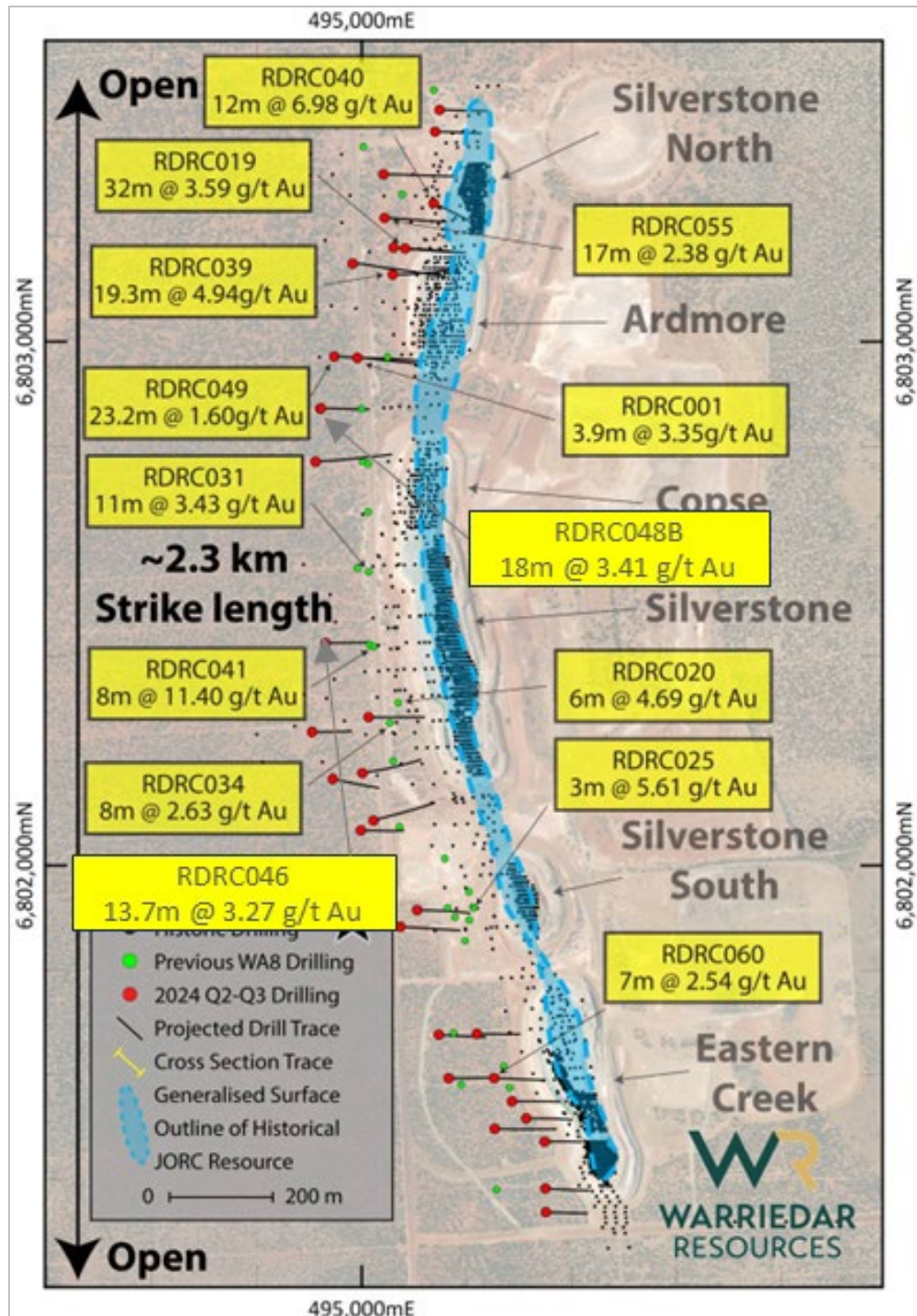


Figure 4: Plan view of the Ricciardo deposit highlighting the relative locations of selected holes (and resulting intercepts) drilled into the Ricciardo deposit. Intervals corresponding to holes drilled by WA8 are highlighted in yellow (not all holes released during the current reporting period).

Ardmore – Copse - Silverstone North pits

Diamond drilling below the northern Ricciardo pits returned excellent results (refer Figure 6). The shallower hole provided a solid infill result in terms of width and grade, to support a higher confidence MRE in this area:

- RDR040 DD: 12m @ 6.98 g/t Au from 110m, including
 - 3m @ 22.12 g/t from 112m.

The deeper hole extended the known strong-tenor mineralisation at depth by a further 100m down-dip, with the deposit remaining open at depth (delivering significant expected growth in the MRE for this area):

- RDRC055 DD: **16m @ 2.30 g/t Au from 243m**, including
 - **6m @ 3.13 g/t from 252m**
- RDRC055 DD: **17m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 264m**, including
 - **8m @ 4.03 g/t from 273m**

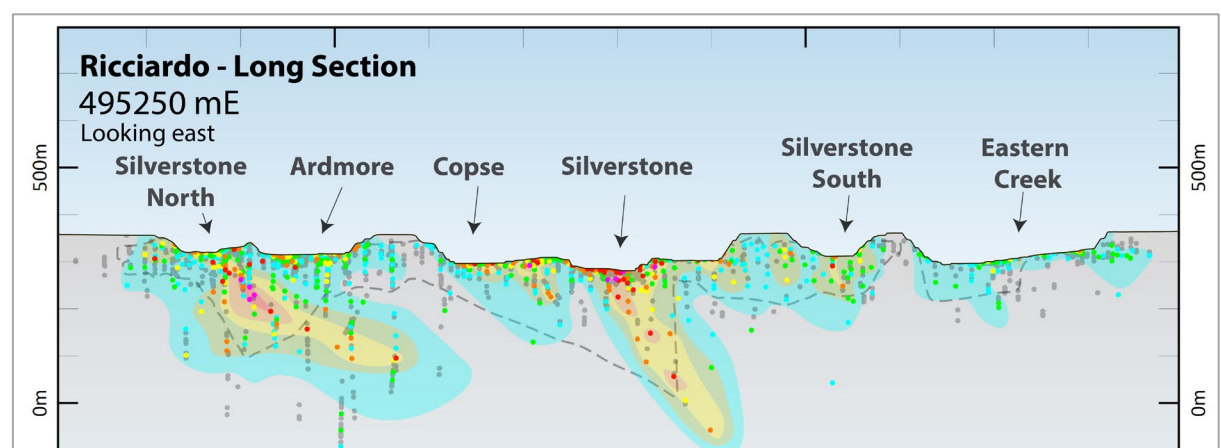
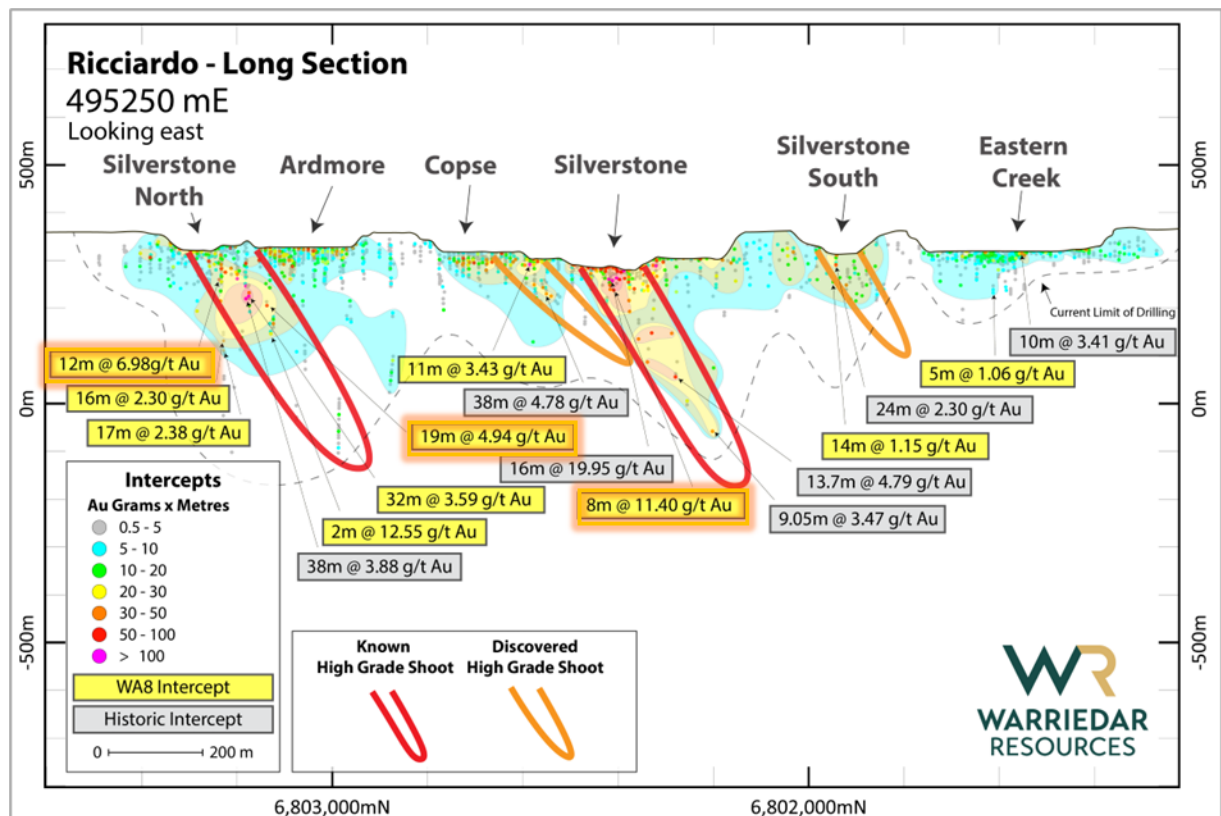


Figure 5: Long sections through the Ricciardo deposit. TOP (22 July version) The high-grade shoots are outlined along section, plunging southwest within the shear zone. Selected intervals annotated, both Warriedar and previous explorers. BOTTOM (3 September version) The existing MRE boundary is shown as the dashed grey line. Areas of Resource growth are apparent, the most noticeable below the Ardmore pit.

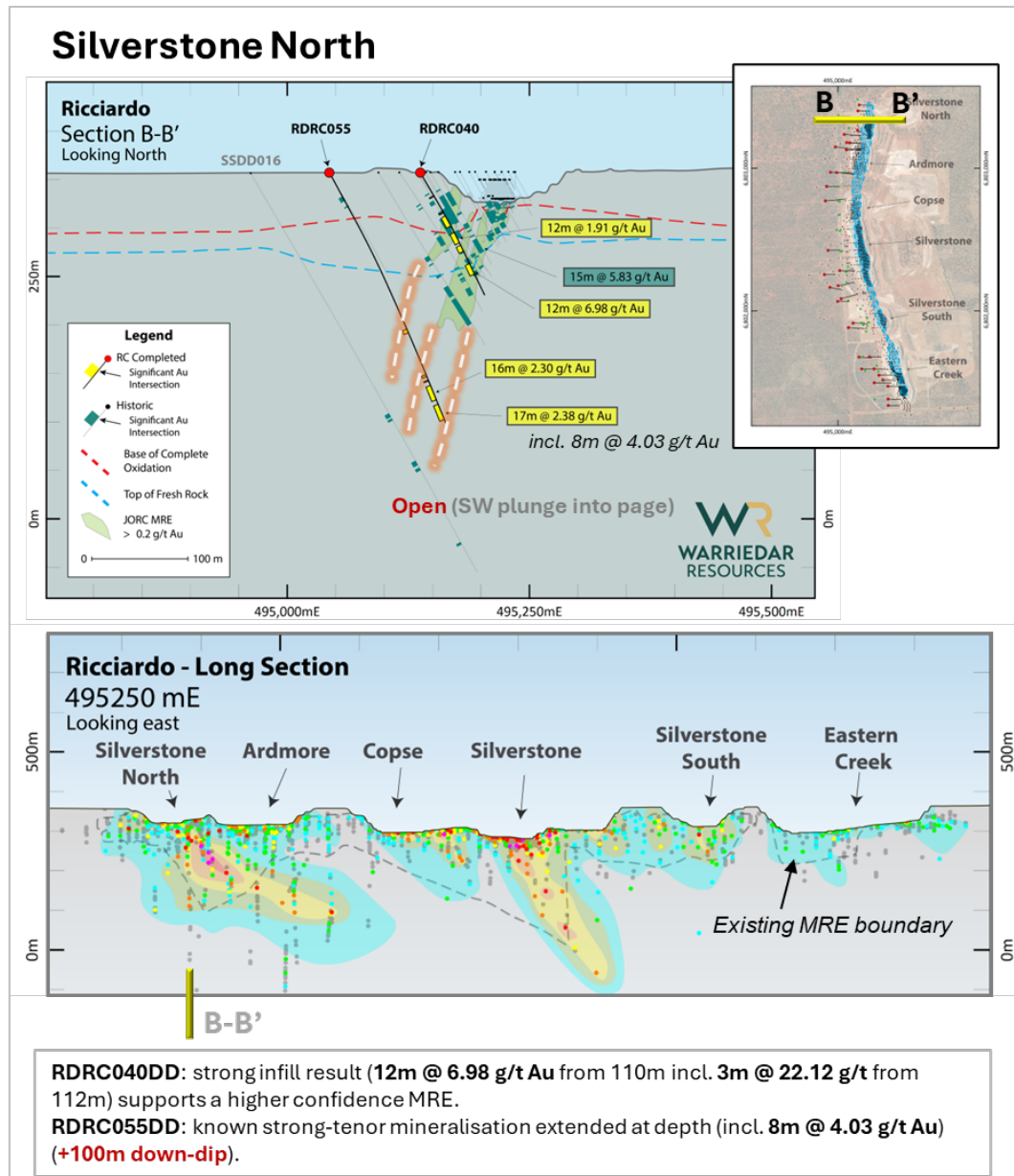


Figure 6: Silverstone North Cross section, highlighting the ~100m depth extension to the mineralisation well below the current JRC MRE limit. Note, the mineralised structure plunges to the south-southwest (off section) and hence drillhole SSDD016 did not hit high-grade mineralisation (the best interval was 4m @ 0.89 g/t Au).

