

28 July 2023

CY2023 Exploration Update: Substantial Extensional Drilling Success Delivered

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Over 90% of assays now received from Phase 1 & 2 drilling programs completed during H1 CY2023 at the Golden Range and Fields Find Projects.
- Drilling completed during H1 CY2023 has delivered significant extensional growth at five separate gold deposits; Rothschild, Ricciardo, Windinne Well, Austin (previously announced), and Mugs Luck, discussed below.
- H1 CY2023 exploration programs have delivered exceptional results and:
 - validated Warriedar’s staged and rigorous approach to assessing exploration targets.
 - confirmed that mineralisation extends along strike and down dip at five existing resources.
 - provided a robust platform of gold and base metal targets to drill test during H2 CY2023.
- Warriedar has commenced H2 CY2023 with a pipeline of drill ready targets that have the potential for significant high-grade primary gold and base metal discoveries.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a comprehensive update on its CY2023 drilling and exploration activities at its Golden Range and Fields Find Projects (collectively, **the Projects**) in the Murchison province of Western Australia (see Figure 1). The Company has now received over 90% of all assay results from the Phase 1 & 2 drilling programs undertaken in H1 CY2023. As part of these programs, 142 holes for 26,990m were drilled.

The drilling programs have been highly successful, with drilling results delivering extensions to five deposits, all of which reside on existing Mining Leases (**MLs**). These five deposits (shown in Figure 3 and detailed in Table 1) are:

- Rothschild¹
- Ricciardo (“Silverstone” in the Mineral Resources table in **Appendix 1**)²
- Windinne Well³
- Austin⁴
- Mugs Luck (results contained in this release)

The results of the H1 CY2023 exploration programs have delivered high quality geological data from which H2 CY2023 drilling at Golden Range and Fields Find can be progressively undertaken.

¹ see ASX releases dated 12 July 2023, 29 May 2023, and 28 April 2023.

² see ASX release dated 27 June 2023.

³ see ASX release dated 9 March 2023.

⁴ see ASX release dated 14 June 2023.

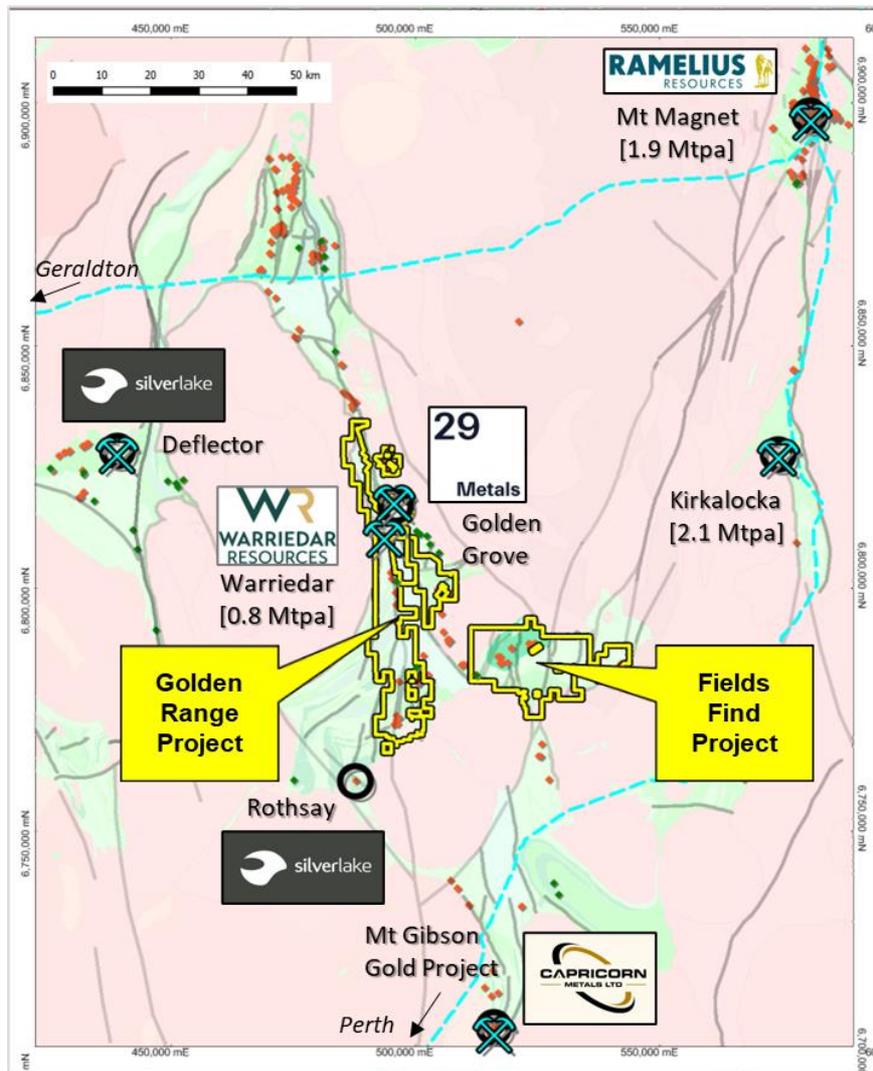


Figure 1: The location of the Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, surrounded by existing mines and development projects (large black circles). Processing plants (existing or proposed) are annotated with the cyan mining symbol.

Phase 1 (10,000m) and Phase 2 (16,990m) drilling was designed to achieve three key objectives:

1. Explore the **scale potential of existing JORC Mineral Resources on permitted MLs** with a view to proving extensions and providing a path to subsequent drilling.
2. Test for ‘**low-hanging fruit**’ **satellite opportunities** close to existing JORC Mineral Resources.
3. Drilling of **several highly ranked greenfields targets**.

The H1 CY2023 exploration programs have been highly successful with Objective 1 being fully achieved. Drilling extended mineralisation at all five of the existing Resource targets (Rothschild, Ricciardo, Windinne Well, Austin and Mugs Luck) (see Figure 3 and Table 1). Extensions were either along strike or at depth, providing an excellent platform for follow up drilling in H2 CY2023.

Drilling was also undertaken at the Bugeye North & Allegro prospects to test a number of ‘low-hanging fruit’ satellite targets (part of Objective 2) (see Figure 3 and Tables 1 to 3). This drilling returned several mineralised intercepts, with geological review and target ranking ongoing prior to further follow-up.

A small greenfields drilling program (ie Objective 3) was carried out at the Tuxedo, Northern Granites, Kingfisher & Riley Haul Rd project areas. Total drilling across these four areas was <2,500m, see Figure 3 for locations and Tables 1 and 2 for details.

Overall, the H1 CY2023 (Phase 1 and 2) exploration programs have been highly successful in achieving the Company's intended exploration goals. The H1 CY2023 exploration results have helped to build a robust dataset that underpins a pipeline of high-quality gold and base metal targets for testing in H2 CY2023.

The companies H2 CY2023 exploration plans and goals are outlined below with additional discussion and commentary on the outcomes of the H1 CY2023 programs also provided.

Drilling and exploration focus H2 CY2023

Warriedar's exploration focus for H2 CY2023 is to pursue the growth of mineable high-grade primary gold ounces located below and along strike of existing Mineral Resources. In parallel to this, several high-priority base metal targets are planned to be tested.

