ASX Announcement

12 July 2023

Rothschild Deposit Grows Significantly

HIGHLIGHTS:

- All assay results now received for 47 holes drilled at the Rothschild deposit, located within the Fields Find Project.
- Results demonstrate a much larger Main Lode and substantial potential for multi-lode growth.
- High-grade extensional intercepts released today include:

  BRRC083: 18m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 191m, including 1m @ 7.00 g/t Au

  BRRC100: 15m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 180m, including 1m @ 15.30 g/t Au

  BRRC104: 6m @ 4.84 g/t Au from 161m, including 2m @ 11.88 g/t Au
- Key intercepts from previous explorers include:

  CPRC36: 12m @ 6.96 g/t Au from 77m, including 3m @ 10.50 g/t Au

  BRRC051: 14m @ 5.31 g/t Au from 97m, including 2m @ 26.73 g/t Au

  CPD2: 11.68m @ 4.41 g/t Au from 188.72m, including 4m @ 9.10 g/t Au
- Mineralisation at the Main Lode has been extended a further 150m vertical depth. Mineralisation now extends to 230m below surface and remains open along strike and at depth; with grade and width increasing with depth on the western side of the Main Lode.
- Drilling has confirmed the presence of a new southern parallel lode that significantly expands the overall systems scale and potential.
- Drilling has successfully intersected gold mineralisation on the western side of the Dynasty fault, and at the NW extension; delivering robust targets for follow-up drilling.
- Second stage of drilling at Rothschild is planned to commence during the current quarter with an updated Mineral Resource Estimate scheduled for Q4 2023.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on assay results received for the remaining 38 RC holes (of the total 47 RC holes) recently drilled at the Rothschild deposit. Drilling was undertaken as part of the Company's ongoing exploration at its Fields Find Project in the Murchison province of Western Australia (refer Figure 1).

The results released today (and those previously released, see ASX releases dated 28 April 2023 and 29 May 2023) have demonstrated significant extensions to the Rothschild deposit. Drilling has confirmed extensions to mineralisation at depth and along strike, plus demonstrated the potential for considerably larger multi-lode discoveries and further depth potential.

Results from the 38 holes released today, when combined with assays from the initial 9 holes (see ASX releases dated 28 April 2023 and 29 May 2023), confirm the following key exploration outcomes:

- **Main lode:** drilling has demonstrated that mineralisation is considerably larger than previously delineated. Mineralisation has now been extended by a further 150m to a current depth extent of 230m vertically while still remaining open. Drilling demonstrates that mineralisation ranges in width from 15-40m. See Figures 4, 5 and 6.
- **Main lode:** drilling demonstrates that the gold grade is higher at the western end of the lode. The grade appears to be increasing with depth, and the deposit thickening with depth, at the western end (See Figure 4, Cross Section B-B').
- **Southern lode:** drilling has confirmed the existence of a second major lode, the Southern Lode. The Southern Lode is located to the south of the Main Lode (see Figure 7, Cross Section A-A').
- **Fault offset:** drilling has confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation on the western side of the Dynasty fault. See Figure 2 and Table 2 (BRRC118).
- **NW extension:** drilling has confirmed gold mineralisation at the NW extension target area. Mineralisation continues to the NE and is confirmed by exploration results from previous explorers. The fact that this newly identified structure is mineralized makes it an excellent target for follow-up drilling (see Figure 8).

The results from the first phase of drilling at the Rothschild prospect have been exceptional and have demonstrated that the deposit is much larger than previously defined in terms of strike and depth extent. With the existence of additional lodes being discovered it demonstrates the significant scope for a much larger overall system and potential further discoveries.

The top 10 intercepts returned (for the entire 47-hole program) are provided below in Table 1. For all significant intercepts, refer to Table 2.

*Table 1: **Key intercepts table** Rothschild 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	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
BRRC078	150	159	9	1.85
BRRC081	197	208	11	3.39
BRRC082	150	160	10	2.04
BRRC082	137	143	6	2.73
BRRC083	191	209	18	2.43
BRRC088	91	96	5	4.36
BRRC089	179	191	12	1.73
BRRC090	188	200	12	1.81
BRRC100	180	195	15	2.16
BRRC104	161	167	6	4.84