RDRC039 was drilled to extend the known high-grade shoot located below the Ardmore pit. The hole successfully intersected very high-grade gold (circa 15 g/t) at the bottom of the hole (well above MRE average). This hole was diamond tailed in May 2024 and the results were received during the reporting period, returning a combined result of **19m @ 4.94 g/t Au from 188m** (RDRC039 DD) (includes contiguous final RC result of **4m @ 14.49 g/t from 188m**). This was an exceptional result for the Ardmore pit area. Refer to Figure 7 for the cross section.

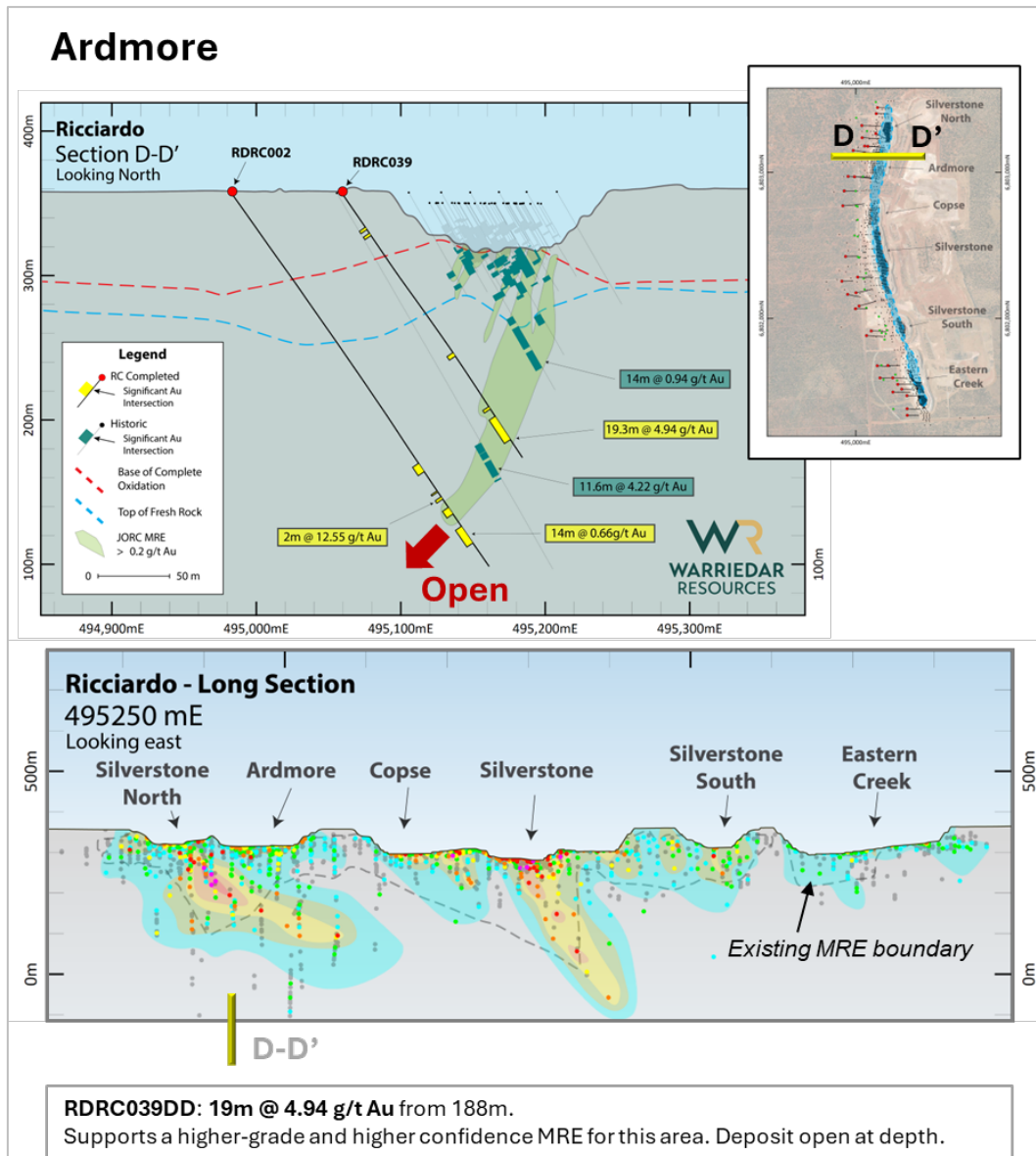


Figure 7: Cross section through the Ardmore pit area.

At the southern end of the Ardmore pit, two diamond drill holes confirmed the extension of the known mineralisation approximately 180m down-dip of the existing MRE boundary and supported a deeper mineralised zone below the existing deposit at Ardmore (refer to *Upper Zone* and *Lower Zone* annotations in Figure 8).

The shallower RDR001DD confirmed the existence of two distinct lodes in this area demonstrated by separated intercepts of 14m at 0.89 g/t Au and **3.9m at 3.35 g/t Au from 218.8m**.

The deeper RDR049DD evidenced the mineralised zone widening at depth (Figure 8), including the intersection of a high-grade shoot: **7.2m @ 4.51 g/t from 232.8m**. The larger mineralised zone in RDR049DD extends from approximately 218m to 295m downhole (77m width), with significant grades intercepted throughout:

- **23.2m @ 1.6g/t Au from 270.8m**
- **7.2m @ 4.51g/t Au from 232.8m, incl. 3m @ 9.03 g/t Au from 234m**
- **10.5m @ 1.53g/t Au from 218.8m**

- 6.6m @ 1.52g/t Au from 208.4m
- 6.25m @ 1.3g/t Au from 256.75m

Encouragingly, the presence of significant gold intervals in the bottom 60m of the deeper hole RDRC049DD supports the idea of a deeper *Lower Zone* being present in the Ardmore pit area, further validating the historic results in hole MJD014. MJD014 intersected 5m @ 3.19 g/t Au from 445m, and 12.55m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 403.5m.

Regardless of the geometry, the 180m extension of the mineralisation below the existing MRE (RDRC049DD) and the presence of significant gold mineralisation at 460m vertical depth in hole MJD014 (and supported by hole RDRC049DD) is an extremely important result, further validating the outstanding MRE growth potential that exists at Ricciardo.

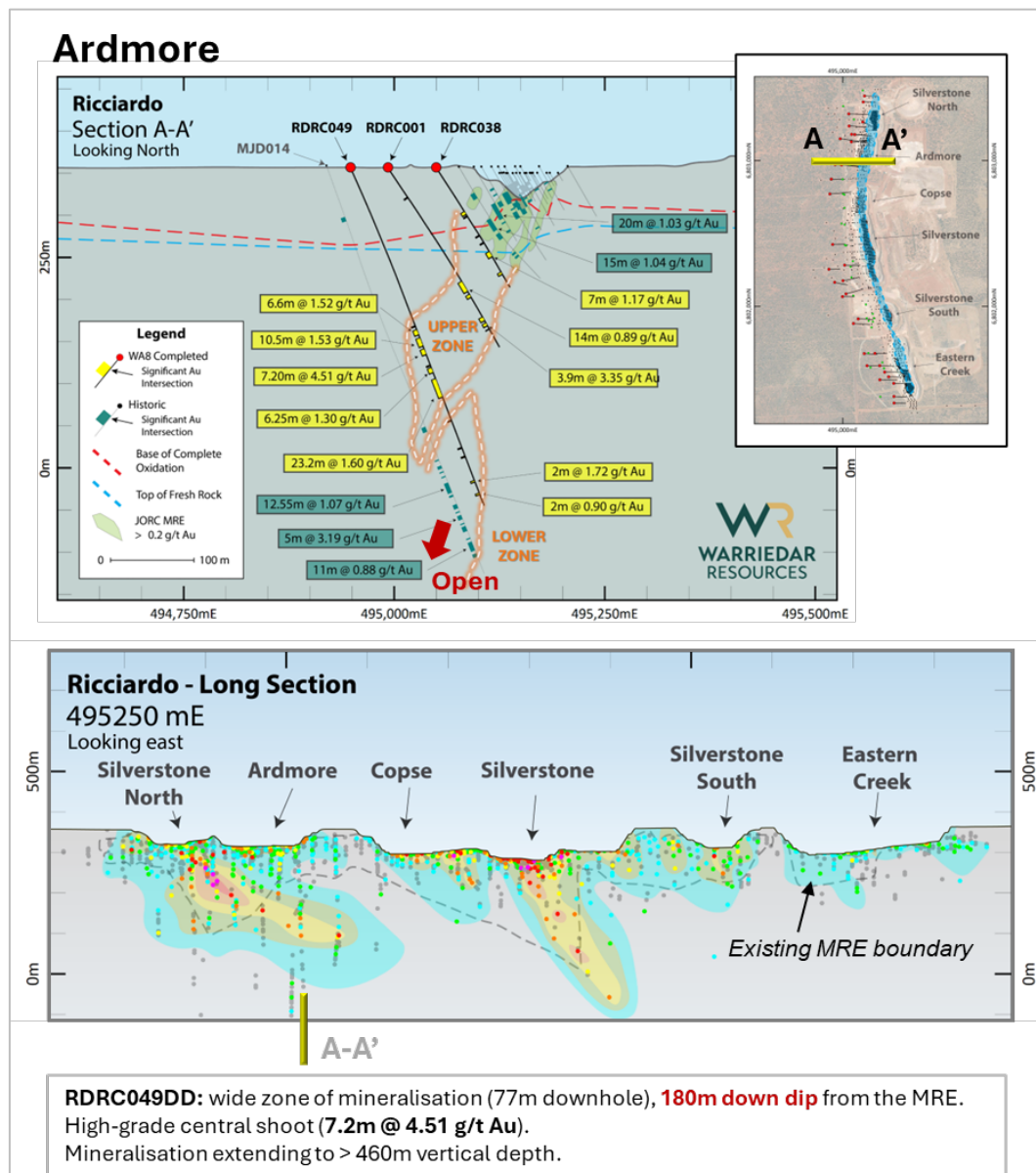


Figure 8: Cross section A-A' across the Ardmore pit, highlighting the ~180m depth extension to the mineralisation well below the current MRE limit, improving the confidence in the MRE potentially extending to ~460m vertical depth. The high-grade shoot is in the middle of the mineralised interval in hole RDRC049.

An excellent result from the area between the Ardmore and Copse (northern Silverstone) pits was returned on 26 August 2024 (refer Figure 9). RDR048B was designed to test the depth extension of the gold mineralisation down dip of RDR010. RDR048B successfully intersected gold mineralisation at depth, returning **18m @ 3.41 g/t Au and 0.27% Sb** (3.97 g/t AuEq) from 276m, including **4.5m @ 9.90 g/t Au and 0.01% Sb** (9.93 g/t AuEq) from 286.5m.

This result provides confidence in the depth extension of the deposit well beyond the current limits of the MRE (refer Figure 9). The previous gap between the MRE and hole SSDD008 was too great to extend the MRE with any confidence.

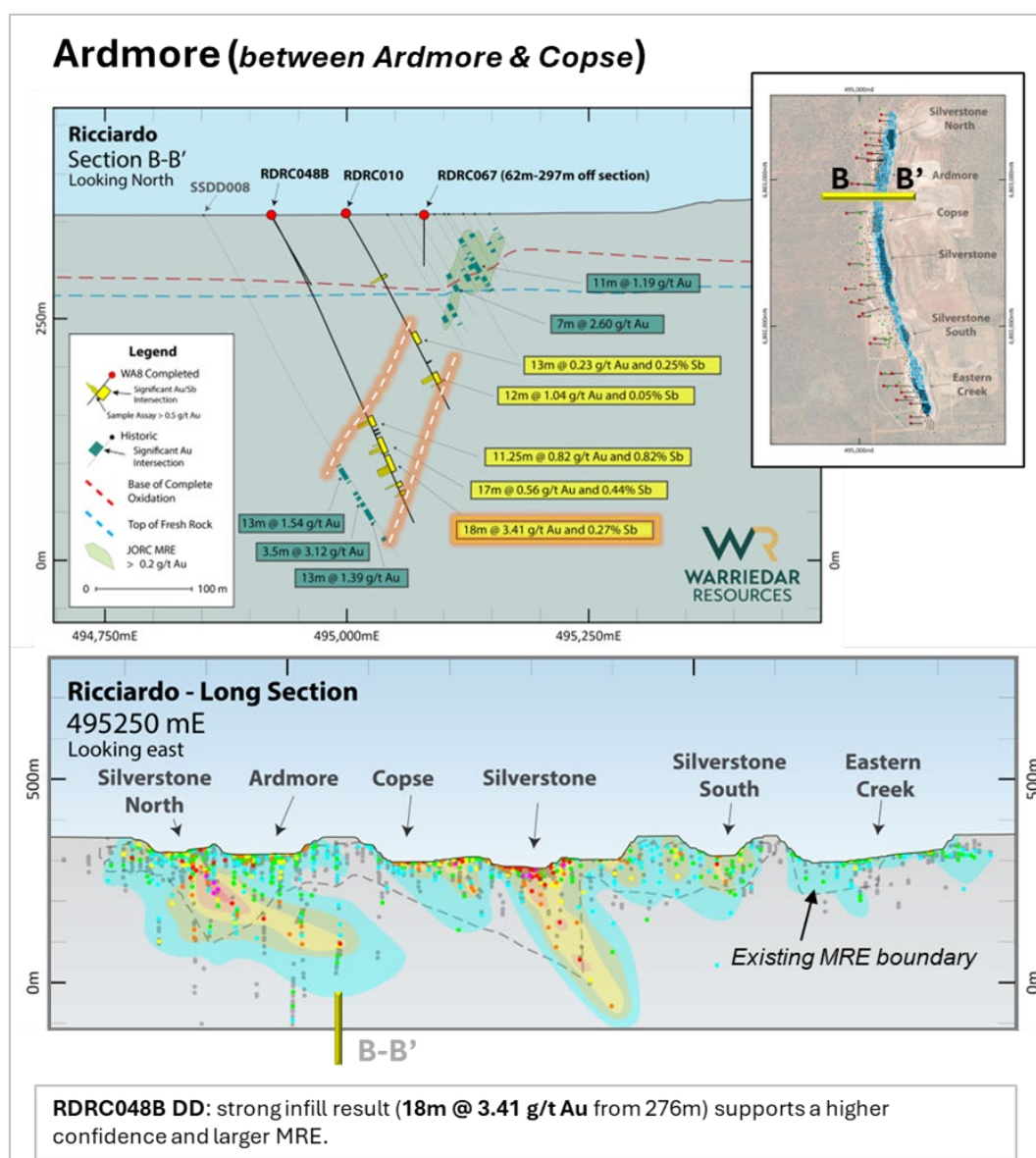


Figure 9: Cross section between the Ardmore and Copse pits.