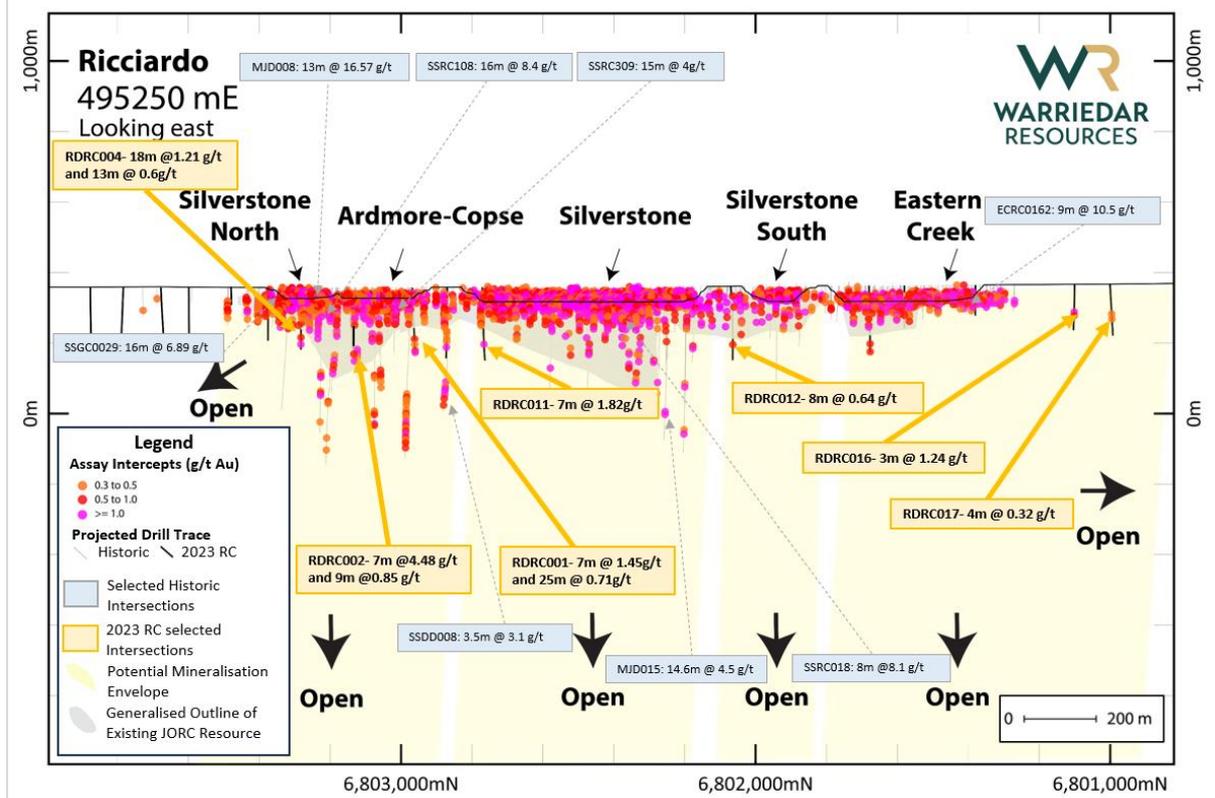
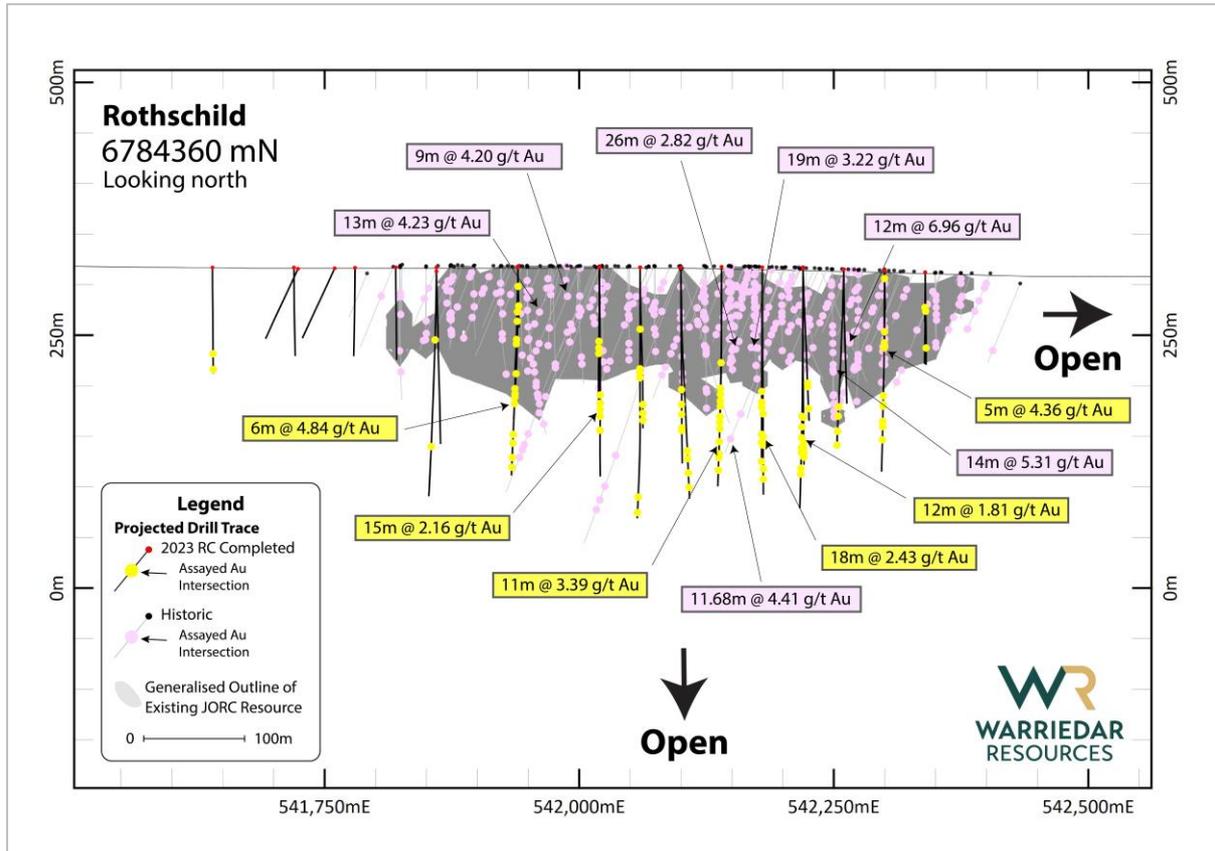
Exploration during the second half of this calendar year is planned to focus on the following:

Gold exploration

- Exploration drilling to add mineable and extensional high-grade ounces to existing deposits that demonstrate considerable potential to be expanded, plus delineating high-grade shoots within these deposits. For example, RC and diamond drilling focussed on the Rothschild ML and Windinne Well corridor, see Figures 2 and 3.
- Metallurgical drilling and test work along the Ricciardo corridor deposits (Silverstone to Bugeye, an 11km long zone). Positive results from this planned work would deliver the impetus to pursue drilling of multiple high-grade (+5 g/t Au) shoots. See Figures 2 and 3.

Base metal exploration

- RC drilling to test copper, nickel, PGE and gold targets within and proximal to the Fields Find layered intrusive complex. Previous drilling in this area has returned results of 4.4% nickel, 1.3% copper, and (at a separate location) 39 g/t gold (see ASX release dated 3 July 2023). The historic Warriedar copper mine also sits approximately 2 km along trend. Drilling of geophysical targets within this area is a priority for H2 CY2023. The Company is currently finalising the exact exploration plan for this "Fields Find West" area and will update the market in due course.
- RC drilling to test key Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (**VMS**) targets at Golden Range, including two high-priority Electromagnetic (**EM**) targets.