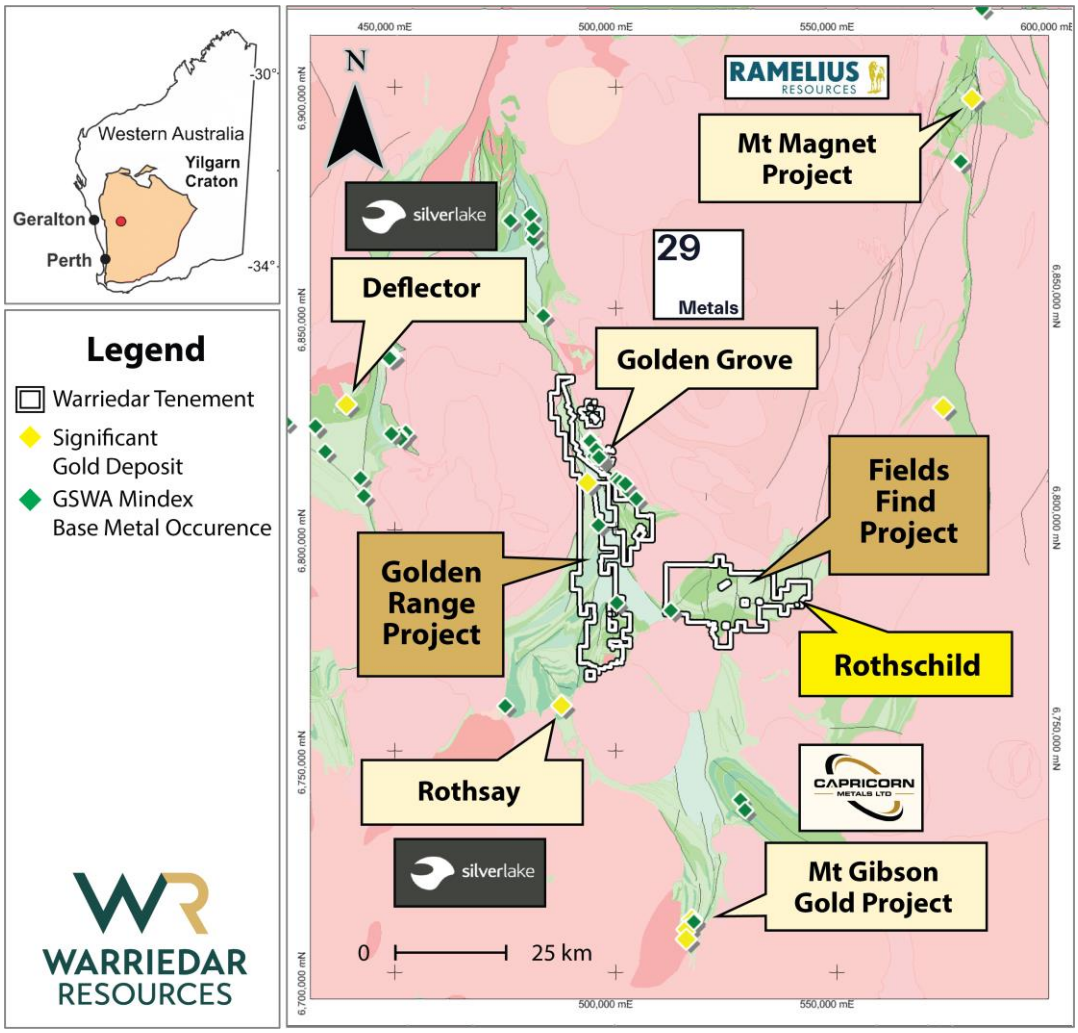

Figure 1. Location of Rothschild relative to several well-established mines in the broader Murchison region.

Discussion - assay results from Rothschild drilling

The initial 2023 drilling program at Rothschild comprised 47 RC holes for 7,529m. Results have now been received for the remaining 38 RC drill holes (see ASX releases dated 28 April 2023[1], and 29 May 2023[2] for the previously released 9 holes).

Drilling has successfully validated the exploration results from previous explorers / owners as provided in WA8 ASX release dated 28 November 2022. The overall program has increased the depth extent of the mineralisation by upwards of 150m and has successfully intersected parallel mineralised structures. This is the first major gold focused exploration program at Rothschild in over seven years and has proven to be a considerable success.

The Rothchild deposit is located within a major mining jurisdiction, surrounded by well-established mining operations (refer Figure 1). The Rothschild prospect was selected as the first area to drill

[1] 28 April 2023, *Drilling at Rothschild delivers substantial high-grade gold extension*.
[2] 29 May 2023, *Further extensional success at Rothschild*.

test within the Fields Find Project as it is situated on a granted Mining Lease (ML), providing a platform for potential rapid advancement and development.

The 47-hole program has successfully achieved its aims of extending mineralisation at depth and along strike and test for parallel lodes.

The extension of mineralisation at depth confirms Warriedar's strategic decision and staged approach to exploration targeting to prioritise drilling at Rothschild. The drilling will provide for further prioritisation of prospective and untested drill targets within the ML using geophysical datasets and the reported drill results.

The majority of the 2023 Rothschild drill holes targeted the sub-vertical east-northeast striking structure that hosts the Main Lode (refer Figure 2). Drilling has now defined the Main Lode over a strike length of 500m and has extended the mineralisation to a depth of ~230m below the surface (which represents an additional 150m depth extent from previous delineation). The mineralisation remains open at depth and to the east (see Figure 3, Long Section).

A prominent north-east striking fault, the Dynasty fault, cuts through the structure hosting the Main Lode, which has not been identified on the western side of the fault to date. See Figure 2 for Dynasty fault location (dark blue line).

Due to the sub-vertical orientation of the Main Lode, holes were drilled towards the north and south with the aim of intersecting potential parallel lodes.