Silverstone & Silverstone South pits

The central Silverstone area has the largest previously known high grade shoot within the Ricciardo deposit, plunging to the south-west underlying the pit. Drilling from RDR044 and RDR046 has further defined this zone by confirming the high-grade shoot continues down plunge. The results from these holes also highlight that the surrounding mineralised shear has significantly higher grade than previously modelled (refer Figures 10 & 11).

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

RDRC046 was drilled into the edge of the MRE model underneath the central Silverstone pit, an area previously modelled to contain low grade mineralisation (refer Figures 10 & 11). The assays returned were significantly better than expected. The most significant interval is

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

RDRC044 was drilled adjacent to and outside of the existing MRE block model to test if the high-grade plunge continues down dip or is reflective of a structural offset (refer Figures 10 & 11). The returned results confirm the high-grade zone continues down dip and is better than expected. The most significant interval from RDRC044 is

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

RDRC042 drilled below the Silverstone central pit area returned robust results. The target area had no historic drilling and was a large gap in the MRE block model (refer Figure 11):

- **7m @ 2.59 g/t Au** and 0.34% Sb (3.32 g/t AuEq) from 229m, including
 - **1m @ 10.81 g/t Au** and 0.16 % Sb (11.14 g/t AuEq) from 233.7m.

Results increased the extent of the defined high-grade shoot beneath the Silverstone pit and intersected gold mineralisation along strike of the modelled MRE at depth. They also further expanded the Ricciardo MRE envelope, delivering enhanced understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation. As such, they provide additional evidence of the substantial and immediate growth potential of the current Ricciardo MRE, having intersected significant gold mineralisation outside the modelled limits.

Silverstone & Silverstone South

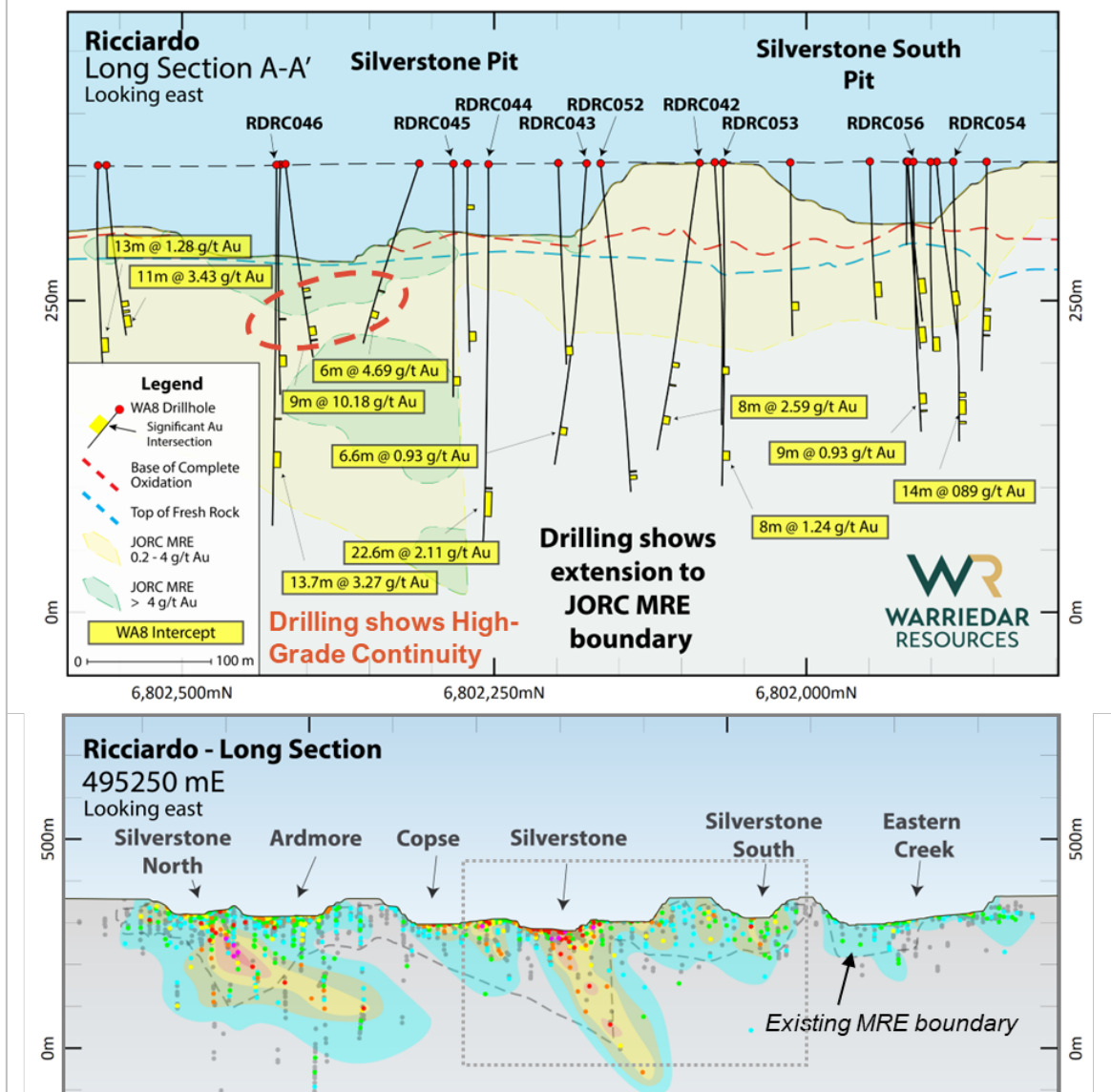


Figure 10: Long section through the Silverstone and Silverstone South pits.

Please note, the Figure (top) is from ASX release 30 September and the intervals annotated here are calculated using the AuEq cutoff of 0.5 g/t. To be clear, these are Au intervals annotated not AuEq – the difference between the values here and those shown in the Figure in ASX release 17 July is the cutoff used (to decide whether or not the interval should be part of the calculation). For those interested, RDRC041 for example: 8m @ 11.4 g/t from 166m (17 July) = 9m @ 10.18 g/t from 165m (1 Oct and above) (RDRC041). There is an extra metre included in the calculation when the AuEq cutoff is used – resulting in a wider interval with a slightly lower grade.

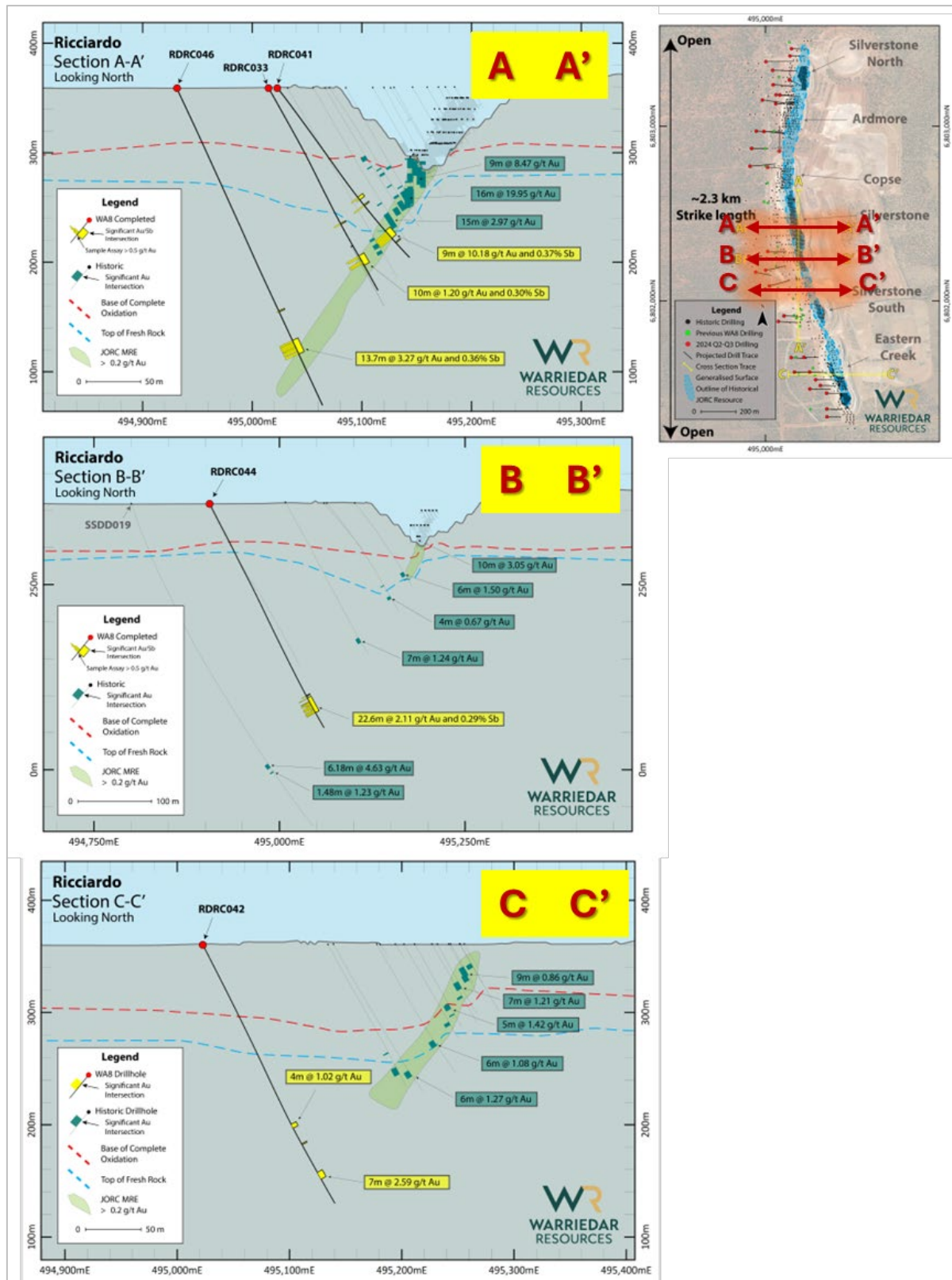


Figure 11: Cross sections through Silverstone Central outlining the new intersection from RDR046, RDR044 and RDR042.

Eastern Creek pit zone

The drilling beneath Eastern Creek has been a resounding success, with all holes returning significant intersections and the identification of multiple new higher-grade shoots (Figure 12). The deposit remains open at depth.

Intersections returned include:

- RDRC060: **7m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 170m**, incl. **1m @ 7.48 g/t from 172m**
- RDRC060: **9m @ 1.42 g/t Au from 180m**
- RDRC061: **5m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 145m**
- RDRC066: **3m @ 2.66 g/t Au from 153m**
- RDRC059: **25.0m @ 1.23 g/t Au** and 0.17% Sb (1.60 g/t AuEq) from 232m, incl. **9.3m @ 1.13 g/t Au** from 232m and **6.8m @ 2.37 g/t Au** from 250.2m

These results are expected to support an enlarged, higher-grade and higher confidence MRE for this particular area of Eastern Creek.