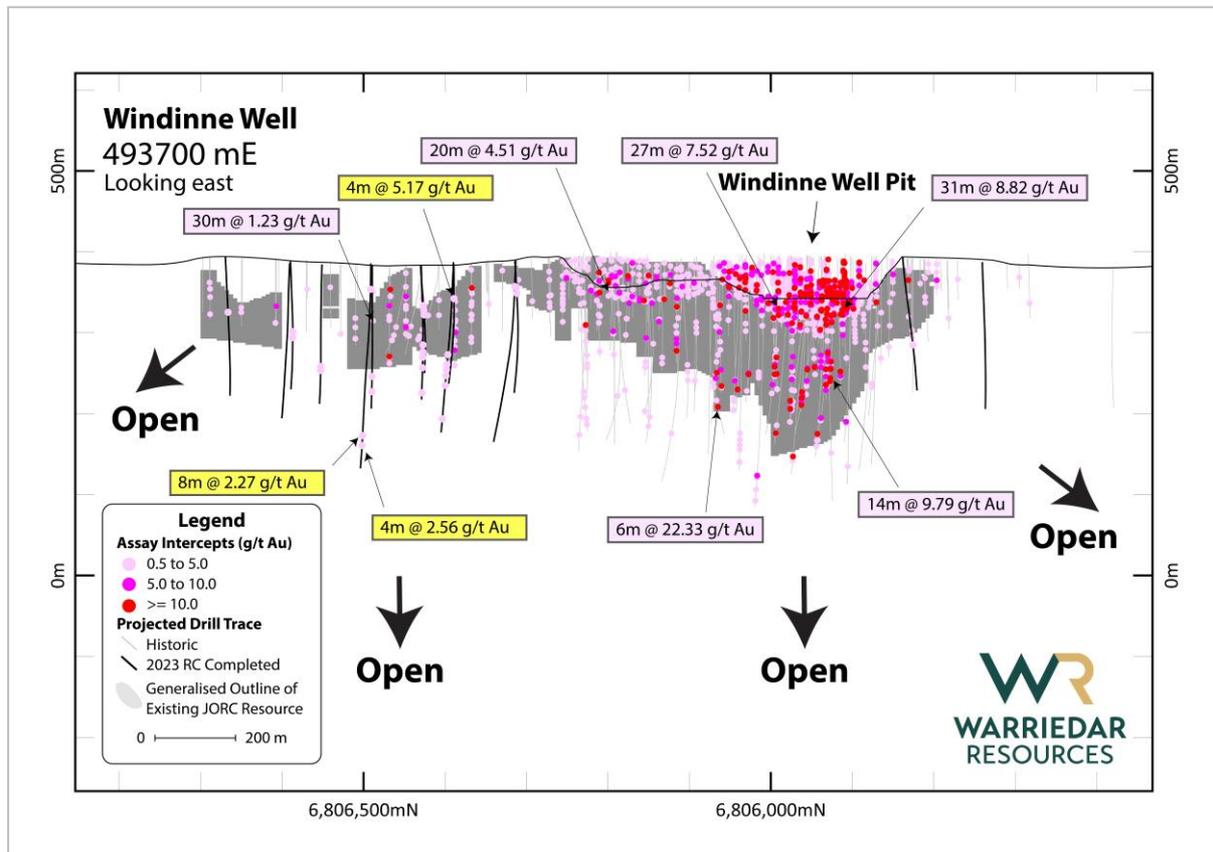


Figure 2: Long Sections through the Rothschild (top), Ricciardo (middle) and Windinne Well Deposits (bottom).

Phase 1 & 2 drilling programs: discussion and results

Having completed the acquisition of the Golden Range and Fields Find Projects in mid-February 2023, the Company's initial focus during H1 CY2023 was:

- to build a high-performing team (now in place),
- to review and assess existing high priority resources (now complete),
- to execute initial drill programs to test primary gold targets that demonstrate excellent potential for extensions to mineralisation (along strike and down dip) (Phase 1 and 2 complete with 26,990m being drilled),
- to drill test several base metal targets and a small number of earlier stage conceptual targets (now complete).

H1 CY2023 gold and base metal exploration targeting framework

During H1, gold exploration was primarily focused on demonstrating **extensions to existing gold resources at depth and along strike**. This approach was supported by the following key considerations:

- The Projects are located within the richly mineralized Southern Murchison area and surrounded by several significant operating gold mines and advanced exploration projects. Many of these projects show significant depth extent (for example, Mt Magnet is mining at 1,500m+, Golden Grove 1,800m+, see Figure 1 for locations).

- Very little deep drilling (>200m) has been undertaken at the Projects. At the time of acquisition, the average depth of drilling across the Projects was ~42m.

The Projects also have potential for significant base metal discoveries. Base metal exploration is undertaken in parallel with gold exploration. The base metal potential is well supported by the following considerations:

- Golden Grove, a significant long-life VMS Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au mine (see location in Figures 1 and 3) is located approximately 4 km from the Projects with the key host unit tracking into Warriedar’s tenements.
- Drilling by previous explorers returned significant polymetallic responses at the Austin prospect, located approximately 4 km from Golden Grove. Warriedar’s H1 CY2023 drilling has confirmed and extended this polymetallic occurrence with further drilling planned.
- On the western side of the Fields Find Project, a layered intrusive complex occurs very close to the historic Warriedar copper mine. Drilling from previous explorers have returned significant results e.g. 4.4% nickel, >1% copper; (see ASX release dated 28 November 2022).