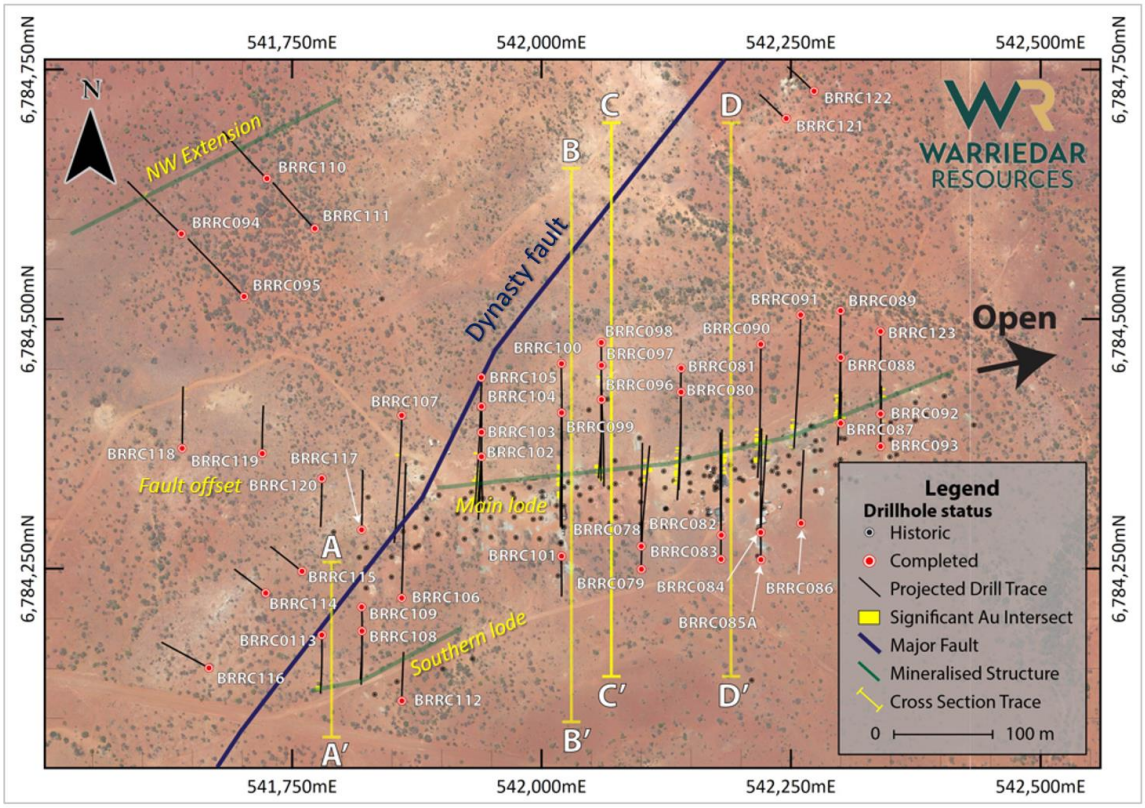

Figure 2. Plan view highlighting drill locations relative to mineralised structures (Green).

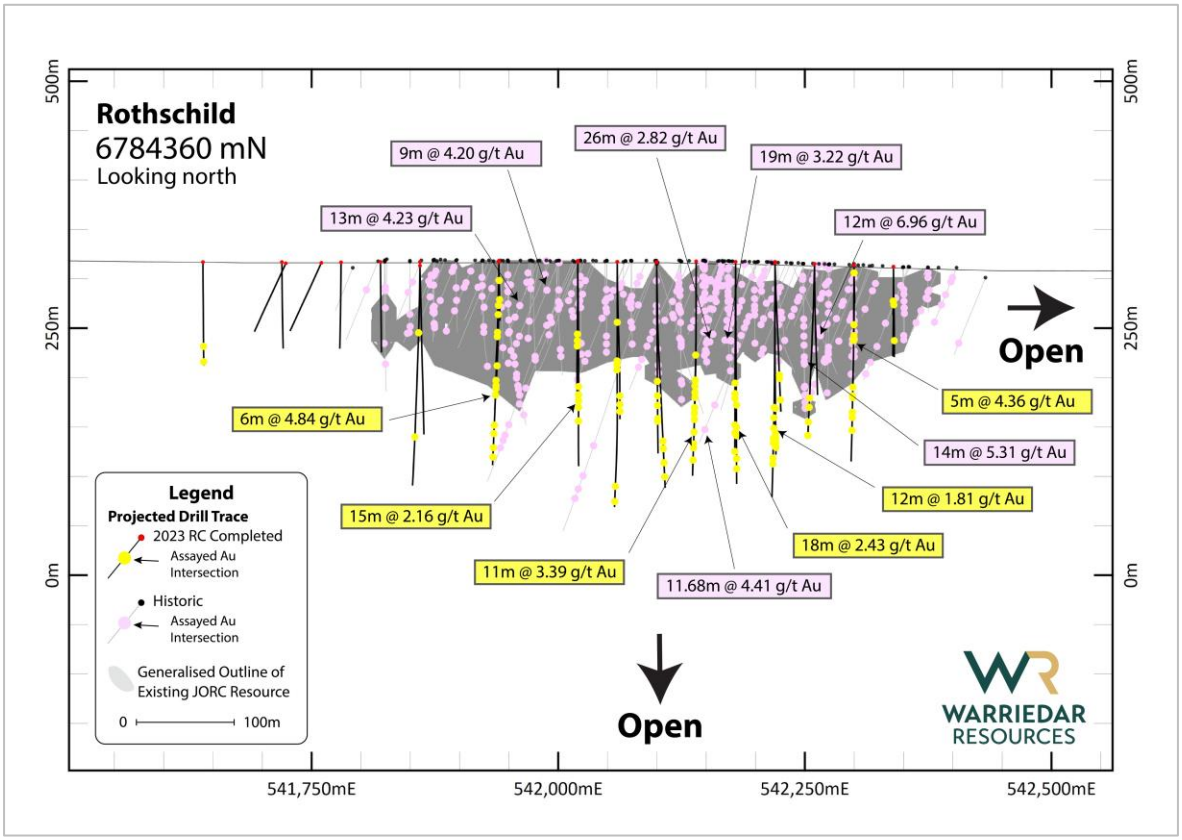

Figure 3: Long section (east-west) through the main lode. The section generally follows the trace of the green mineralized structure shown in Figure 2, defining the Main Lode.

Main lode

Drilling has indicated that mineralisation widens at depth, see Figure 4 (Cross Section B-B'). Further, and as previously noted (refer WA8 ASX release dated 28 April 2023), there appears to be a high-grade core to the deposit that continues with depth. This core includes the 1m @ 26.7 g/t Au in previous drilling (BRRC026), plus an additional 1m @ 15.3 g/t Au (BRRC100).

Further to the east drilling has confirmed the depth extension to mineralisation to over 230m vertical depth, see Figure 5 (Cross Section C-C'). The 40m mineralisation envelope width is maintained moving into the centre of the lode (see Figure 6, Cross Section D-D'). The previous drilling at this part of the lode also confirms the extent of mineralisation, including 26m @ 2.82 g/t Au (CPRC31).