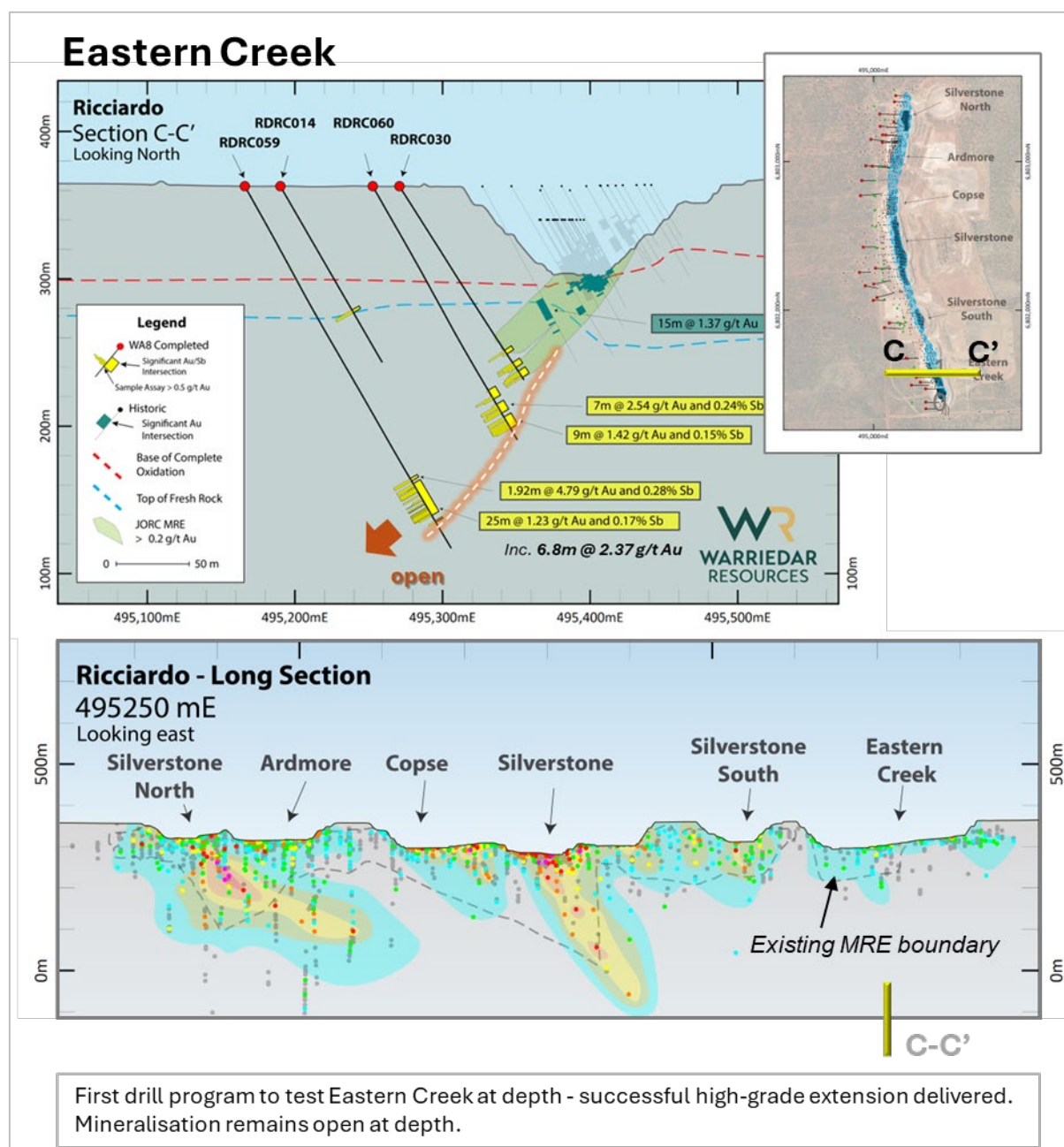


Figure 12: Cross section C-C' across the Eastern Creek pit – Ricciardo Prospect.

Austin Deposit

The Austin deposit is located ~5km north of the M1 deposit (refer Figure 3), and approximately 4km west of the Gossan Hill pit (Gossan Hill is one of the Golden Grove VMS deposits, owned and operated by 29 Metals Limited refer Figure 13). Austin possesses a current MRE of **434 kt @ 1.4 g/t Au for 19.2 koz gold**.

The Austin deposit is a polymetallic system, open at depth and plunging south. Warriedar diamond tailed a single hole at Austin (AURC085 DD) during the reporting period and returned several significant gold intervals including **5.1m @ 3.21 g/t Au** from 163.7m and **3.5m @ 2.41 g/t Au** from 192.5m.

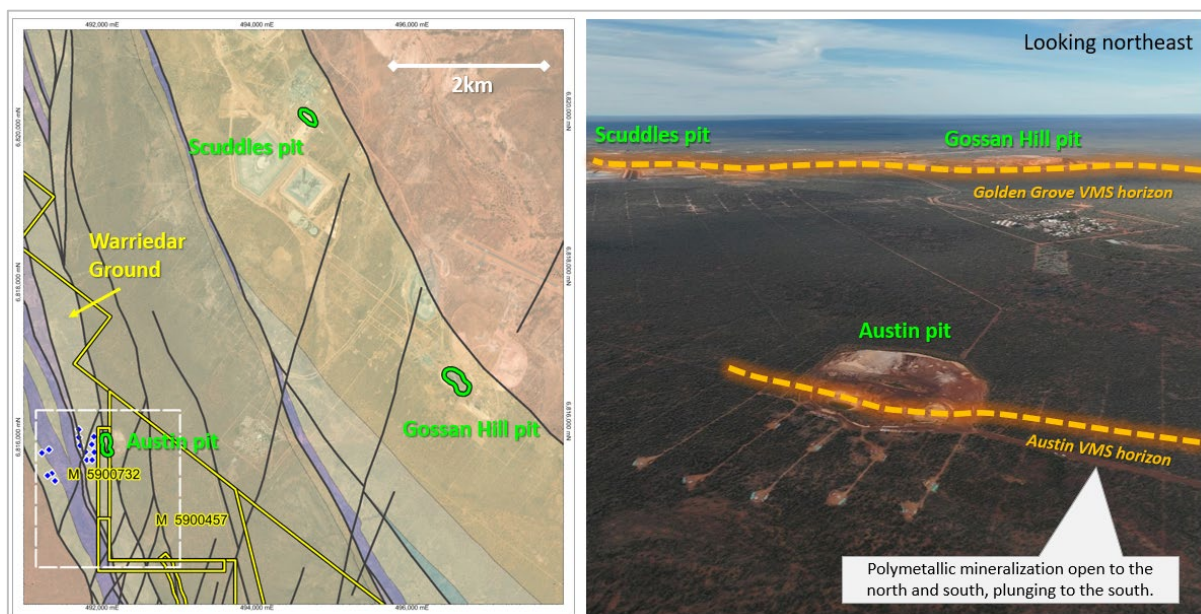


Figure 13: The location of the Austin deposit with respect to the Gossan Hill and Scuddles pits, belonging to the Golden Grove cluster of Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits. Golden Grove Mineral Resources (see 29M ASX Announcement 23 May 2023): 61.4Mt @ 1.7% Cu, 4.0% Zn, 0.7g/t Au, 28g/t Ag.

M1 deposit

The M1 deposit is located 7km north of the Ricciardo deposit, alongside the existing processing plant, within the 25km-long 'Golden Corridor' trend. M1 possesses a current MRE of **294 kt @ 2.9 g/t Au for 27.4 koz gold**.

Three new drill holes (RC pre-collars with diamond tails) were planned and drilled at the M1 deposit during the reporting period (refer Figure 14). This drilling represents the first time this deposit has been revisited and drilled since 2013. Results were as follows:

- **INFILL:** the northern hole was planned to test the existing MRE model (M1RC191 DD) and returned significantly higher grade than expected: **8.9m @ 8.93 g/t Au from 156m**, including **2m @ 23.83 g/t from 158m¹**
- **EXTENSION:** the central hole was planned to test a gap in the MRE model (M1RC190 DD) and intersected gold: **3m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 157m¹⁰**

¹ ASX Release 19 July 2024

- **EXTENSION:** the southern hole (M1RC192 DD) was drilled 100m to the south of the Resource (along strike) and returned encouraging results: **7m @ 0.74 g/t Au from 139m**, indicating the potential for strike extension to the M1 deposit²

These results represented significant, early success at M1 and support further drilling in 2025.

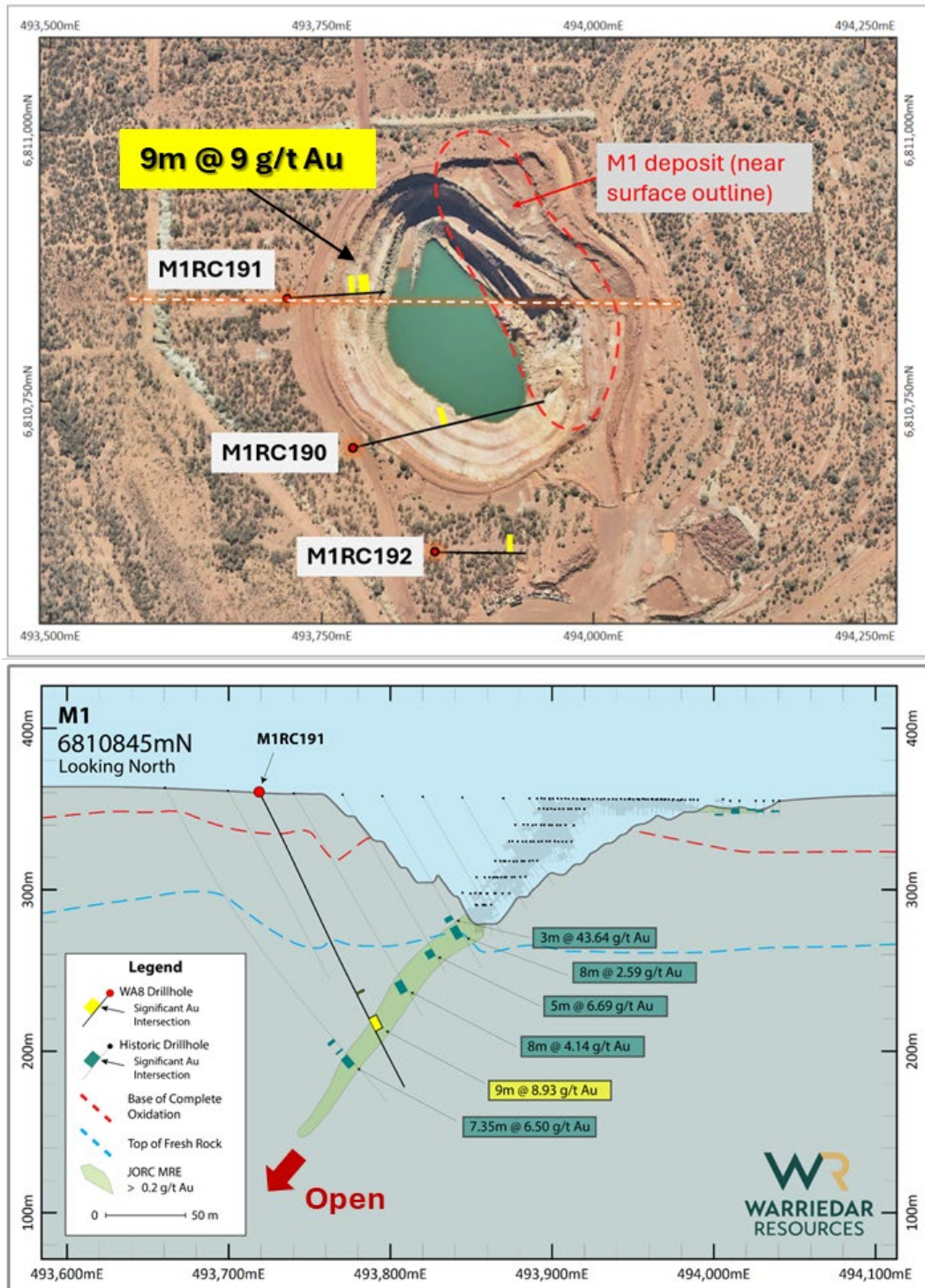


Figure 14: Cross section through the M1 deposit, looking north.

² ASX Release 26 August 2024

Antimony resource potential

Diamond drill assay results announced on 26 August 2024 confirmed the intersection of extremely high grades of antimony (Sb) in multiple holes below the Ardmore pit at the Ricciardo deposit.

RDRC067 was designed to drill south to north along strike to better understand the structural controls within the Ricciardo deposit and assess the continuity of the ultramafic unit. All previous drill holes (by Warriedar and previous explorers) have been drilled eastward perpendicular to the known mineralised structure.

Unexpectedly, RDRC067 intersected significant high-grade antimony mineralisation from 229.2m to 241.9m downhole, returning **12.7m @ 6.03% Sb and 0.36 g/t Au (10.92 g/t AuEq), including 1.85m @ 28.50% Sb and 0.45 g/t Au (60.94 g/t AuEq)**. Above this high-grade antimony zone, another significant zone was also identified from 183m to 198.1m downhole, returning **15.1m @ 1.42% Sb and 0.42 g/t Au (3.42 g/t AuEq)** (Figure 15).

The antimony zones intersected by RDRC067 are interpreted to correlate with a lower grade antimony zone intersected in RDRC038 and RDRC049 (refer Figure 15). Encouragingly, drillhole RDRC001 also returned a wide zone of antimony mineralisation: **34m @ 1.0% Sb and 0.59 g/t Au (2.72 g/t AuEq)**.

Follow-up work was carried out to determine the geometry and extent of the antimony mineralisation. Drillhole assay data confirmed Sb mineralisation of significant thickness and grade exists below both the Ardmore pit and the Copse-Silverstone pits representing a potential combined strike length of approx. 1km

Multiple significant Sb intervals have been identified (reviewing both historic and WA8 drill hole assays). See Table 1:

Table 1: Significant intercepts table of assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t AuEq cut off, with a minimum width of 0.2 meter and including a maximum of 2 meters consecutive internal waste.