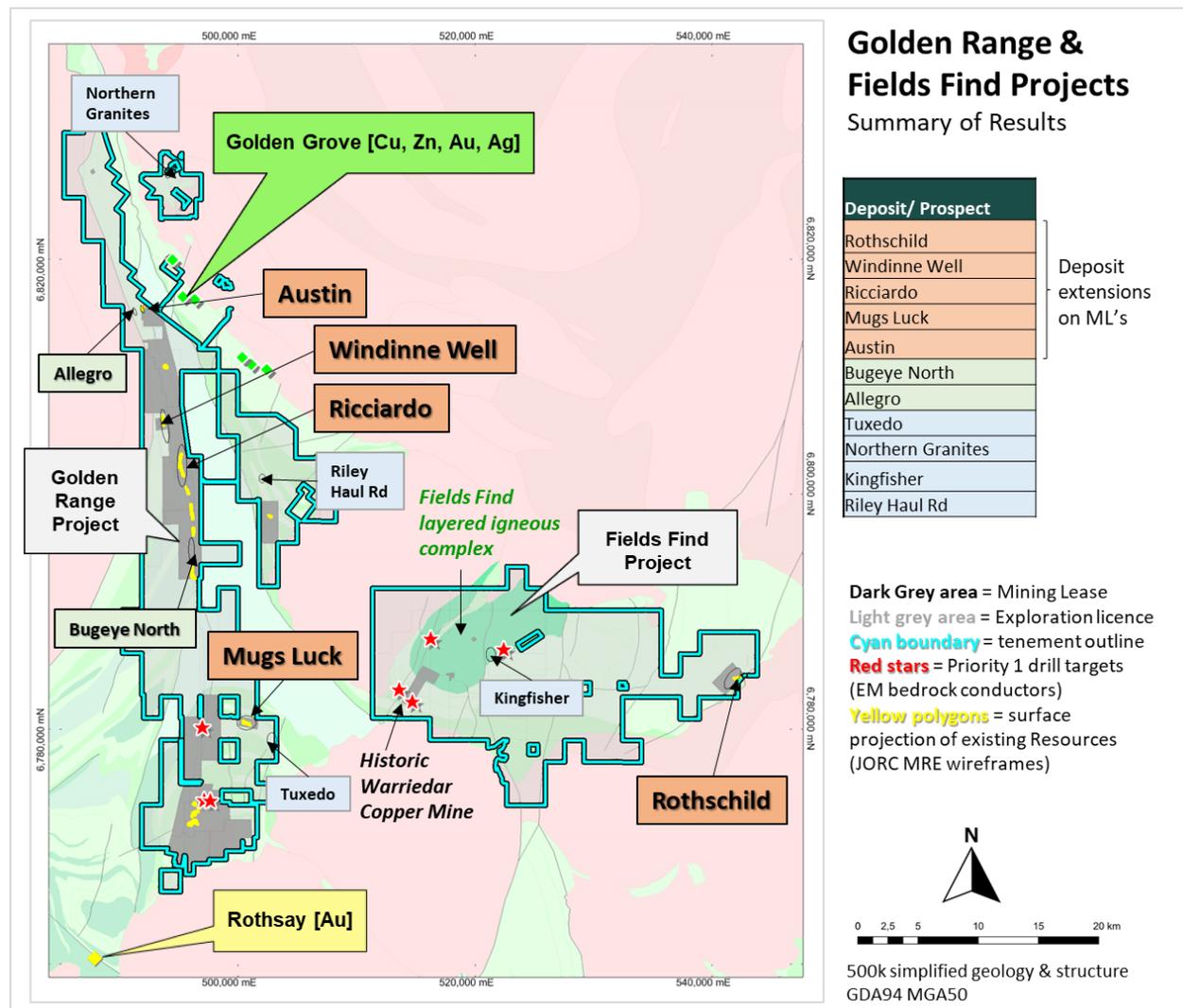


Figure 3: Summary of H1 CY2023 drilling results.

Detailed discussion

Gold prospects

Windinne Well: A gold deposit associated with a north-south trending secondary splay, located to the west of the main shear. H1 CY2023 drilling extended the depth of the high-grade shoot to the north of the pit by 150m to a depth of 240m (see ASX release dated 9 March 2023). There are also a number of high-grade shoots within the main deposit located below the pit. See long section in Figure 2. Follow up drilling is planned for H2 CY2023.

Rothschild: A gold deposit on the eastern side of the Fields Find Project, where the first order controlling structures trend north-northeast (towards Mt Magnet). H1 CY2023 drilling extended the main lode at depth by 150m (along its entire strike) and confirmed the presence of additional parallel lodes (see ASX releases dated 12 July 2023, 29 May 2023 and 28 April 2023). A follow-up drill program on the Rothschild ML, targeting gold at Stone Hut, immediately to the southwest of the main lode, was brought forward and is now complete (see ASX release dated 18 July 2023). See long section in Figure 2. Results from the Stone Hut drill program are currently pending.

Ricciardo: A cluster of gold deposits located at the northern end of the main shear. H1 CY2023 drilling demonstrated that the deposits are larger and remain open at depth and to the south. Ricciardo boasts an existing JORC Mineral Resource of approximately 476 koz Au, with high grade shoots present within the main deposits at Silverstone North and Silverstone (see ASX release dated 27 June 2023). See long section in Figure 2. A follow up drill program based around metallurgical test work is being planned for H2 CY2023.

Austin: A gold and base metal deposit. During H1 CY2023, a small drill program of 5 holes for 1,086m was carried out. This drilling extended the known depth of the gold deposit (by a further 40m meters) and confirmed the polymetallic nature of the mineralisation (see ASX release dated 14 June 2023). Follow up drilling is planned for H2 FY2023.

Mugs Luck: A gold deposit characterised by a complex series of narrow lodes, located close to surface. Drilling at Mugs Luck was designed to intersect a hypothesised wider part of the gold system, below the existing Resource. Drill holes MLRC209-211 (12m @ 1.1g/t Au) and MLRC213-223 (4m @ 0.61g/t Au, 4m @ 1.45 g/t Au) confirm that the Mugs Luck main lode extends at depth, although the primary sulphide mineralisation is narrower than the near surface mineralisation. See Figures 4 and 5.

Bugeye North: Drilling at Bugeye North was designed to test for extension of mineralisation that would result in the joining up of the existing Bugeye JORC Resource (48.1koz) and the Monaco-Sprite JORC Resource (74koz) located along strike to the north. See Figure 3 for the location of the program.

Assay results indicate the presence of low-grade gold mineralisation located within the hanging wall and footwall of a Banded Iron Formation (BIF). The drilling confirmed that the BIF contains multiple sulphide zones, which are likely causing the chargeability anomaly seen in geophysical survey data (See Figure 6). The drilling results and geophysical data continue to be reviewed prior to progressing follow up exploration.

Allegro: The Allegro prospect was considered as potential “low hanging fruit” due to previous drilling showing encouraging results (for example 7m @ 2.02 g/t Au). Scout drilling has confirmed the presence of low-grade gold mineralisation below a zone of surficial gold enrichment. At this stage no further follow up is planned.

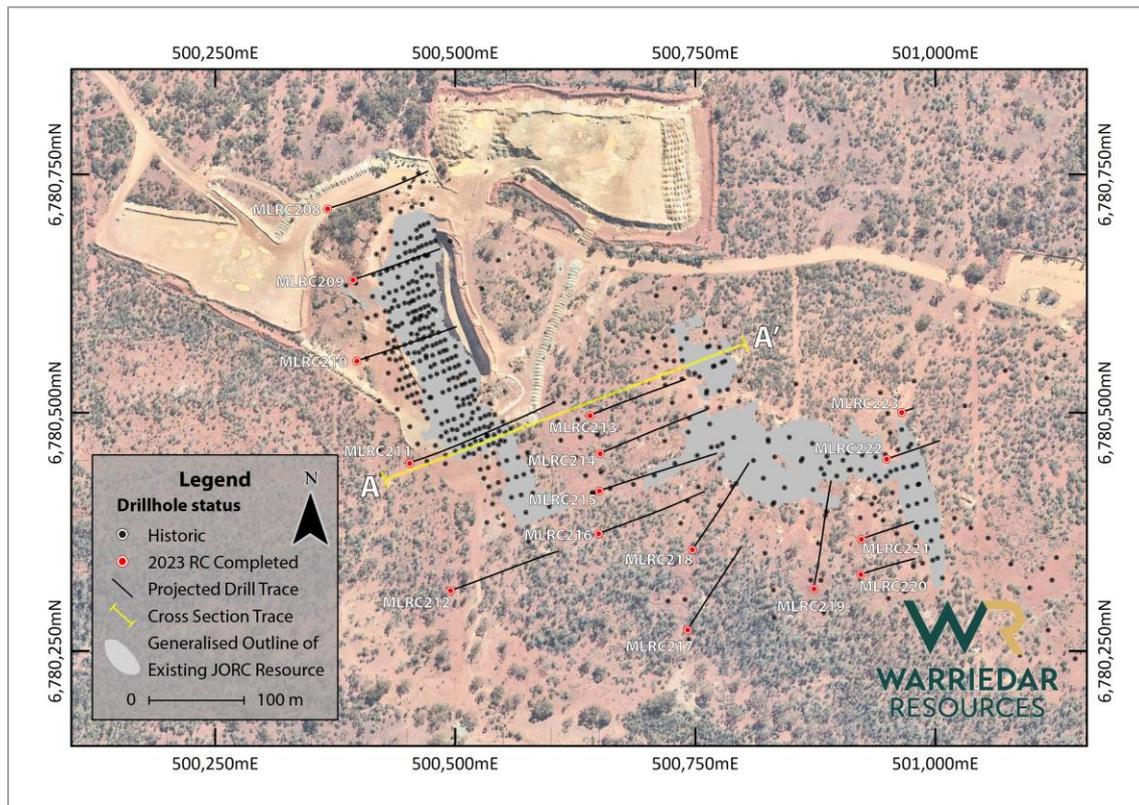


Figure 4: Plan view of the Mugs Luck drilling.