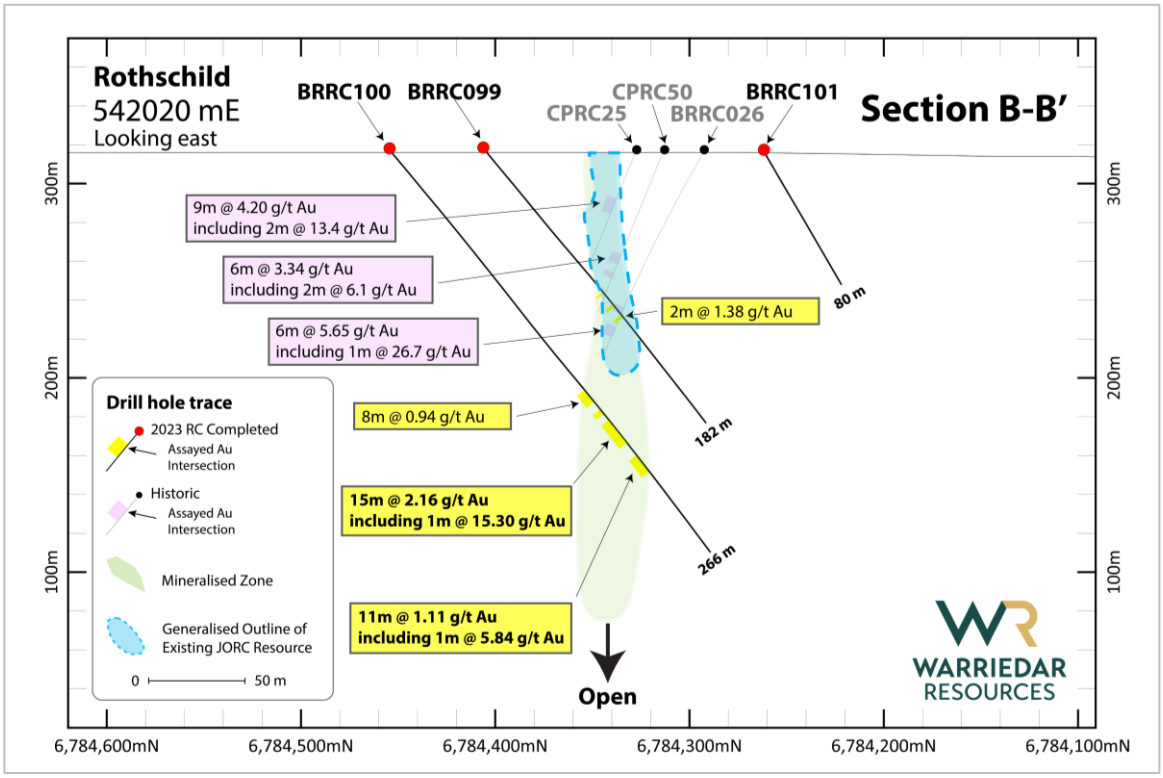

Figure 4: Cross section B-B' through the western side of the main lode, highlighting the width of the mineralized envelope widening at depth. See Figure 2 for location.

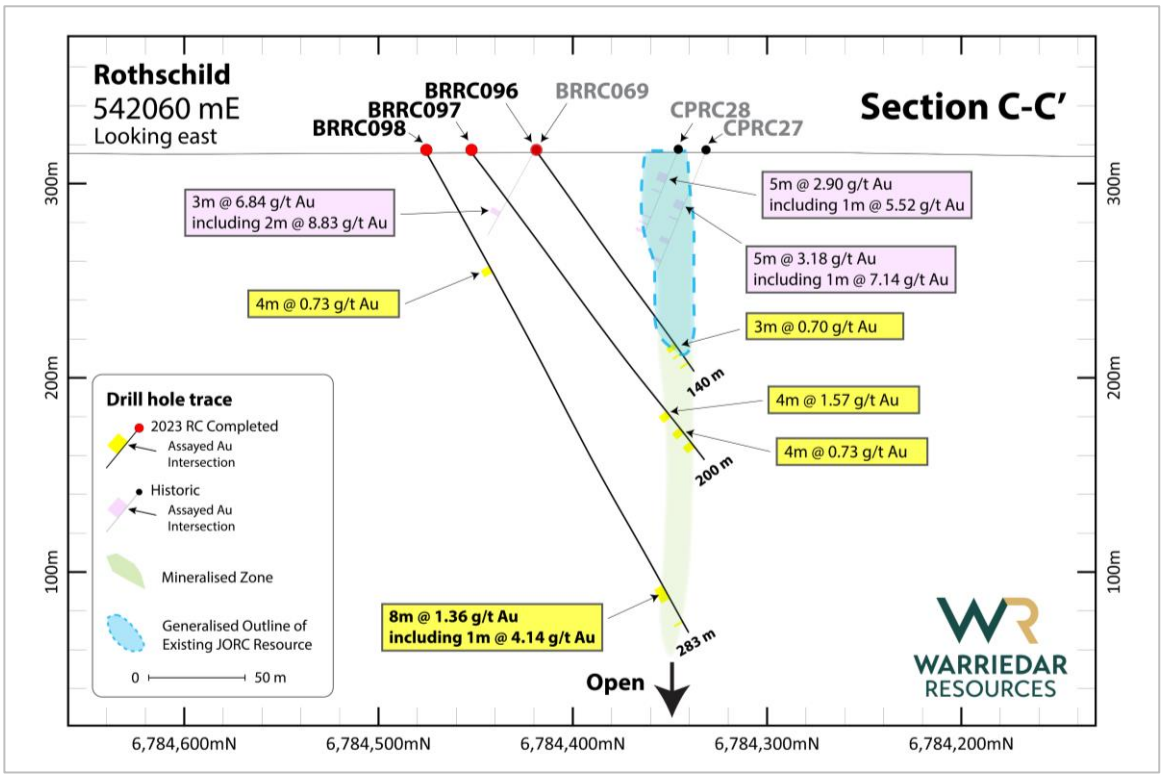

Figure 5: Cross section C-C' through the central western side of the main lode demonstrating the depth extension to 230m compared to previous JORC resource (while still open). See Figure 2 for location.