Interval	Antimony	Gold	Gold Equivalent	from	Hole
36m	1% Sb	0.85 g/t Au	3.0 g/t AuEq	294m	SSDD008
<i>incl.</i> 2m	7.9% Sb	1.38 g/t Au	18.1 g/t AuEq	327m	SSDD008
12m	2.2% Sb	0.74 g/t Au	5.4 g/t AuEq	106m	SSRC055
<i>incl.</i> 4m	5.1% Sb	0.54 g/t Au	11.3 g/t AuEq	112m	SSRC055
22m	1% Sb	0.57 g/t Au	2.7 g/t AuEq	104m	RDRC038
<i>incl.</i> 7m	2.3% Sb	0.3 g/t Au	5.1 g/t AuEq	108m	RDRC038
13m	1.4% Sb	1.06 g/t Au	4.0 g/t AuEq	97m	SSRC011
<i>incl.</i> 5m	3.1% Sb	0.34 g/t Au	7.0 g/t AuEq	100m	SSRC011
13m	6.0% Sb	0.36 g/t Au	13.1 g/t AuEq	229m	RDRC067
<i>incl.</i> 2m	28.5% Sb	0.45 g/t Au	60.1 g/t AuEq	238m	RDRC067
34m	1% Sb	0.59 g/t Au	2.7 g/t AuEq	159m	RDRC001

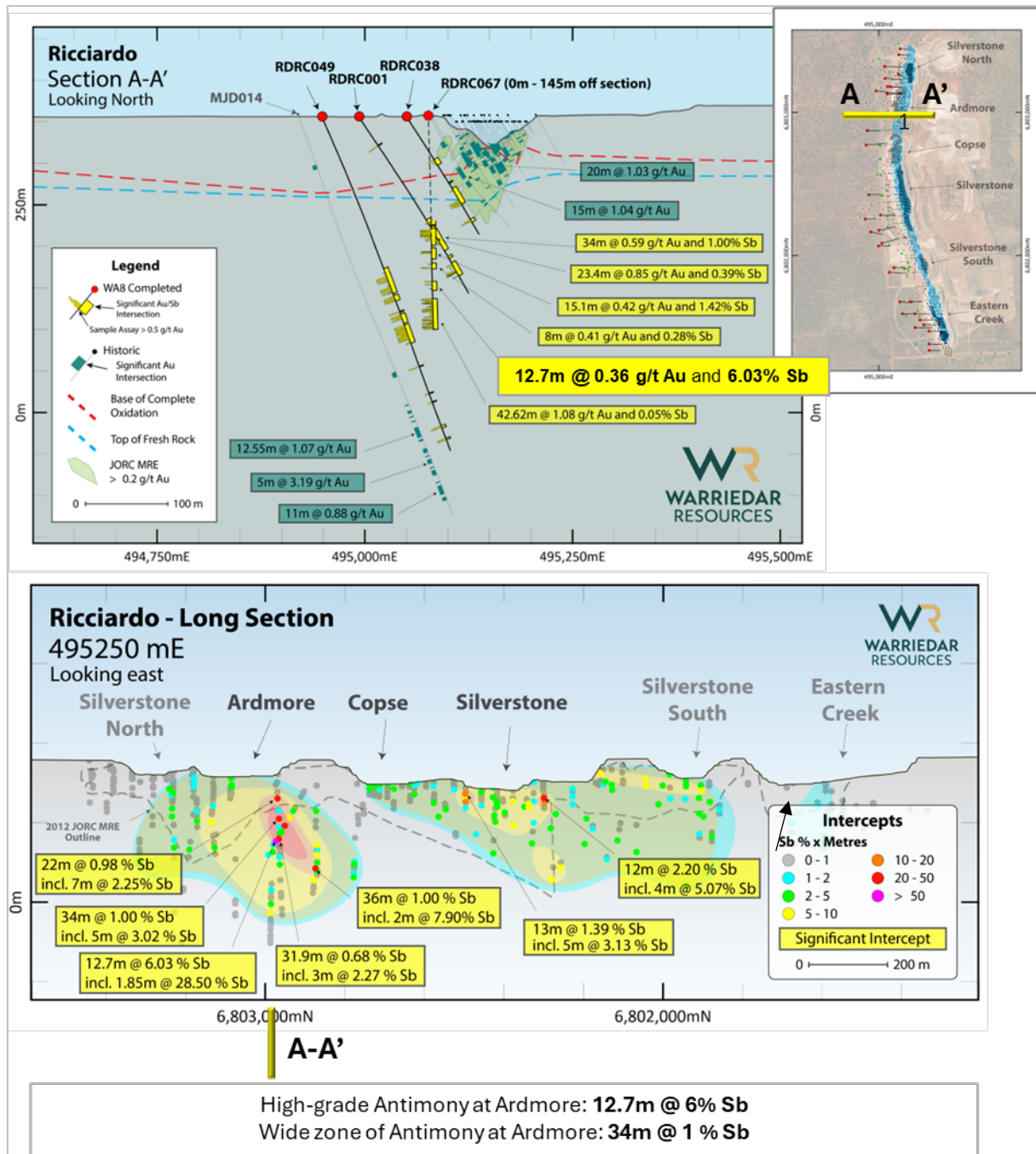


Figure 15: Cross section A-A' across the Ardmore pit

Antimony zone below the Ardmore pit

Antimony assay data, where it exists, supports a +300m long zone of antimony mineralisation of considerable thickness below the Ardmore pit (refer Figure 17). Intervals of note include:

- **36m @ 1% Sb** and 0.85 g/t Au (2.96 g/t AuEq*) from 294m (SSDD008)
incl. **2m @ 7.90% Sb** and 1.38 g/t Au (18.13 g/t AuEq) from 327m
- **31.90 m @ 0.68% Sb** and 0.89 g/t Au (2.33 g/t AuEq*) from 198.4m (RDRC049)
incl. **3m @ 2.27% Sb** and 1.51 g/t Au (6.33 g/t AuEq) from 207.4m

And those previously mentioned:

- **12.70 m @ 6.03% Sb** and 0.36 g/t Au (13.14 g/t AuEq*) from 229.20m (RDRC067)
incl. **1.85m @ 28.50% Sb** and 0.45 g/t Au (60.94 g/t AuEq) from 238.25m
- **34 m @ 1.00% Sb** and 0.59 g/t Au (2.72 g/t AuEq*) from 158.80m (RDRC001)
incl. **5m @ 3.02% Sb** and 0.39 g/t Au (60.94 g/t AuEq) from 182.80m

The high intersections from RDRC049 and SSDD008 suggests the high-grade antimony mineralisation extends at depth with significant thickness and is open along strike (refer Figure 17).

The northern limit of the antimony mineralisation is not currently defined and historical drill holes re-assay (set to commence) is required to outline the high-grade mineralisation more accurately.

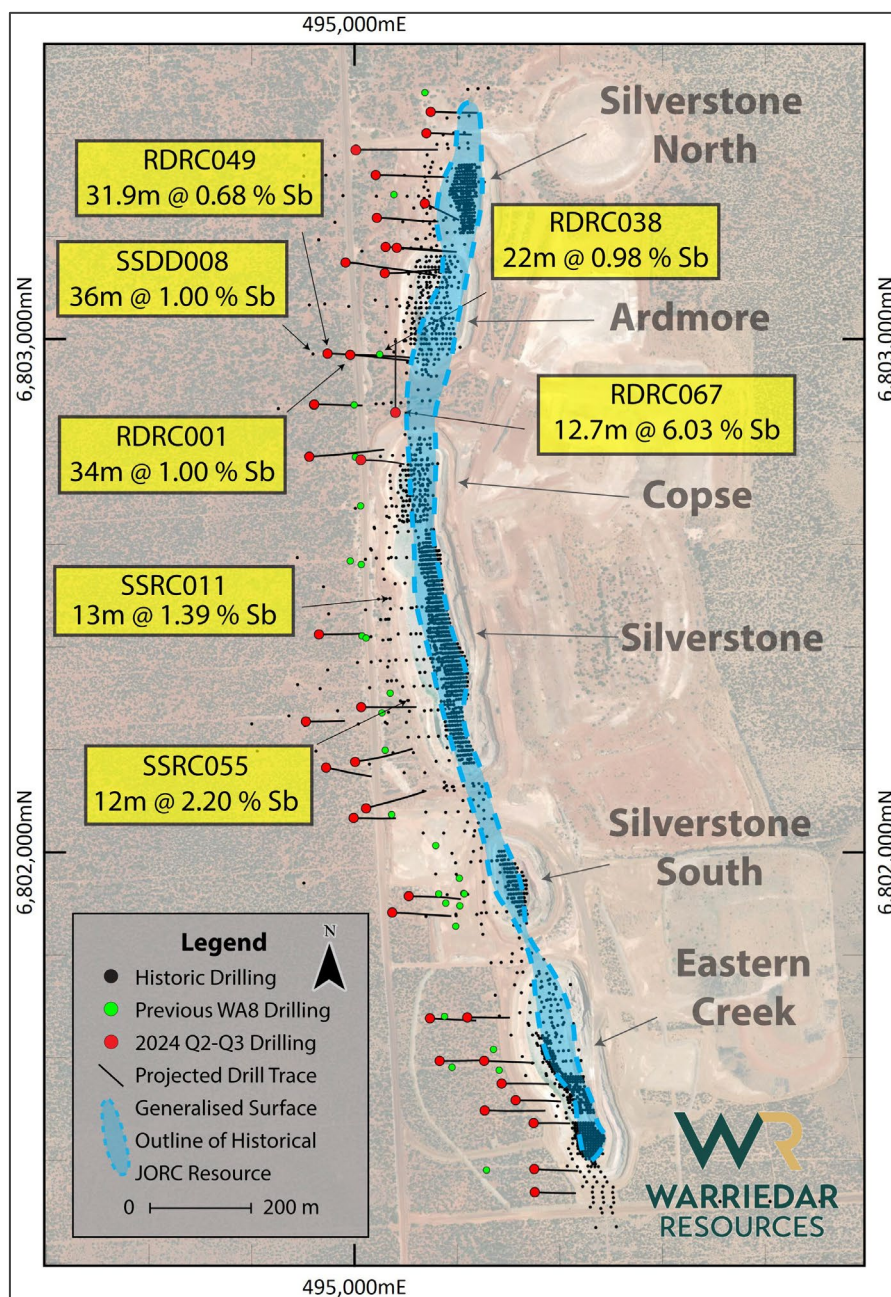


Figure 16: Plan view of the Ricciardo deposit with selected Sb intervals annotated.

Antimony zone below the Copse-Silverstone pit

High-grade antimony intervals have also now been identified within historical drilling below the Silverstone pit (refer Figure 16). Significant intervals include:

- **12m @ 2.2% Sb** and 0.74 g/t Au (5.40 g/t AuEq*) from 106m (SSRC055)
incl. **4m @ 5.07% Sb** and 0.54 g/t Au (11.28 g/t AuEq) from 112m
- **6m @ 1.35% Sb** and 5.24 g/t Au (8.10 g/t AuEq*) from 189m (MJD004)
incl. **1m @ 3.55% Sb** and 2.97 g/t Au (10.5 g/t AuEq) from 190m and
2m @ 2.16% Sb and 5.17 g/t Au (9.74 g/t AuEq) from 193m
- **22.6 @ 0.29 % Sb** and 2.11 g/t Au (2.71 g/t AuEq*) from 294m (RDRC044)
incl. **2m @ 1.95 % Sb** and 1.01 g/t Au (5.15 g/t AuEq) from 303m and

These intervals delineate a significant body of antimony mineralisation below the Silverstone pit. They also indicate the potential for the antimony mineralisation to contiguously extend from Ardmore to Silverstone – an approximate strike length of approximately 1km. The drilling data gap between Ardmore and Copse-Silverstone currently impedes understanding of this potential.

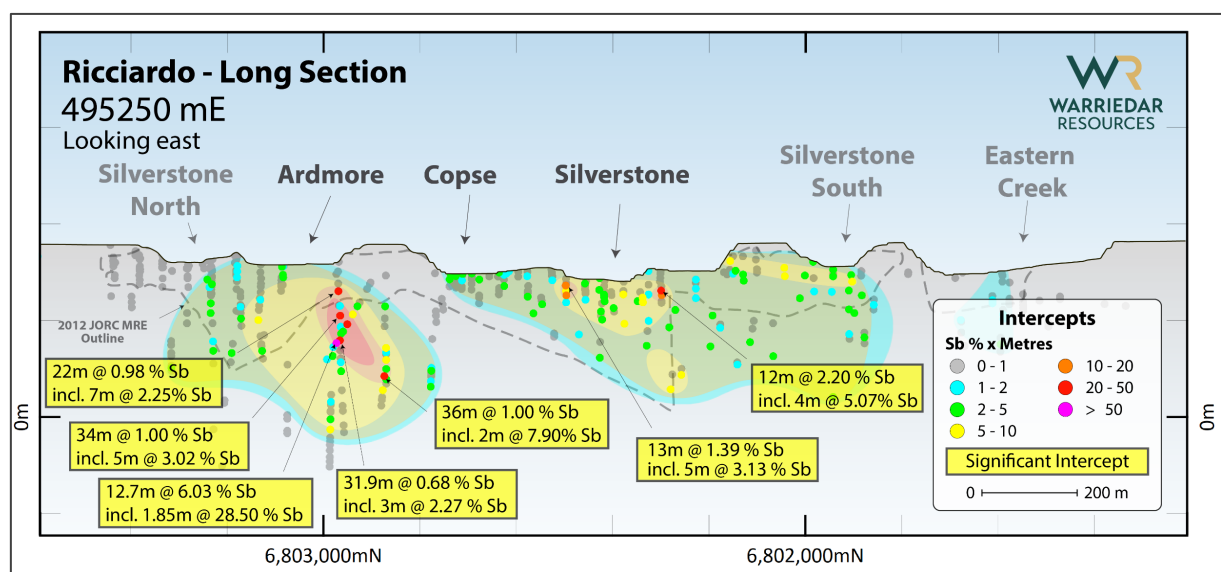


Figure 17: Long Section through Ricciardo (looking East) showing the known antimony distribution with the highlight main antimony zone (about 1km from Ardmore to Silverstone).