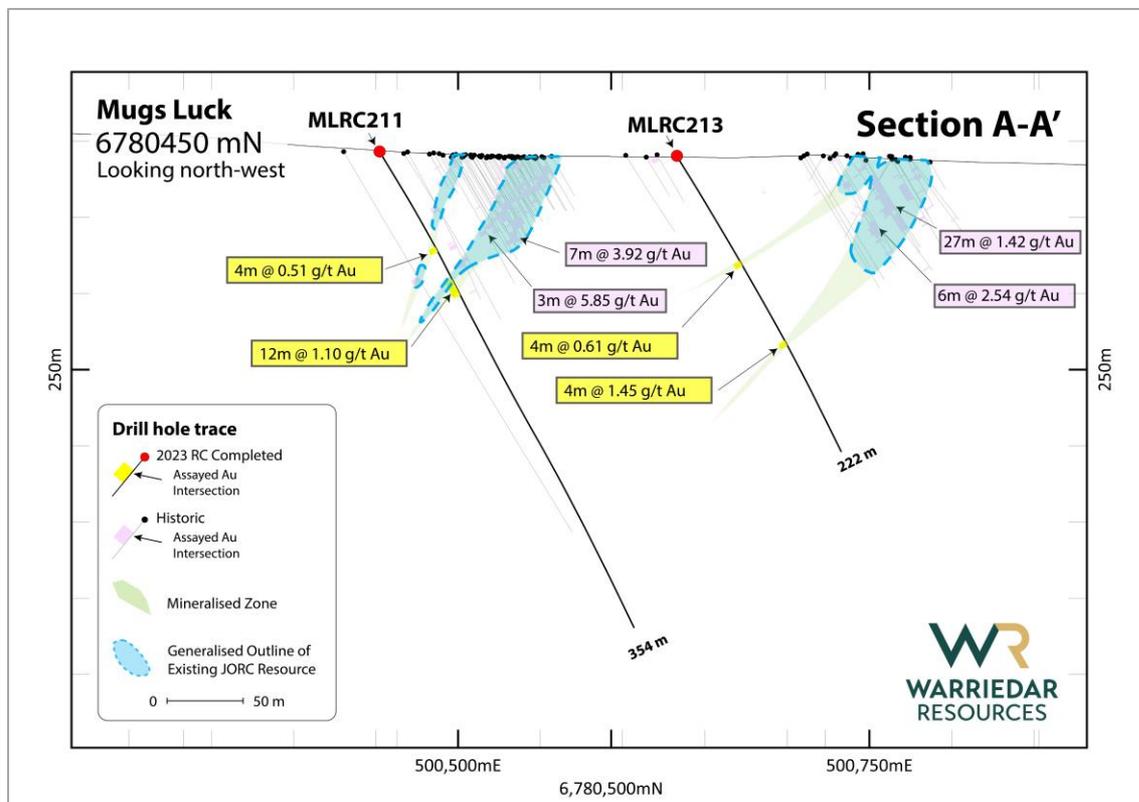


Figure 5: Cross section of the Mugs Luck drilling.

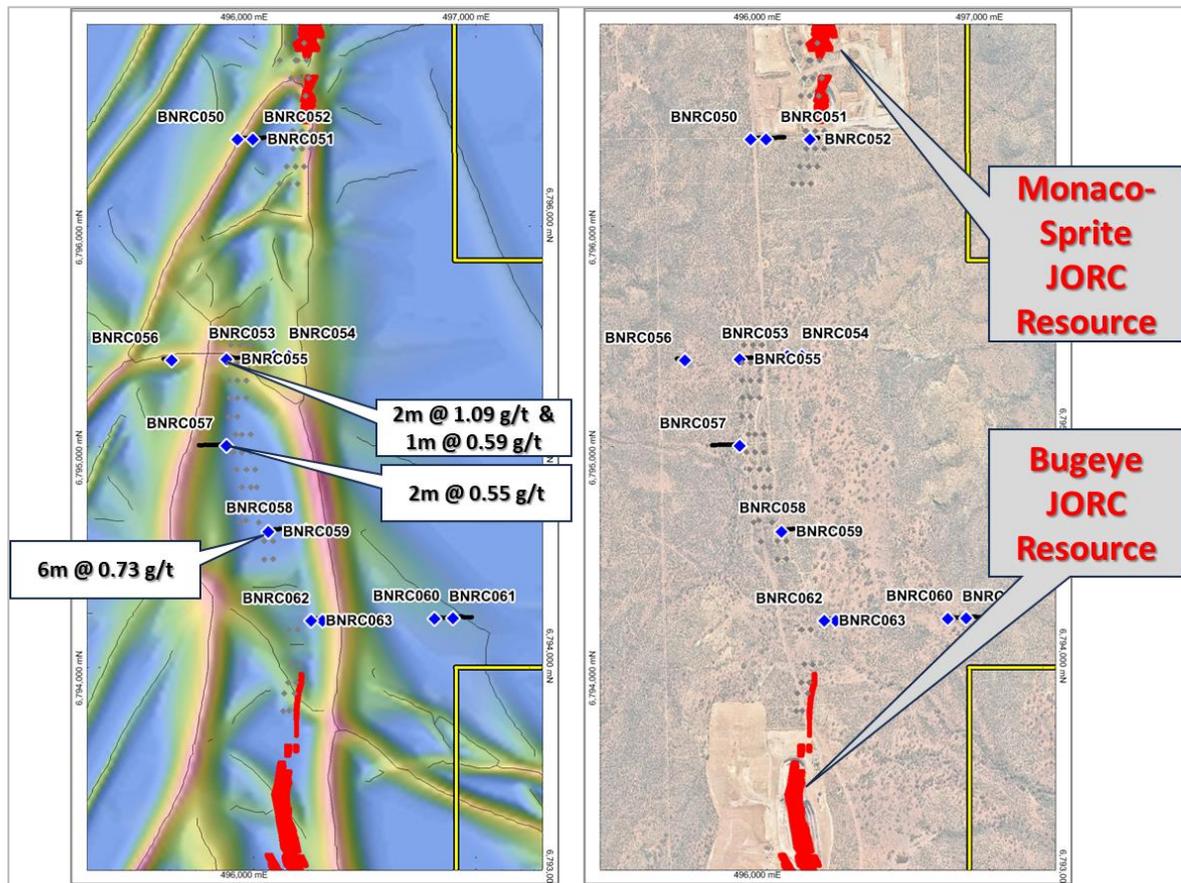


Figure 6: Plan view of the Bugeye North drilling. LEFT = underlying magnetic-derived structure. RIGHT = underlying aerial photo image. Blue diamonds = 2023 drill collars.