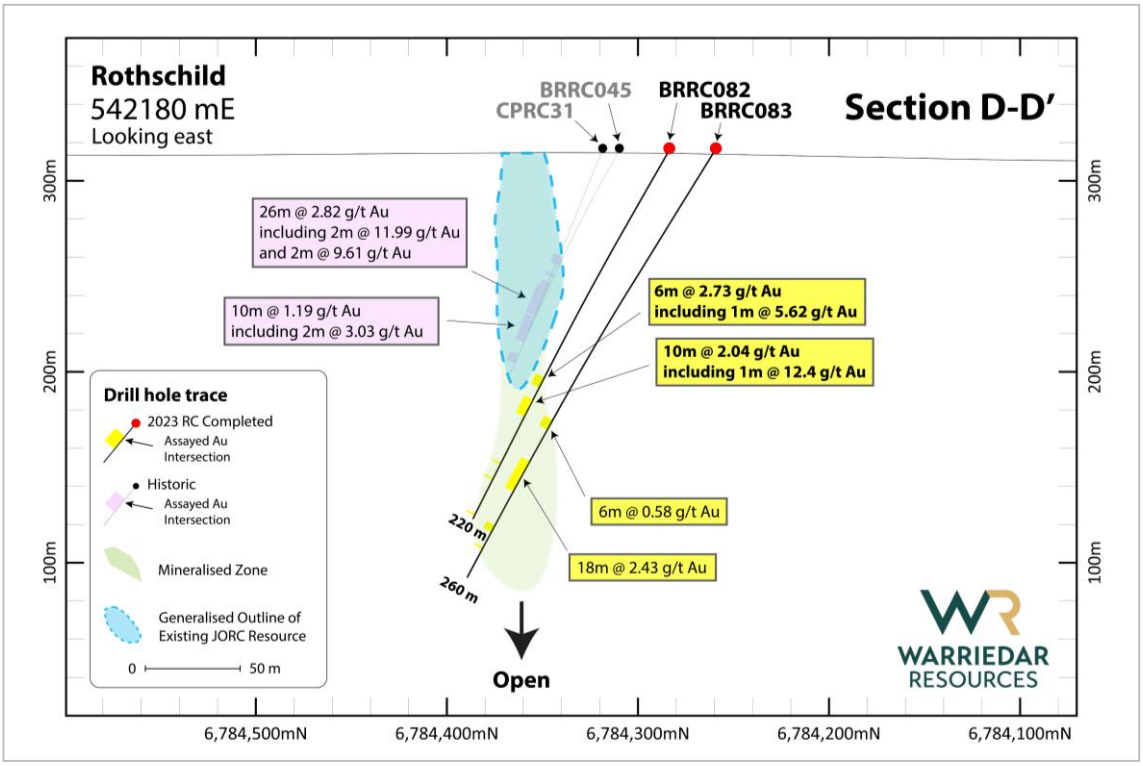

Figure 6: Cross section D-D' through the central part of the main lode. At this position in the lode, the width mineralized envelope is > 40m wide. Historic intercepts are strong including 26m @ 2.82 g/t. See Figure 2 for location.

Southern lode

Drilling has identified the newly emerging southern lode, see Figure 7 (Cross Section A-A'). There are significant intercepts in holes BRRC0112 and BRRC0113, demonstrating the initial delineated strike extent of the lode. Based on the results released, holes BRRC0108 and BRRC109 are likely to be re-entered and extended.

Fault offset

The Main Lode was not intersected on the western side of the Dynasty fault. However, there were two narrow gold intercepts in hole BRRC118 (refer Table 2 and Figure 3), that require follow up drilling to further test this fault offset position.

NW extension

Four holes were drilled to target the NW extension (refer Figure 2: BRRC094, BRRC095, BRRC110, BRRC111). Low-level significant intercepts were returned in the two most northern holes (refer Table 1 and Figure 8). These holes help to deliver proof of concept and provide several key areas for targeted follow-up drilling.

Figure 8 highlights the new target zones, showing the drill collars over filtered magnetic data. This image demonstrates that the magnetic unit defining the general strike of the NW extension mineralisation continues to the north-east and, encouragingly, immediately east of the Dynasty fault, meeting an historic drillhole intercepting 6m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 192m and 8m @ 2 g/t Au from 208m (BRRC073).

The two potential parallel lodes to the north of the main Rothschild lode (annotated in Figure 8) also both boast significant intercepts from previous explorers and no further follow up drilling.

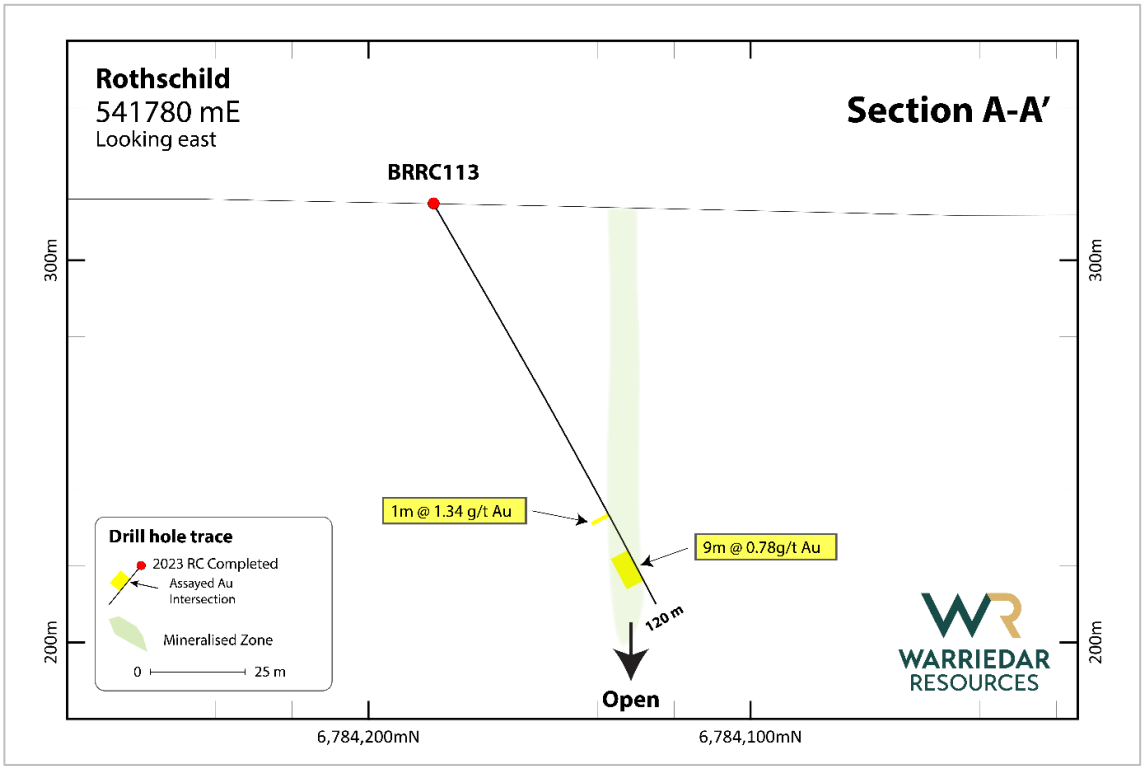

Figure 7: Cross section A-A' through the new Southern lode. See Figure 2 for location.