A number of historical drill holes also intersected antimony mineralisation with good thickness below the Copse pit. Significant intercepts include:

- **13m @ 1.39% Sb** and 1.06 g/t Au (4.00 g/t AuEq*) from 97m (SSRC011)
incl. **5m @ 3.13% Sb** and 0.34 g/t Au (6.98 g/t AuEq) from 100m
- **14m @ 0.77% Sb** and 0.31 g/t Au (1.94 g/t AuEq*) from 97m (SSRC013)
incl. **4m @ 1.96% Sb** and 0.48 g/t Au (4.63 g/t AuEq) from 100m

Similar to the Sb mineralisation intersected at Ardmore, the high-grade antimony zones in this area predominantly occur adjacent to the main gold lode, rather than coincident with it (a distinct

metallurgical positive for future processing and economic potential). The research work of Dr Jamie Price³, suggests antimony mineralisation likely occurred later than the main gold mineralisation phase at Ricciardo. Similarly to the gold mineralisation, the Sb zones remain wide open at depth.

Results and observations from RDRC067, RDRC048B, RDRC049 and RDRC001 suggest antimony mineralisation, which presents as breccia and stockwork veins in the cores, mainly correlates with medium-to-weak gold mineralisation. These antimony-rich zones are separate and seen to be spatially on the top of high-grade (>5 g/t Au) mineralisation.

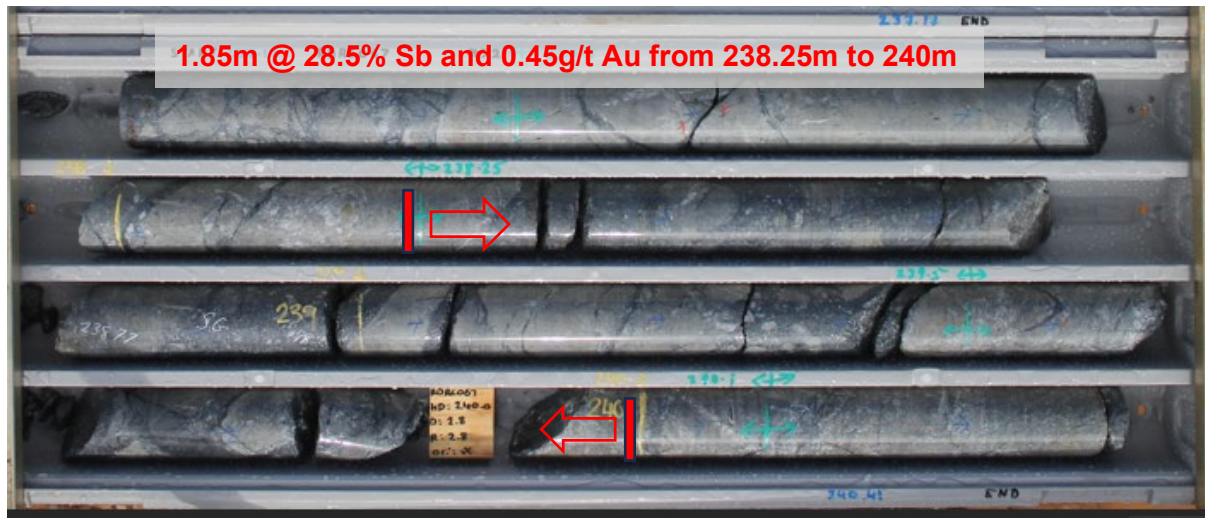


Figure 18: Photo of RDRC067 core tray from 237.17 – 240.41m, representing part of the high-grade Sb interval; extremely altered and brecciated ultramafic. Sb is occurring primarily (but not exclusively) as breccia.



Figure 19: Core photo of the high-grade Sb interval in RDRC067 highlighting brecciated ultramafic at 239.4m. Refer ASX Release 26 August for full context)

³ Jamie Price, 2020, PhD Dissertation. Gold exploration in the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone belt, Western Australia. Cardiff University.

Re-assaying of historical pulp samples

Pulp samples from select historical holes at Ricciardo are currently being tested with low-cost pXRF (portable X-ray fluorescence). Identified significant samples are then set to be dispatched for multi-element assay. Only approximately 11% of historical drilling at Ricciardo was previously assayed for antimony.

Once re-assaying of historic pulps for antimony has been completed, Warriedar will be able to provide a more detailed view of the gold / antimony relationship at Ricciardo.

Metallurgical test work

An approx. 100kg high-grade sample of antimony mineralisation from Ricciardo has also been dispatched for scoping-level metallurgical test work.

Why is Antimony important?

Antimony is recognised as a critical mineral in the EU, the US, Japan and Australia. The criticality criteria may vary across these lists, but is globally defined as:

1. High reliance on imports (risk of supply shortage);
2. Limited substitution options; and
3. Essential function in the manufacture of products which are key to the regional economy and/or national security.

Antimony has a wide range of applications across various industries due to its unique properties, such as flame retardancy, alloying capability, and use in electronics and military³.

According to the United States Geological Survey, total global antimony mine production in 2023 was approximately 83,000 tonnes, with China producing more than 40,000 tonnes, or 48% of the total⁴. China has recently imposed export restrictions on antimony, and the price has increased dramatically in recent months; from US\$13,400/t on 12 April 2024 to US\$22,700/t on 14 June 2024.⁴

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 Costerfield⁵. Expected recoveries will be updated once sufficient data has been obtained from future metallurgical study.

⁴ <https://www.antimony.com/regulations-compliance/criticalitycircularity/>
<https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2024/mcs2024-antimony.pdf>
<https://mmta.co.uk/supply-constraints-push-antimony-prices-to-record-high/>

⁴ refer Mandalay Resources - Costerfield Property NI 43-101 Technical Report dated 25 March 2022 and LRV ASX release dated 5 August 2024.

These assumptions result in a chosen AuEq calculation formula for Ricciardo of:

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

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

Big Springs Project, Nevada USA

Introduction

Big Springs is a Carlin-type gold deposit located in northern Nevada, one of the world's most prolific gold production provinces. Big Springs is located 20km from the Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine which has produced approximately 10 Moz of gold in 40 years of operation. Figure 20 depicts the location of Big Springs with respect to the major gold deposits and trends in northern Nevada.

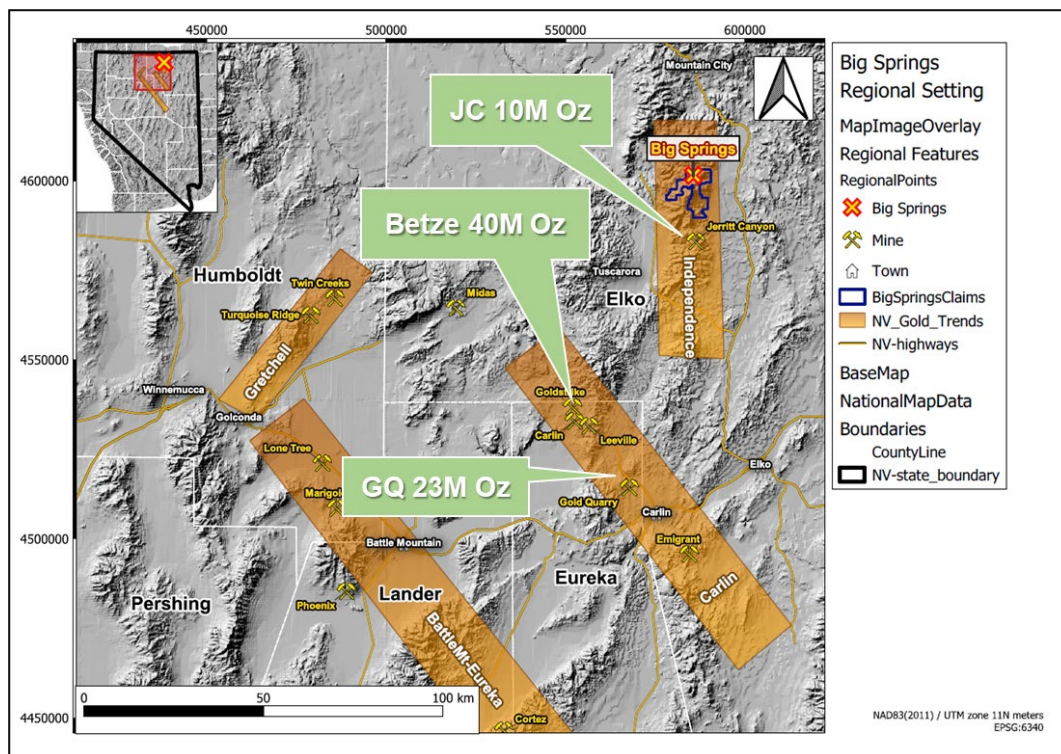


Figure 20: The location of the Big Springs Project in NE Nevada. JC = Jerritt Canyon. Betze = Betze Post deposit, the largest gold deposit in the Carlin trend, ~ 40Moz Au. GQ = the Gold Quarry deposit

The current JORC (2012) MRE for Big Springs is **15.5 Mt @ 2.0 g/t Au for 1.01Moz** contained gold (of which 555 koz at 2.5 g/t Au sits in the Measured and Indicated classifications). The high-grade component of the Resource is **3.0Mt @ 4.2 g/t Au for 413koz** contained gold (2.5 g/t cutoff applied). For further Mineral Resource estimate details, refer to ASX release dated 15 November 2022.

The Big Springs deposit was first mined between 1987 and 1993 at an average grade of ~4.1g/t Au, producing ~386koz Au. The new Mine Plan of Operation (PoO) was approved in 2017 and required the provision of detailed mining engineering and development plans and the satisfactory completion of all environmental studies (prior to granting). The existing Mine PoO allows for drilling and mining within the red 'mining lease' shown in Figure 21. Approximately 80% of the existing Resource is within the mining lease. The current mine plan is a 2-year operation involving open pit and underground mining.

The opportunity at Big Springs is twofold:

1. Immediate Resource growth within the approved Mine permit, initially targeting the high-grade (> 6 g/t) shoots at the North Sammy deposit. Updated MRE would lead onto updated scoping study and updated (optimised) mine plan.
2. Discovery of new economic deposits via drilling well planned (and data supported) targets within the wider Exploration Plan of Operation (permitting currently in progress).

Warriedar's strategy during the reporting period was to allocate capital to drilling the Western Australian Projects. Work at Big Springs involved refining the drill program planned to test the high-grade shoots at North Sammy and progressing the permitting of the wider Exploration Plan of Operation (refer blue polygon in Figure 21).

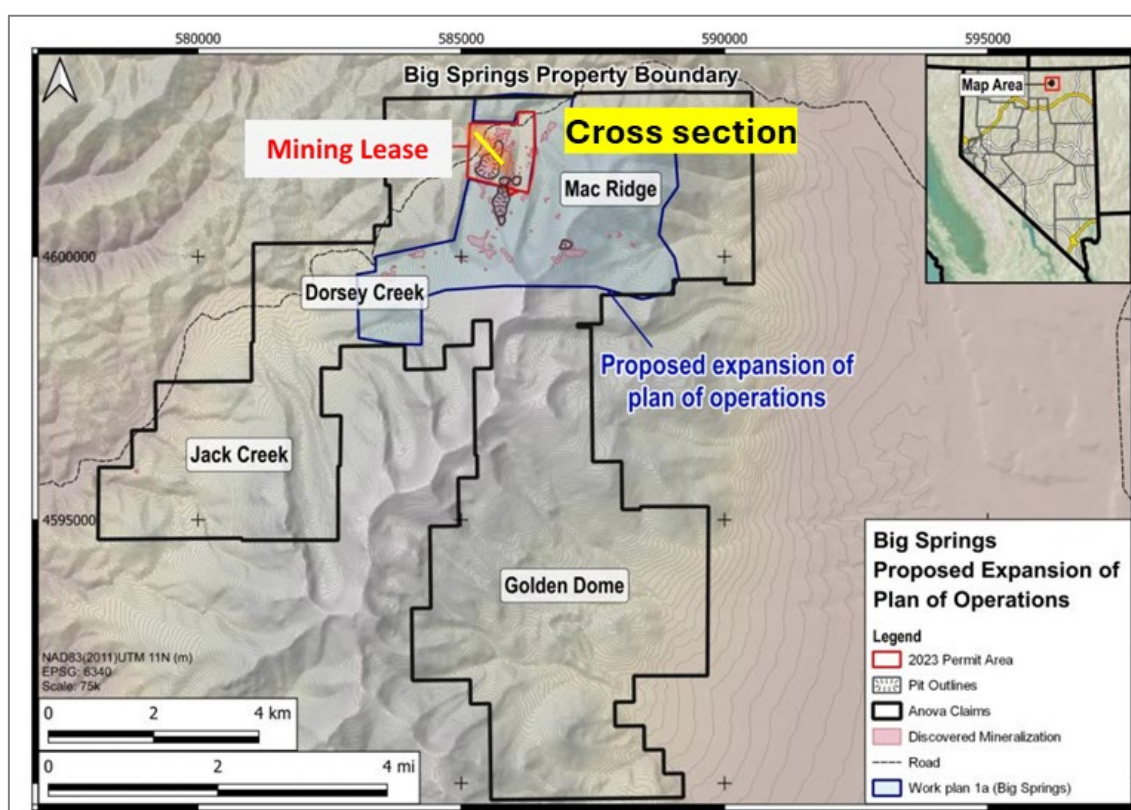


Figure 21: The Big Springs tenure (black polygon) containing the Big Springs Mine permit (Red) and the Exploration Plan of Operation (Blue) under application. The location of the Cross Section through North Sammy in Figure 22 is annotated.