Base metals focus

Base metal exploration during H1 CY2023 was focussed on completing geophysical surveys and developing robust drill targets. An extensive Aerial Electromagnetic (AEM) survey was flown that was designed to identify new conductors in previously unsurveyed areas. The survey extended the AEM coverage at Golden Range (a previous survey was flown in 2014) and covered the western side of the Fields Find Project including the layered intrusive complex (see ASX release dated 23 March 2023). This was the first time this area had ever been “seen” with AEM data.

Approximately 90 targets were identified in the AEM data. Each target was modelled and ranked, overlaying the geological position and existing drilling and soils data. These rankings were then used to prioritize follow up ground-based EM surveys. The Ground EM work saw 25 lines collected over 14 discrete targets. This delivered 7 high-priority EM targets which are planned to be drilled in H2 CY2023 (see red stars in Figure 3).

The only dedicated base metals drilling undertaken during H1 CY2023 was at the Austin deposit. This delivered success in terms of both extension of the Austin gold deposit and confirmation of a broader polymetallic system, believed to be the distal part of a VMS system (see Figure 3 for location). Results included 20m @ 1.98g/t Au, 7.2g/t Ag, 844ppm Pb from 160m (see ASX release 14 June 2023). Follow up drilling is planned for H2.

Table 1: Summary results of Phases 1 & 2 drilling at Golden Range and Fields Find during H1 CY2023.

Deposit/ Prospect	Holes Drilled	Metres Drilled	Tenure	Existing MRE	Outcome	Samples Taken	Samples Returned
Rothschild	47	7,529	ML	yes	Success: depth & strike extension of existing Main Lode (JORC MRE), identification of parallel lodes.	3,169	2,981
Windinne Well	21	4,687	ML	yes	Success: depth extension of deposit north of open pit.	3,865	3,849
Ricciardo	17	3,148	ML	yes	Success: depth & strike extension of existing deposits (JORC MRE).	1,725	1,604
Mugs Luck	16	3,657	ML	yes	Success: depth extension of known deposits (JORC MRE)	1,364	920
Austin	5	1,086	ML	yes	Success: depth extension of existing deposit (JORC MRE). Base metal system confirmed.	379	273
Bugeye North	14	2,408	ML	no	Significant mineralisation intersected	1,247	1,247
Allegro	9	1,970	EL	no	Significant mineralisation intersected	535	535
Tuxedo	4	938	EL	no	Target successfully tested with geological review ongoing	231	231
Northern Granite	4	676	EL	no	Target successfully tested with geological review ongoing	340	340
Kingfisher	3	459	EL	no	Target not yet successfully tested, under review	132	132
Riley Haul Rd	2	432	EL	no	Target successfully tested with geological review ongoing	199	199
TOTAL	142	26,990					

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 almost 2 Moz gold (149 koz Measured, 867 koz Indicated and 944 koz Inferred)¹ across Western Australia and Nevada, and a robust pipeline of high-calibre drill targets. Our focus is on rapidly building our resource inventory through modern, innovative exploration.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Result 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.

Table 2: Significant intercepts table: Windinne Well, Mugs luck, Bugeye North, Allegro, Northern Granite, Tuxedo, Riley Haul Rd and Kingfisher assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, with a minimum width of 1 meter and including a maximum of 2 meters consecutive internal waste.

Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Release Date
BNRC055	495880	6795405	370	190	192	2	1.09	current
BNRC055	495880	6795405	370	241	242	1	0.59	current
BNRC057	495879	6795013	373	160	162	2	0.55	current
BNRC059	496067	6794623	375	34	40	6	0.73	current
MLRC209	500393	6780639	384	72	80	8	2.28	current
MLRC211	500452	6780447	393	72	76	4	0.51	current
MLRC211	500452	6780447	393	96	108	12	1.10	current
MLRC213	500640	6780497	390	80	84	4	0.61	current
MLRC213	500640	6780497	390	140	144	4	1.45	current
MLRC214	500650	6780457	394	8	12	4	1.50	current
MLRC214	500650	6780457	394	136	140	4	0.53	current
MLRC214	500650	6780457	394	156	160	4	1.66	current
MLRC215	500650	6780418	397	36	40	4	1.19	current
MLRC217	500742	6780272	400	220	224	4	1.06	current
MLRC220	500922	6780330	399	112	116	4	1.13	current
MLRC221	500923	6780367	398	72	80	8	1.23	current
SWRC005	493896	6805381	391	47	51	4	1.70	current
SWRC006	493957	6805281	395	118	119	1	0.74	current
SWRC007	493975	6805121	391	30	31	1	2.58	current
SWRC007	493975	6805121	391	195	196	1	0.56	current
SWRC008	493975	6805070	394	24	25	1	15.54	current
SWRC008	493975	6805070	394	198	199	1	0.82	current
SWRC008	493975	6805070	394	231	233	2	1.16	current
SWRC010	493982	6804858	388	58	59	1	6.30	current
WORC045	493777	6806313	389	37	38	1	0.52	9/03/2023
WORC046	493740	6806314	389	37	42	5	1.22	9/03/2023
WORC046	493740	6806314	389	48	49	1	1.06	9/03/2023
WORC047	493760	6806390	385	132	133	1	0.57	9/03/2023
WORC047	493760	6806390	385	145	148	3	1.33	9/03/2023
WORC047	493760	6806390	385	153	154	1	2.52	9/03/2023
WORC047	493760	6806390	385	161	163	2	1.26	9/03/2023
WORC047	493760	6806390	385	174	177	3	0.84	9/03/2023
WORC047	493760	6806390	385	221	222	1	0.53	9/03/2023
WORC048	493698	6806430	383	58	59	1	0.92	9/03/2023
WORC048	493698	6806430	383	64	68	4	0.53	9/03/2023

WORC048	493698	6806430	383	72	73	1	0.59	9/03/2023
WORC049	493739	6806429	384	119	120	1	2.86	9/03/2023
WORC049	493739	6806429	384	129	130	1	0.66	9/03/2023
WORC049	493739	6806429	384	137	138	1	0.52	9/03/2023
WORC049	493739	6806429	384	152	153	1	0.56	9/03/2023
WORC049	493739	6806429	384	188	189	1	1.06	9/03/2023
WORC050	493739	6806489	384	156	163	7	1.60	9/03/2023
WORC050	493739	6806489	384	180	181	1	0.62	9/03/2023
WORC051	493696	6806669	393	81	83	2	0.87	9/03/2023
WORC052	493698	6806590	389	98	99	1	1.38	current
WORC052	493698	6806590	389	106	108	2	1.26	current
WORC054	493739	6806551	384	151	153	2	0.75	9/03/2023
WORC054	493739	6806551	384	157	159	2	1.64	9/03/2023
WORC055	493777	6806491	386	38	39	1	0.90	9/03/2023
WORC055	493777	6806491	386	235	243	8	2.27	9/03/2023
WORC055	493777	6806491	386	250	254	4	2.56	9/03/2023
WORC056	493795	6806390	387	52	56	4	5.17	9/03/2023
WWRC165	493822	6805838	394	130	131	1	2.95	current
ALRC066	491214	6815418	345	187	191	4	0.75	current
ALRC068	491140	6815712	350	45	46	1	1.09	current