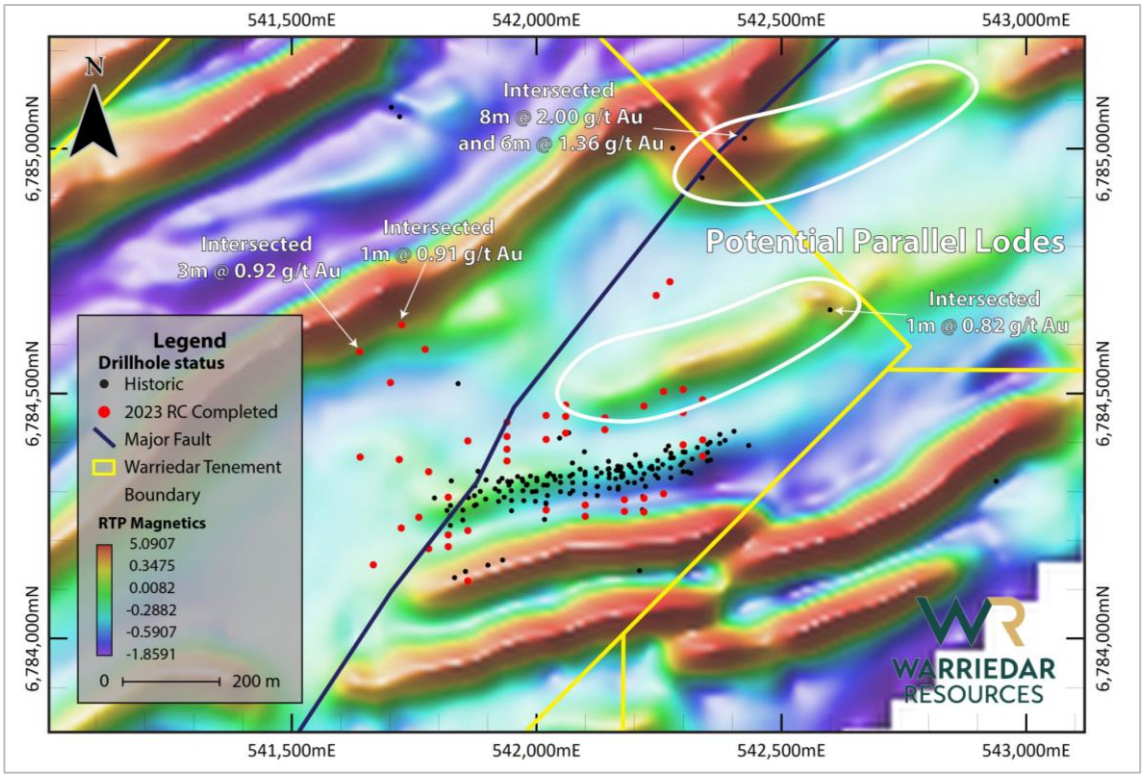

Figure 8: Immediate target zones in the vicinity of the main lode on the Rothschild ML. The main lode is situated below the high density of black dots (historic collars) in the image. Potential parallel lodes with a similar magnetic signature and supporting historic intercepts can be seen and are annotated. Underlying image = residual RTP magnetic data imaged using NW shading. RED = high values & BLUE = low values.

Follow-up drilling and resource update

Given the highly successful outcomes of the initial Rothschild program, Warriedar is prioritizing further drilling on the Rothschild ML during the current quarter. Key objectives include better defining the Main Lode and exploring its further depth extent (remains open at depth); as well as drilling into all parallel and satellite lodes to determine the true scale of the Rothschild opportunity.

As per previous indications, Warriedar intends to update the existing JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for Rothschild in Q4 2023.

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

CONTACT:

Investors
+61 8 9481 0389
info@warriedarresources.com.au

Media
Michael Vaughan (Fivemark Partners)
+61 422 602 720

*Table 2: **Significant intercepts table** Rothschild 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	Sample Type	Release Date
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	135	141	6	1.29	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	150	159	9	1.85	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	165	166	1	0.68	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	179	182	3	0.55	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC078	542100	6784272	317	183	184	1	0.53	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC079	542100	6784249	317	178	179	1	0.60	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC079	542100	6784249	317	202	212	10	1.63	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC079	542100	6784249	317	215	216	1	1.54	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC079	542100	6784249	317	231	232	1	0.64	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC079	542100	6784249	317	247	248	1	0.53	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC080	542140	6784426	318	108	112	4	0.51	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC080	542140	6784426	318	139	140	1	0.58	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC080	542140	6784426	318	146	147	1	1.28	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC080	542140	6784426	318	153	155	2	2.43	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC080	542140	6784426	318	170	173	3	0.89	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC080	542140	6784426	318	177	179	2	1.13	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC081	542140	6784450	318	160	162	2	0.65	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC081	542140	6784450	318	171	176	5	0.82	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC081	542140	6784450	318	184	191	7	1.71	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC081	542140	6784450	318	197	208	11	3.39	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC081	542140	6784450	318	216	223	7	0.55	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC081	542140	6784450	318	235	236	1	0.60	CHIPS	28/04/2023
BRRC082	542180	6784283	317	137	143	6	2.73	CHIPS	current
BRRC082	542180	6784283	317	150	160	10	2.04	CHIPS	current
BRRC082	542180	6784283	317	187	188	1	1.61	Chips	current
BRRC082	542180	6784283	317	196	197	1	0.89	CHIPS	current
BRRC082	542180	6784283	317	217	218	1	0.67	CHIPS	current
BRRC083	542180	6784259	317	166	172	6	0.58	CHIPS	current
BRRC083	542180	6784259	317	191	209	18	2.43	CHIPS	current
BRRC083	542180	6784259	317	229	233	4	0.65	Chips	current
BRRC083	542180	6784259	317	242	243	1	1.80	CHIPS	current
BRRC084	542220	6784286	316	136	137	1	1.71	CHIPS	current
BRRC084	542220	6784286	316	140	141	1	0.72	Chips	current
BRRC084	542220	6784286	316	164	168	4	1.34	CHIPS	current
BRRC085	542220	6784258	317	180	182	2	1.09	CHIPS	current
BRRC085	542220	6784258	317	207	213	6	2.42	CHIPS	current
BRRC085	542220	6784258	317	216	217	1	0.78	Chips	current
BRRC085	542220	6784258	317	221	222	1	0.64	Chips	current
BRRC085	542220	6784258	317	227	228	1	1.16	CHIPS	current
BRRC087	542300	6784395	314	8	12	4	0.67	CHIPS	current

Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sample Type	Release Date
BRRC088	542300	6784461	314	72	76	4	0.98	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC088	542300	6784461	314	87	88	1	1.03	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC088	542300	6784461	314	91	96	5	4.36	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC089	542300	6784508	314	148	152	4	0.74	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC089	542300	6784508	314	160	161	1	0.53	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC089	542300	6784508	314	162	163	1	0.58	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC089	542300	6784508	314	179	191	12	1.73	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC089	542300	6784508	314	202	203	1	0.74	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC090	542220	6784474	317	168	172	4	0.77	COMP	current
BRRC090	542220	6784474	317	180	184	4	1.41	COMP	current
BRRC090	542220	6784474	317	188	200	12	1.81	COMP	current
BRRC090	542220	6784474	317	205	206	1	1.36	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC090	542220	6784474	317	210	212	2	1.53	COMP	current
BRRC090	542220	6784474	317	228	240	12	1.29	CHIPS	29/05/2023
BRRC091	542260	6784504	315	171	173	2	0.73	CHIPS	current
BRRC091	542260	6784504	315	180	187	7	0.87	CHIPS	current
BRRC091	542260	6784504	315	200	204	4	0.57	CHIPS	current
BRRC091	542260	6784504	315	218	220	2	0.62	CHIPS	current
BRRC092	542340	6784405	312	41	44	3	1.04	CHIPS	current
BRRC093	542340	6784372	312	46	47	1	0.60	CHIPS	current
BRRC093	542340	6784372	312	88	92	4	0.57	COMP	current
BRRC094	541639	6784585	318	106	109	3	0.92	CHIPS	current
BRRC096	542060	6784419	317	122	125	3	0.70	CHIPS	current
BRRC096	542060	6784419	317	128	129	1	0.83	CHIPS	current
BRRC096	542060	6784419	317	134	135	1	0.51	CHIPS	current
BRRC097	542060	6784453	317	168	172	4	1.57	CHIPS	current
BRRC097	542060	6784453	317	179	183	4	0.73	CHIPS	current
BRRC097	542060	6784453	317	188	192	4	0.69	CHIPS	current
BRRC098	542060	6784476	317	68	72	4	0.73	COMP	current
BRRC098	542060	6784476	317	255	263	8	1.36	CHIPS	current
BRRC098	542060	6784476	317	276	277	1	0.56	CHIPS	current
BRRC099	542020	6784406	318	96	97	1	0.61	CHIPS	current
BRRC099	542020	6784406	318	104	106	2	0.80	CHIPS	current
BRRC099	542020	6784406	318	111	113	2	1.38	CHIPS	current
BRRC100	542020	6784455	318	160	168	8	0.94	COMP	current
BRRC100	542020	6784455	318	173	176	3	1.85	CHIPS	current
BRRC100	542020	6784455	318	180	195	15	2.16	CHIPS	current
BRRC100	542020	6784455	318	203	214	11	1.11	CHIPS	current
BRRC102	541940	6784362	318	24	28	4	0.96	COMP	current
BRRC102	541940	6784362	318	51	52	1	0.56	CHIPS	current
BRRC103	541940	6784386	318	56	60	4	0.59	COMP	current
BRRC103	541940	6784386	318	68	72	4	0.73	COMP	current

Hole ID	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Sample Type	Release Date
BRRC103	541940	6784386	318	92	94	2	0.61	CHIPS	current
BRRC103	541940	6784386	318	98	99	1	9.34	CHIPS	current
BRRC104	541940	6784412	318	124	133	9	1.53	CHIPS	current
BRRC104	541940	6784412	318	152	153	1	0.63	CHIPS	current
BRRC104	541940	6784412	318	156	157	1	1.03	CHIPS	current
BRRC104	541940	6784412	318	161	167	6	4.84	CHIPS	current
BRRC105	541940	6784441	317	140	144	4	0.75	COMP	current
BRRC105	541940	6784441	317	193	197	4	1.23	CHIPS	current
BRRC105	541940	6784441	317	204	206	2	2.18	CHIPS	current
BRRC105	541940	6784441	317	221	222	1	1.39	CHIPS	current
BRRC105	541940	6784441	317	229	236	7	1.96	CHIPS	current
BRRC107	541860	6784403	317	80	84	4	1.22	COMP	current
BRRC107	541860	6784403	317	203	204	1	1.62	CHIPS	current
BRRC110	541725	6784640	316	81	82	1	0.91	CHIPS	current
BRRC112	541860	6784117	313	97	98	1	2.42	CHIPS	current
BRRC113	541780	6784183	315	93	94	1	1.34	CHIPS	current
BRRC113	541780	6784183	315	104	113	9	0.78	CHIPS	current
BRRC118	541640	6784370	317	99	100	1	1.84	CHIPS	current
BRRC118	541640	6784370	317	117	118	1	0.96	CHIPS	current
BRRC122	542273	6784728	317	40	41	1	2.68	CHIPS	current