This larger PoO, once granted, will allow drilling to be carried out across a much broader area surrounding the existing Resource. The Company's PoO consultant in Nevada had a constructive meeting with the new staff at the USFS (the United States Forest Service, the regulator) in mid-August 2024, with the next meeting scheduled for early October 2024, at the start of their fiscal year.

Drill programs have been prepared for both the near-mine Resource growth opportunity (targeting high-grade shoots > 6 g/t at North Sammy) and for the broader "Carlin cluster" model, targeting new deposits within the wider PoO under application (refer Figure 22 for a visual explanation). Warriedar remains pragmatic about the path forward for Big Springs – we see incredible growth opportunity that could be realised via a quality strategic partner or via further self-funded drilling.

Big Springs is an existing million-ounce resource, on a permitted ML, with a drill program ready to execute.

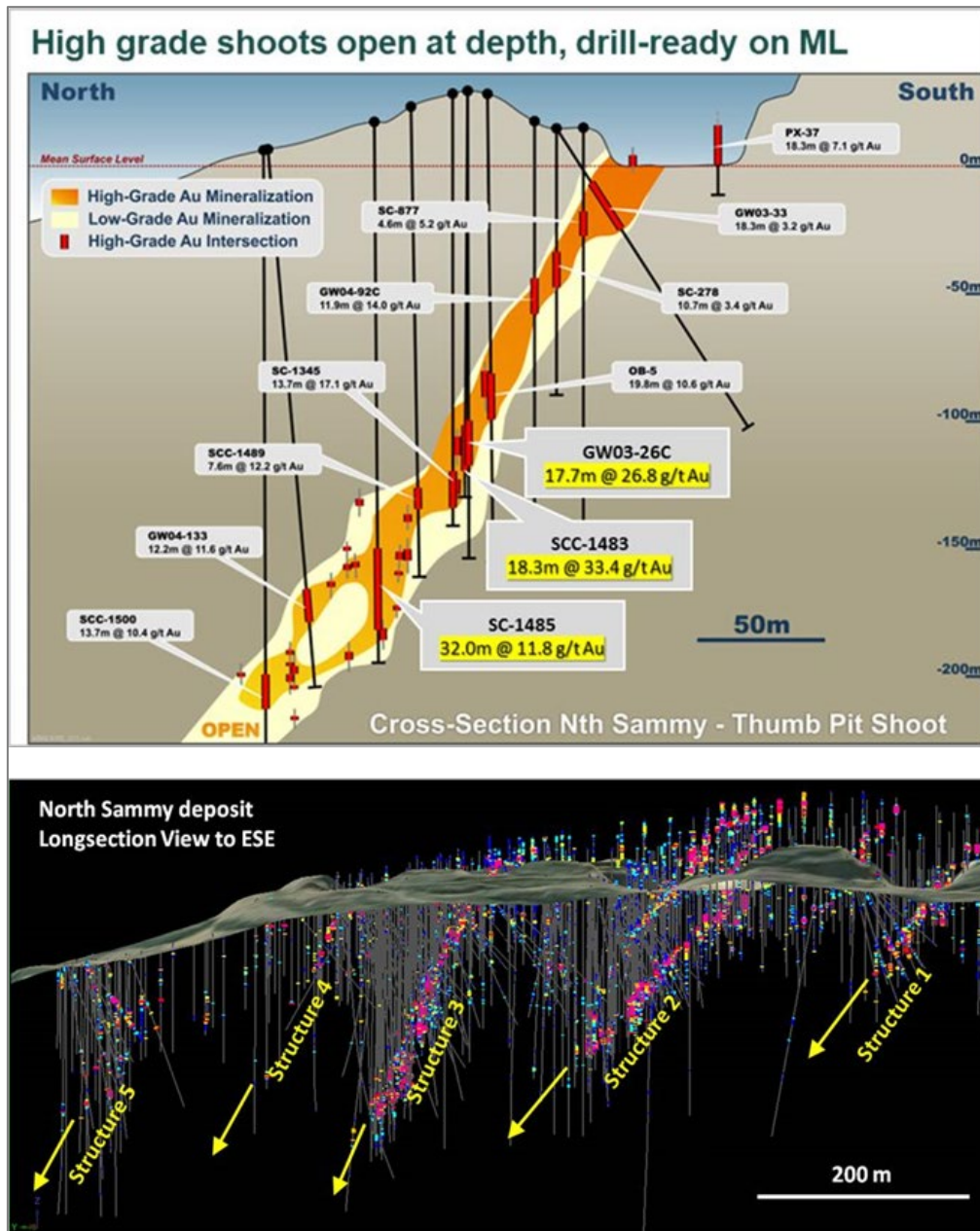


Figure 22: TOP Cross section through the Thumb Pit Shoot at the North Sammy deposit. BOTTOM Long section looking towards the ESE, highlighting the multiple high-grade gold shoots present at the North Sammy deposit.

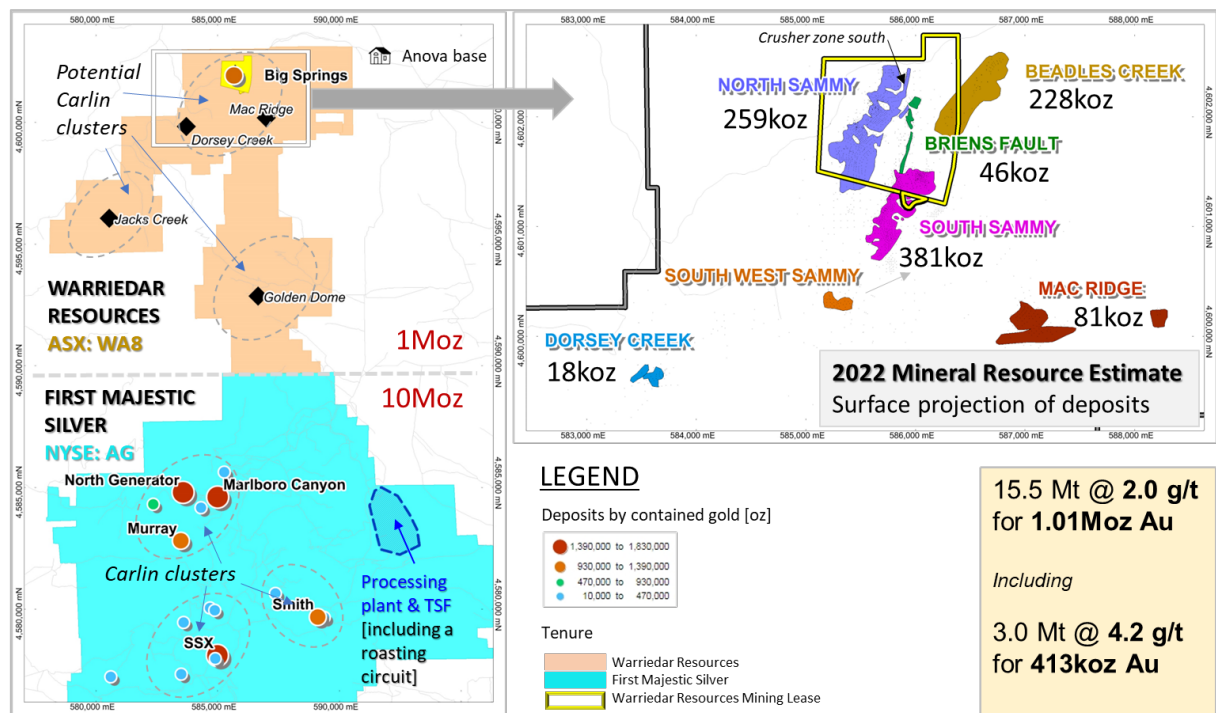


Figure 23: A simplified view of the Big Springs Project in relation to the Carlin gold deposits immediately south at the Jerritt Canyon Mine complex. Note the clusters of existing gold deposits on the First Majestic Silver ground. Warriedar believes these clusters continue to the north, they just haven't been discovered yet due to sparse (almost non-existent) drilling on Warriedar ground outside the Mining Lease.

Corporate

Proceeds of A\$2.0M raised from sale of Non-Core Asset

On 23 July 2024 Warriedar announced it had signed a binding agreement for the sale of its residual Golden Range camp assets to Fenix Resources Limited (ASX:FEX) for a cash consideration of A\$2.0 million.

There are no significant conditions precedent to completion of the transaction, which is due to take place on 5 August 2024. Under the sale agreement, Warriedar retains the first right of refusal to repurchase the camp should Fenix seek to sell the camp assets to a third party upon the completion of iron ore production from Fenix's proximate Shine Iron Ore Mine.

The agreement provides for Fenix to make rooms and messing in the camp available for Warriedar. Warriedar is also able to construct alternate camp accommodation should mining commence at Warriedar's Golden Range Project while Fenix continues its iron ore mining activities at Shine.

A\$4.0M Placement to fund growth focused exploration

During the quarter, Warriedar successfully completed an equity placement raising approximately A\$4.0 million in new funds from sophisticated and institutional investors at an issue price of A\$0.057 per share. The placement was strongly supported, with Warriedar issuing 70,744,359 new shares.

Financial position

At 30 September 2024, Warriedar held cash of A\$6.2 million and zero debt (excluding usual creditor balances).

ASX additional information

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1: Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure during the Quarter was A\$2.83 million. Details of the exploration activity during the Quarter are set out in this report.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2: There were no substantive mining production and development activities during the Quarter.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5: Payments to related parties of the Company and their associates during the Quarter totalled A\$182,860. The Company advises that this relates to non-executive director's fees and the managing director's salary.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3: Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) reports as follows in relation to mining tenements held at the end of the 30 September 2024 quarter and acquired or disposed of during the quarter and their locations.

Mining tenements held by Warriedar Resources Limited as at 30 September 2024:

Big Springs Project - Nevada, USA		
Tenement reference	Location	Percentage Held
NDEEP-31, NDEEP-32	Big Springs	100%
TT-108 to TT-157, TT-163, TT-164, TT-185, TT-187, TT-189 to TT-204, TT-220 to TT-267, TT-327 to TT-344	Big Springs	100%
AM1 to AM-8	Big Springs	100%
NDEEP-18, NDEEP-19, NDEEP-35, NDEEP-36, NDEEP-52, NDEEP-53	Dorsey Creek	100%
TT-158 to TT-162, TT-169 to TT-184, TT-186, TT-188, TT-275 to TT-277, TT-290, TT-291, TT-297 to TT-301, TT-305 to TT-311	Dorsey Creek	100%
DOM-1 to DOM-51	Golden Dome	100%
GD-52 to GD-61, GD-63, GD-67 to GD-76, GD-79 to GD-87, GD-89 to GD-90, GD-92 to GD-136, GD-139 to GD-154, GD-157, GD-164 to GD-173, GD-176, GD-181, GD-182, GD-185, GD-186, GD-189, GD-190, GD-193, GD-194, GD-197 to GD-199, GD-201, GD-203, GD-205, GD-207, GD-209, GD-211, GD-213, GD-215, GD-217, GD-219, GD-221, GD-223, GD-225, GD-265 to GD-286, GD-297 to GD-318, GD-381 to GD-428	Golden Dome	100%
MP-14, MP-16, MP-18, MP-41, MP-43, MP-45, MP-47, MP-49 to MP-54	Golden Dome	100%
NDEEP-1 to NDEEP-16, NDEEP-44 to NDEEP-53, NDEEP-61 to NDEEP-90	Golden Dome	100%
JAK-14, JAK-16, JAK-18, JAK-20 to JAK-38, JAK-99 to JAK-116, JAK-170, JAK-172, JAK-174, JAK-176, JAK-178 to JAK-186	Jack Creek	100%
BS-500 to BS-550, BS-557 to BS-579	Mac Ridge	100%
MR-500 to MR-524, MR-526, MR-528, MR-530 to MR-537	Mac Ridge	100%
NDEEP-33, NDEEP-34	Mac Ridge	100%
TT-205 to TT-219	Mac Ridge	100%
BSX-1 to BSX-46, BSX-48 to BSX-60, BSX-63 to BSX-67, BSX-70 to BSX-98, BSX-109 to BSX-123, BSX-134 to BSX-148	Jacks Creek	100%
BSX-159 to BSX-174, BSX-178 to BSX-179	Golden Dome North	100%
BSX-186 to BSX-230	Mac Ridge North	100%
BSX-231 to BSX-284	Golden Dome South	100%
JC1-JC32	Jacks Creek	100%