Table 3: Drill hole collar coordinates and details: Windinne Well, Mugs luck, Bugeye North, Allegro, Northern Granite, Tuxedo, Riley Haul Rd and Kingfisher.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip
ALRC065	RC	246	491270	6815444	347	66	-60
ALRC066	RC	204	491214	6815418	345	64	-60
ALRC067	RC	204	491234	6815750	356	70	-59
ALRC068	RC	186	491140	6815712	350	70	-60
ALRC069	RC	210	491310	6815350	345	67	-61
ALRC070	RC	204	491719	6815620	350	249	-57
ALRC071	RC	246	491634	6815807	359	251	-56
ALRC072	RC	246	491616	6815912	361	250	-59
ALRC073	RC	222	491614	6816011	360	249	-60
BNRC050	RC	162	495930	6796402	378	91	-59
BNRC051	RC	156	495998	6796402	378	90	-60
BNRC052	RC	96	496196	6796402	380	90	-69
BNRC053	RC	156	496160	6795420	373	89	-64
BNRC054	RC	174	496095	6795420	372	92	-65
BNRC055	RC	246	495880	6795405	370	90	-60

BNRC056	RC	78	495633	6795400	372	270	-60
BNRC057	RC	246	495879	6795013	373	266	-61
BNRC058	RC	246	496238	6794629	367	87	-61
BNRC059	RC	156	496067	6794623	375	86	-70
BNRC060	RC	150	496900	6794230	365	90	-60
BNRC061	RC	168	496816	6794227	364	90	-60
BNRC062	RC	156	496313	6794220	365	87	-60
BNRC063	RC	216	496261	6794220	365	88	-60
CHRC056	RC	198	502063	6801167	354	255	-59
CHRC057	RC	234	502030	6801170	354	257	-61
KFRC005	RC	195	521377	6786431	388	332	-63
KFRC006	RC	192	521231	6786364	399	332	-63
KFRC007	RC	72	521257	6786155	340	331	-68
MLRC208	RC	240	500366	6780714	383	72	-60
MLRC209	RC	210	500393	6780639	384	71	-60
MLRC210	RC	264	500397	6780554	387	71	-60
MLRC211	RC	354	500452	6780447	385	69	-60
MLRC212	RC	306	500495	6780313	390	70	-60
MLRC213	RC	222	500640	6780497	390	69	-59
MLRC214	RC	282	500650	6780457	394	68	-60
MLRC215	RC	288	500650	6780418	397	71	-60
MLRC216	RC	282	500649	6780373	397	70	-60
MLRC217	RC	282	500742	6780272	400	31	-61
MLRC218	RC	258	500747	6780356	398	34	-59
MLRC219	RC	282	500873	6780315	400	13	-58
MLRC220	RC	120	500922	6780330	399	70	-60
MLRC221	RC	120	500923	6780367	398	68	-60
MLRC222	RC	120	500949	6780451	391	70	-60
MLRC223	RC	27	500964	6780500	388	71	-60
NGRC001	RC	96	494095	6827290	354	278	-56
NGRC002	RC	180	494126	6826980	354	330	-61
NGRC003	RC	200	494340	6827085	357	297	-60
NGRC004	RC	200	494447	6827146	361	329	-50
SWRC004	RC	270	493893	6805482	389	270	-55
SWRC005	RC	270	493896	6805381	391	268	-54
SWRC006	RC	216	493957	6805281	395	269	-60
SWRC007	RC	204	493975	6805121	391	268	-60
SWRC008	RC	240	493975	6805070	394	271	-60
SWRC009	RC	282	493989	6804926	391	270	-59
SWRC010	RC	271	493982	6804858	388	271	-60

TURC009	RC	240	502975	6778900	362	274	-59
TURC010	RC	222	502775	6779160	362	96	-60
TURC011	RC	258	502700	6779105	362	275	-62
TURC012	RC	200	502816	6779035	370	271	-59
WORC045	RC	258	493777	6806313	389	273	-60
WORC046	RC	204	493740	6806314	389	266	-57
WORC047	RC	240	493760	6806390	385	273	-58
WORC048	RC	162	493698	6806430	383	264	-57
WORC049	RC	198	493739	6806429	384	268	-58
WORC050	RC	204	493739	6806489	384	271	-58
WORC051	RC	204	493696	6806669	393	267	-58
WORC052	RC	180	493698	6806590	389	266	-61
WORC053	RC	216	493735	6806591	386	275	-59
WORC054	RC	210	493739	6806551	384	273	-60
WORC055	RC	282	493777	6806491	386	270	-58
WORC056	RC	180	493795	6806390	387	266	-57
WWRC165	RC	198	493822	6805838	394	262	-60
WWRC166	RC	198	493818	6805740	387	267	-61

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

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	1.3	9.1	212	1.5	10.1	434	1.4	19.2
Baron Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31.3	693	1.4	31.3
M1	55	1.7	3	131	2.5	10.4	107	4.0	13.7	294	2.9	27.4
Riley	-	-	-	32	3.1	3.2	81	2.4	6.3	113	2.6	9.5
Windinne Well	16	1.9	1	636	3.5	71	322	1.9	19.8	975	2.9	91.7
Bugeye	14	1.5	0.7	658	1.2	24.5	646	1.1	22.8	1319	1.1	48.1
Monaco-Sprite	52	1.4	2.3	1481	1.2	57.7	419	1.1	14.2	1954	1.2	74
Mt Mulgine	15	2.1	1	1421	1.1	48.2	2600	1.0	80.2	4036	1.0	129.8
Mugs Luck-Keronima	68	2.3	5	295	1.6	15	350	1.6	18.5	713	1.7	38.6
Silverstone	62	3.0	6	4008	1.6	202.6	4650	1.8	267.5	8720	1.7	475.9
Grand Total	282	2.2	19.7	8,887	1.5	441	10,080	1.5	484.5	19,249	1.5	945

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

Big Springs Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - November 2022												
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
Briens Fault							864	1.7	46.2	864	1.7	46.2
Sub-Totals	858	4.7	128.9	6,002	2.2	426.1	8,631	1.7	459.1	15,491	2.0	1,014.1