Table 3. Drill hole coordinates and drill details.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Status
BRRC078	RC	220	542100	6784272	317	360	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC079	RC	260	542100	6784249	317	1	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC080	RC	194	542140	6784426	318	180	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC081	RC	254	542140	6784450	318	181	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC082	RC	220	542180	6784283	317	359	-61	COMPLETE
BRRC083	RC	260	542180	6784259	317	360	-58	COMPLETE
BRRC084	RC	180	542220	6784286	316	2	-56	COMPLETE
BRRC085	RC	236	542220	6784258	317	360	-55	COMPLETE
BRRC086	RC	152	542260	6784295	315	1	-60	ABANDONED
BRRC087	RC	50	542300	6784395	314	0	-50	COMPLETE
BRRC088	RC	98	542300	6784461	314	0	-55	ABANDONED
BRRC089	RC	240	542300	6784508	314	180	-55	COMPLETE
BRRC090	RC	273	542220	6784474	317	180	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC091	RC	220	542260	6784504	315	182	-51	ABANDONED
BRRC092	RC	60	542340	6784405	312	0	-55	COMPLETE
BRRC093	RC	110	542340	6784372	312	0	-55	COMPLETE
BRRC094	RC	156	541639	6784585	318	314	-60	COMPLETE

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Status
BRRC095	RC	170	541702	6784522	318	316	-59	COMPLETE
BRRC096	RC	140	542060	6784419	317	180	-54	COMPLETE
BRRC097	RC	200	542060	6784453	317	179	-52	COMPLETE
BRRC098	RC	283	542060	6784476	317	179	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC099	RC	182	542020	6784406	318	180	-51	COMPLETE
BRRC100	RC	266	542020	6784455	318	180	-50	COMPLETE
BRRC101	RC	80	542020	6784262	317	180	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC102	RC	80	541940	6784362	318	179	-50	COMPLETE
BRRC103	RC	140	541940	6784386	318	179	-50	COMPLETE
BRRC104	RC	182	541940	6784412	318	179	-56	COMPLETE
BRRC105	RC	242	541940	6784441	317	181	-56	COMPLETE
BRRC106	RC	218	541860	6784220	313	1	-50	COMPLETE
BRRC107	RC	260	541860	6784403	317	181	-61	COMPLETE
BRRC108	RC	110	541820	6784187	315	180	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC109	RC	158	541820	6784211	316	179	-61	COMPLETE
BRRC110	RC	132	541725	6784640	316	316	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC111	RC	140	541773	6784590	316	316	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC112	RC	110	541860	6784117	313	1	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC113	RC	120	541780	6784183	315	180	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC114	RC	80	541724	6784225	316	308	-59	COMPLETE
BRRC115	RC	80	541760	6784247	316	310	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC116	RC	110	541667	6784150	314	299	-61	COMPLETE
BRRC117	RC	110	541820	6784288	317	0	-56	COMPLETE
BRRC118	RC	122	541640	6784370	317	0	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC119	RC	100	541720	6784365	317	1	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC120	RC	100	541780	6784340	317	181	-61	COMPLETE
BRRC121	RC	72	542245	6784700	315	314	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC122	RC	72	542273	6784728	317	314	-60	COMPLETE
BRRC123	RC	110	542340	6784487	312	179	-55	ABANDONED

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 though 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.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - December 2019												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
Deposit	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au
Austin	-	-	-	222	1.3	9.1	212	1.5	10.1	434	1.4	19.2
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											
	Measured			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**TOTAL**		
Deposit	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz
North Sammy	345	6.6	73.4	698	3.1	70.6	508	2.4	39.1	1,552	3.7	183.1
North Sammy Contact				439	2.2	30.9	977	1.4	45	1,416	1.7	75.8
South Sammy	513	3.4	55.5	4,112	2.0	260.7	1,376	1.5	64.9	6,001	2.0	381.2
Beadles Creek				753	2.6	63.9	2,694	1.9	164.5	3,448	2.1	228.4
Mac Ridge							1,887	1.3	81.1	1,887	1.3	81.1
Dorsey Creek							325	1.8	18.3	325	1.8	18.3
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	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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. • 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	*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.).*	• WA8: For each metre interval sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. Average recovery for WA8 drill hole is above average industry standard. • 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. • Average recovery for Minjar drill holes is above 92%. • During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. • Minjar's database indicates that the majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample quality or recovery
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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 effect on sample quality or recovery. There is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade. • 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. • During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. • Minjar's database indicates that the majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • 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 geologist for the entire length of each core. Core trays were photographed wet and dry prior to sampling. • Drill hole logs are recorded in Excel, LogChief and uploaded into DataShed,database, and output further validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. Corrections were then re-submitted to database manager and uploaded to DataShed.
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 ºC 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		automatic core saw to achieve a representative sample for laboratory submission • The sample preparation technique is considered industry best standard practice. • 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
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• WA8: Drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. 1 m 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, selected samples within mineralisation zone 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 las 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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. Datashed 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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. • 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. • Some of the holes drilled within this program may be of suitable data spacing for use in a Resource estimation. • Various soil sampling data with different spacing. It varies from 50 meters up to 200 meters.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported*	• WA8: Drill lines are orientated across strike on an MGA grid. Rothschild ore body dips at about vertical. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	if material.	the range of -45 degrees and -90 degrees are considered to be appropriate to the dip of the mineralised structure creating minimal sampling bias. • Shallow AC, RAB and Auger holes were drilled as vertical holes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• There are 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 production from the project subject to a minimum received gold price of A$2000 per oz with a cap of A$18 million. • There is no determined native title in place.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration at the region commenced in the 1980s. Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March 2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010. • 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	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All the drill hole information can be found in Table 3 of this release. .
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported 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	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation at Rothschild is about vertical. Drill holes are generally orientated at 60 degrees to the south. • 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	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth. • Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well. • QAQC assessment, geotechnical assessment and bulk density test work needs to be conducted at Rothschild.