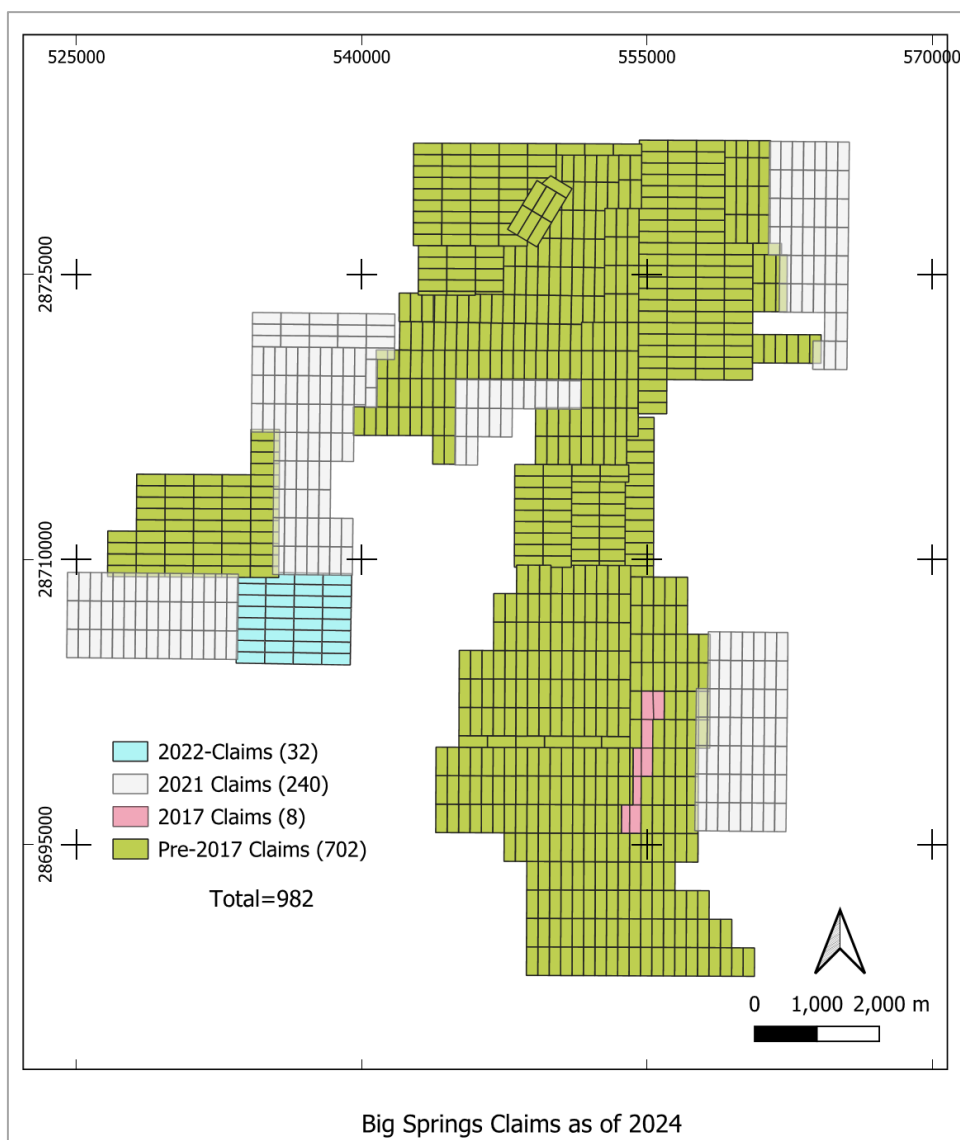


Figure 24: The Big Springs claims, by year of pegging. NAD83 UTM 11N.

Fields Find Project – Western Australia, Australia		
Tenement reference	Location	Percentage Held
E59/1696	Fields Find	100%
E59/1723	Fields Find	100%
E59/1966	Fields Find	100%
E59/2104	Fields Find	100%
E59/2575	Fields Find	100%
E59/2743	Fields Find	100%
M59/0755	Fields Find	100%
E59/1268-I	Fields Find	100% non-FeO
E59/1996-I	Fields Find	100% non-FeO
E59/1997-I	Fields Find	100% non-FeO
E59/2382	Fields Find	100% non-FeO
E59/2383	Fields Find	100% non-FeO
M59/63	Fields Find	100% non-FeO
Golden Range Project – Western Australia, Australia		
Tenement reference	Location	Percentage Held
E59/1199-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
E59/1327-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO (parts of tenement)
E59/1328-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO (parts of tenement)
E59/1329-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO

Tenement reference	Location	Percentage Held
E59/1333-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
E59/1445-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO (parts of tenement)
E59/1952	Golden Range	100%
E59/2153	Golden Range	100%
E59/2262	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
E59/2266	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
E59/2273	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
E59/2480	Golden Range	100%
E59/2794	Golden Range	100%
E59/852	Golden Range	80%
E59/888	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
E59/985-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
G59/54	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
G59/55	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
G59/56	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
G59/57	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
G59/58	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
G59/59	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
G59/60	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
L59/105	Golden Range	100%
L59/121	Golden Range	100%
L59/122	Golden Range	100%
L59/133	Golden Range	100%
L59/135	Golden Range	100%
L59/143	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
L59/44	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
L59/54	Golden Range	100%
L59/56	Golden Range	100%
M59/219-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/268-I	Golden Range	100%
M59/279-I	Golden Range	100%
M59/357-I	Golden Range	80%
M59/379-I	Golden Range	100%
M59/380-I	Golden Range	100%
M59/406-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/420-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/421-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/431-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/457-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/458-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/460-I	Golden Range	100%
M59/497-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/591-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/731-I	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
M59/732-I	Golden Range	100%
P59/2247	Golden Range	100% non-FeO
P59/2248	Golden Range	100%

Mining tenements acquired during 1 July 2024 – 30 September 2024:

None

Mining tenements disposed during 1 July 2024 – 30 September 2024:

None

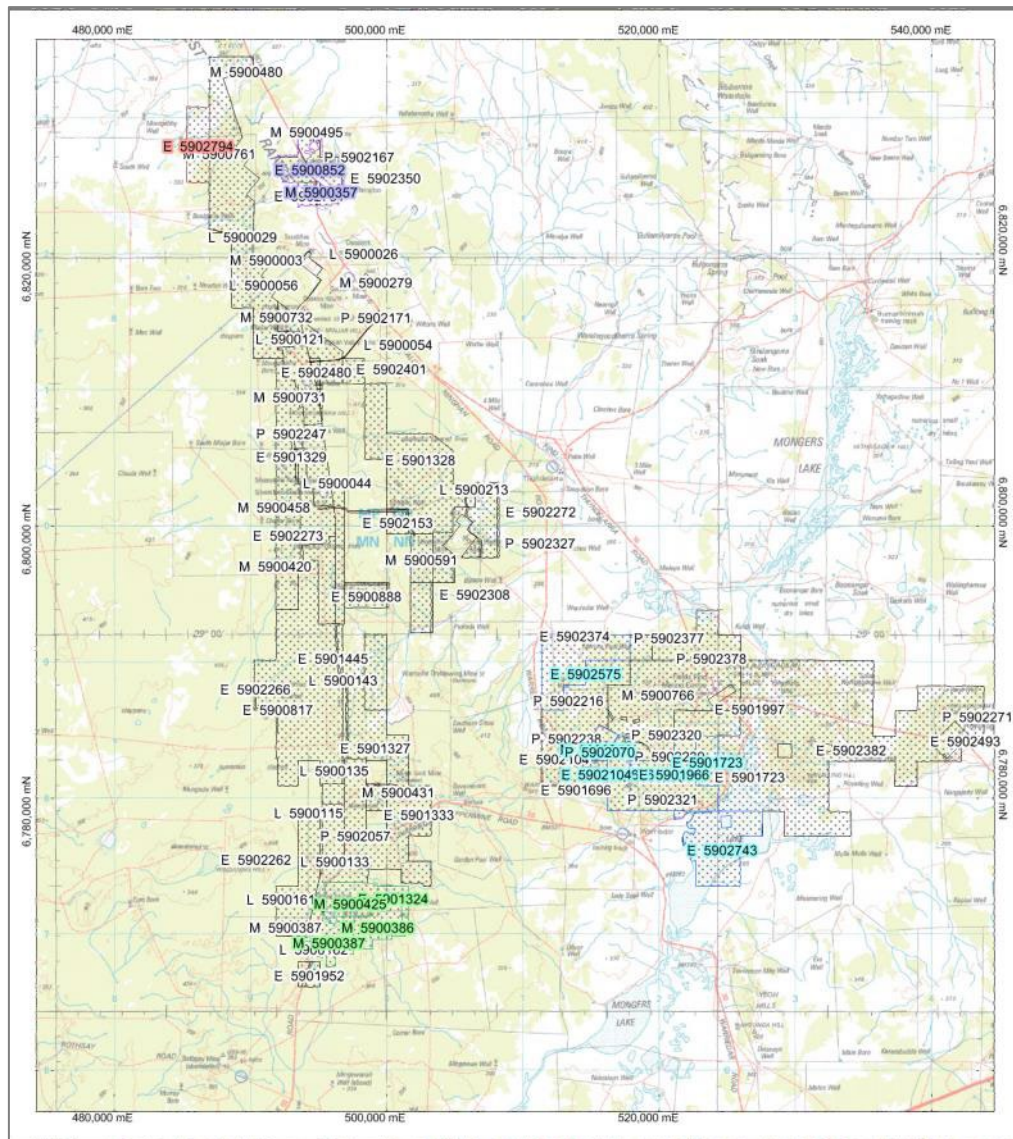


Figure 25: A map of the distribution of the WA tenements, where: CYAN = tenements held by Warriedar prior to February 2023, GREEN = the tenements subject to the deferred settlement (Asset Sale Agreement has been terminated), PURPLE = the tenements 80% held, RED = the tenement granted on 17/4/23.

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

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About Warriedar

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) is an advanced gold and copper exploration business with an existing resource base of over 1.8 Moz gold (148 koz Measured, 819 koz Indicated and 864 koz Inferred)¹ across Western Australia and Nevada, and a robust pipeline of high-calibre drill targets. Our focus is on rapidly building our resource inventory through modern, innovative exploration.

1. For further Mineral Resource estimate details, refer to ASX releases dated 15 November 2022 and 28 November 2022. Warriedar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those releases. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those ASX releases continues to apply and has not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. Amanda Buckingham and Dr. Peng Sha. Buckingham and Sha are both employees of Warriedar and members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Buckingham and Dr. Sha consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia

Golden Range Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - December 2019												
Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au
Austin	-	-	-	222	1.30	9.1	212	1.5	10.1	434	1.4	19.2
Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31.3	693	1.4	31.3
M1	55	1.80	3.3	131	2.50	10.4	107	4.0	13.7	294	2.9	27.4
Riley	-	-	-	32	3.1	3.2	81	2.4	6.3	113	2.6	9.5
Windinne Well	16	2.33	1.2	636	3.5	71	322	1.9	19.8	975	2.9	91.7
Bugeye	14	1.56	0.7	658	1.2	24.5	646	1.1	22.8	1319	1.1	48.1
Monaco-Sprite	52	1.44	2.4	1481	1.2	57.2	419	1.1	14.2	1954	1.2	74
Mugs Luck-Keronima	68	2.29	5	295	1.6	15	350	1.6	18.5	713	1.7	38.6
Ricciardo (Silverstone)	62	3.01	6	4008	1.6	202.6	4650	1.8	267.5	8720	1.7	475.9
Grand Total	267	2.17	18.6	7466	1.64	393	7480	1.68	404.2	15213	1.67	815.7

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

Big Springs Project, Nevada

Big Springs Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - November 2022												
Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz
North Sammy	345	6.6	73.4	698	3.1	70.6	508	2.4	39.1	1,552	3.7	183.1
North Sammy Contact	-	-	-	439	2.2	30.9	977	1.4	45	1,416	1.7	75.8
South Sammy	513	3.4	55.5	4,112	2.0	260.7	1,376	1.5	64.9	6,001	2.0	381.2
Beadles Creek	-	-	-	753	2.6	63.9	2,694	1.9	164.5	3,448	2.1	228.4
Mac Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,887	1.3	81.1	1,887	1.3	81.1
Dorsey Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	1.8	18.3	325	1.8	18.3
Brien's Fault	-	-	-	-	-	-	864	1.7	46.2	864	1.7	46.2
Sub-Totals	858	4.7	128.9	6,002	2.2	426.1	8,631	1.7	459.1	15,491	2.0	1,014.1

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Warriedar Resources Limited

ABN

20 147 678 779

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2024

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	53	53
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(2,834)	(2,834)
	(b) corporate staff costs	(78)	(78)
	(c) administration and other corporate costs	(326)	(326)
1.3	Dividends received		
1.4	Interest received	40	40
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(6)	(6)
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives		
1.8	Net GST (paid)/refunded/collected	112	112
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(3,039)	(3,039)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements	(370)	(370)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(48)	(48)
	(d) exploration & evaluation		
	(e) investments		
	(f) other non-current assets		
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements		
	(c) property, plant and equipment	2,000	2,000

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
	(d) investments	320	320
	(e) assets held for sale		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.5	Other	-	
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	1,902	1,902

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	4,032	4,032
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(250)	(250)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Principal payments for leased premises	(13)	(13)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.9	Net GST (paid)/refunded	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	3,769	3,769

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,557	3,557
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(3,039)	(3,039)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	1,902	1,902
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	3,769	3,769
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(5)	(5)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6,184	6,184

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	6,064	3,437
5.2	Call deposits	120	120
5.3	Bank overdrafts		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	6,184	3,557

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1 (Note 2)	35
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2 (Note 2)	148
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Note 2 – Payments are for services rendered by executive and non-executive members of the Board under their servicing contracts.

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.</i> <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities		
7.2	Credit standby arrangements		
7.3	Other (please specify)		
7.4	Total financing facilities		
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(3,039)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(3,039)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	6,184
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	6,184
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	2.03
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>		
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: N/A.		
8.8.2	Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: N/A.		
8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?	
Answer: N/A.		
<i>Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.</i>		

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: **8 October 2024**

Authorised by: **By the Board**
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An

entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.