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

Appendix 2

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA8: For the 2023 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program, 1m RC drill samples are collected through a rig-mounted cone splitter designed to capture a one metre sample with optimum 3kg 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 1.0 m intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample. • RC field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the chute of the cone splitter. Certified reference materials (CRM) and blanks were inserted at a ratio of 1: 25. Grade range of the certified samples were selected based on grade population and economic grade ranges. • Samples were sent to the lab where they were pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay. • Tenements first systematically explored by Normandy Exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March 2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010. Warriedar Resources became the owner and operator of both Golden Range and Fields Find projects in Jan 2023. • Fields duplicates and certified standard data are presented in the database. • Soil and rock chip samples were taken in different times of the exploration history.
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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.).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA8: Top Drill drill rig and Challenge Drilling rig were used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm. • Historically, there are 32325 drill holes in the database, among which 16827 are RC and diamond holes. Other drilling types include AC, Auger, and RAB.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA8: For each metre interval sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>effect on sample quality or recovery. There is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. • Historical exploration: It has not been possible to check sample recoveries for all the historical drill holes. However, drill recovery data were recorded for drill holes completed since 2010. • Minjar's database shows that the majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.
<p>Logging</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA8: RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1 m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chip trays were stored on site in a sealed container. Chips were visually inspected and logged by an onsite geologist to record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, sample quality etc. Mineralisation, veining, and minerals were quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. The remaining logging was qualitative. • 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. • Historical exploration: Detailed geology logs exist for most of the holes in the database. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. • Diamond drill holes were logged by site geologists for the entire length of each core. Core trays were photographed wet and dry prior to sampling.
<p>Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA8: RC samples were split from dry 1 m bulk samples via a splitter directly from the cyclone to obtain a sample mass of 2-3kg. Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the cone splitter. CRMs and blanks were inserted at a ratio of 1:25. • Samples were sorted and dried at 105 °C in client packaging or trays. • Samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting. • Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um All samples were analysed for Au using fire assay. • Sample preparation technique is appropriate for Golden Range and Fields Find projects and is standard industry practice for gold deposits. • Historical exploration: Core is half and/or quarter cut using an automatic core saw to achieve a representative sample for laboratory submission. • The sample preparation technique is considered industry best standard practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were generally dried and split at the rig using a riffle splitter. Large samples weighing between 3 and 5 kg each were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice at the time. • Soil samples were about 500 grams for each, and organic materials were sieved out.
<p>Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA8: Drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. RC samples were assayed by 30 gm fire assay. Field duplicates and CRM samples were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods. • In addition, most of samples were analysed for multi elements with 4 acid digest and ICP finish. No portable XRF analyses have been done on any samples. • Historical exploration: Drill samples were submitted to labs in Perth such as ALS, SGS, Kalassay, Genalysis, and Jinning Testing & Inspection. All samples were analysed by various industry standard fire assay methods. Most of these individual methods are recorded in the database. • RC Field duplicates and CRM's were collected and inserted at a rate of 1:20. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on anticipated grade populations, material composition and oxidation state. • No portable XRF results were used to determine any elemental concentrations in Minjar's database.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA8: Logging and sampling were recorded on print logging sheet, digital logging sheet and sample book. Information was imported into DataShed database after data validation. File validation was also completed by geologist on the rig. Dashed was also applied for data verification and administration. • Assay results received were plotted on section and were verified against neighbouring holes. QAQC data were monitored on a hole-by-hole basis. • Any failure in company QAQC protocols resulted in follow up with the lab and occasional repeat of assay as necessary. • Historical exploration: Independent consultant reports have been viewed that verify significant historic interactions. Visual inspections have been completed with original and close grade control RC holes and results are comparable. • Primary data was sourced from an existing digital database and compiled into an industry standard drill hole database management software (DataShed). Records have been made of all updates that have been made in cases of erroneous data. Data verification has been ongoing with historical assay and survey being checked. • Some of Minjar drill holes were infill and grade control holes nearby historical holes and produced comparable results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<p><i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA8: RC hole collar positions were surveyed using handheld GPS. Drill hole location data is captured in the MGA projection coordinates on GDA94 geodetic datum. All holes will be picked-up by a licenced surveyor using DGPS equipment. During drilling most holes underwent gyroscopic down hole surveys on 30m increments. Upon completion of the hole a continuous gyroscopic survey with readings taken automatically at 5m increments inbound and outbound. Each survey was carefully checked to be in bounds of acceptable tolerance. Historical exploration: Collar survey has been used from the supplied database. All holes have been checked spatially in 3D. All historical drill holes drilled since 2010 were staked using total station DGPS by a professional surveyor. The topo surface files were sourced from the mine closure site survey results by professional surveyors. Drilling contractor shall supply a digital camera capable of single shot down hole surveys, which will be undertaken for every 30 meters, and a gyro tool capable of surveys at 10 meters interval down/up hole at completion of the hole.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA8: Samples from RC drilling were collected and recorded for each meter down the hole. In combination with historical drill holes, spacing varied between 25 meters to 100 meters. Some of the holes drilled within this program may be of suitable data spacing for use in a resource estimation. Historical exploration: Grade control drilling were conducted for historical open pit mining activities. Drill hole spacing varies from different projects. Spacing of 20 m by 20 m will be classified as indicated, measured resources with drill hole spacing less than 10m. Various soil sampling data with different spacing. It varies from 50 meters up to 200 meters.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA8: Drill lines are orientated across strike on an MGA grid. Windinne Well and Rothschild ore bodies dip at about vertical. The rest of targets and deposits controlled by Mougooderra Shear is generally moderate to steeply west-dipping. Holes in the program have been drilled at inclination of about ~60 degrees. Orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the gold mineralisation. Historical exploration: The drilling was orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the mineralised structures, with holes drilled dominantly toward east. Inclined holes with the angle in the range of -45 degrees and -90 degrees are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>minimal sampling bias.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow AC, RAB and Auger holes were drilled as vertical holes.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA8: Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled bulka bags for ease of transport by company personnel, and dispatched by third party transport contractor. Each dispatch was itemised and emailed to laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival. Historical exploration: For samples collected since 2010, all the procedures were following industry standard. Calico samples are sealed into green or polyweave bags and cable tied. These are then sealed on a pallet and transported to the laboratory in Perth by company staff or contractors or established freight companies. All historical drill cores and RC chips were stored on Golden Dragon mine site core yard. Company geologists have checked and compared with the digital drill hole data base.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA8: the competent person for exploration results has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. Historical exploration: All information were initially processed and interpreted by a qualified person. Geologist checked of historical assays with favourable comparisons.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 68 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 21 are mining leases, 21 are in exploration licenses and 3 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. Total tenement size is 804 Km². Third party rights include: 1) the JV with Mid-west Tungsten Pty Ltd at the Mt Mulgine project; 2) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 3) Mt Gibson Iron ore right for the Shine project; 4) Messenger's Patch JV right on M 59/357 and E 59/852; 5) Mt Gibson's iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on Fields Find; 6) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for 0.75% of gold and other metals production from M 59/379 and M 59/380; 7) 2% NSR royalty on products produced from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 8) Royalty of A\$5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. 9) Minjar royalty for A\$ 20 per oz of gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>production from the project subject to a minimum received gold price of A\$2000 per oz with a cap of A\$18 million.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no determined native title in place.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold exploration at the region commenced in the 1980s. Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March 2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010. • Over 30,000 drill holes are in the database and completed by multiple companies using a combination technic of Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), airecore (AC), Auger and RAB. Most of the drill holes were completed during the period of 2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North-northeast trending shear zones and secondary structures are interpreted to be responsible for the hydrothermal activity that produced many of the region's gold deposits. Two major shear structures have been identified, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the Chulaar Shear Zone; both striking approximately north and controlling the occurrence of gold deposits. Host lithology units for gold mineralisation are predominantly the intensely altered mafic to ultramafic units, BIF, and dolerite intrusions. Gold mineralisation hosted by porphyries has been discovered as well, from the most recent drilling programs at Sandpiper and Reids Ridge. Main mechanism for mineralisation is believed to be associated with: 1) Shear zones as a regional control for fluid; 2) dolerite intrusions to be reacted and mineralized with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralisation. • The Fields Find project is contiguous with the Warriedar project, which, in combination; covers the entire Warriedar greenstone belt. Regional metamorphic grades are generally considered to be lower than amphibolite facies. Similar to Golden Dragon, gold deposits are structurally controlled, and occur in the settings of: 1) contact zones between mafic and ultramafic units; 2) hosted by BIF; 3) hosted by dolerite and porphyry intrusions.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the drill hole information can be found in Table 3 of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p>	
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported intercepts include a minimum of 0.5g/t Au value over a minimum length of 1 m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the rock chips. No upper cuts have been applied. No metal equivalent values were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>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').</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralisation at Windinne Well is about vertical. Drill holes are orientated at 60 degrees to the west at Windinne Well and. The rest of drill holes are variable orientated with dipping angles between -50 to -60 degree. Majority of the historical drill holes were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations; most of the drill holes are toward south. This is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure and creating minimal sampling bias. Historical shallow AC, RAB, and Auger holes were drilled as vertical. Historical RC and diamond holes were drilled from multiple orientations.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	<p>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey</p>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth. • Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well. • QAQC assessment, geotechnical assessment and bulk density test work needs to be conducted at selected deposits and targets.