# ASX Announcement

6 February 2025

## Board and management

Non-Executive Chairman
Mark Connelly

Managing Director & CEO
Amanda Buckingham

Non-Executive Director
Dianmin Chen

Chief Financial Officer
Graeme Morissey

GM Corporate & GC
Stuart Burvill

Company Secretary
David Palumbo

Exploration Manager – Western Australia
Thomas Dwight

Exploration Manager – Nevada
Steve McMillin

Chief Geologist
Peng Sha

## Capital structure

Last traded price
A$0.046

Current shares on issue
956 M

Current market capitalisation
A$44 M

Cash
A$10.57 M (at 31 Dec 2024)

Debt
Zero

# Scout Drilling Confirms Significant Growth Potential

## HIGHLIGHTS:

- Assay results received from the Q4 2024 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) scout drilling program carried out within the Golden Range Project (17 holes for 3,155m).
- Twelve (12) of the 13 holes drilled in the main 'Golden Corridor' focus area (at Azure Coast, Bugeye and Windinne Well) intercepted significant gold:
  - **10m @ 2.02 g/t Au** from 124m (AZRC001 – Riviera pit, Azure Coast)
  - **2m @ 3.89 g/t Au** from 78m (AZRC009 – Sprite pit, Azure Coast)
  - **1m @ 11.69 g/t Au** from 102m (AZRC009 – Sprite pit, Azure Coast)
  - **4m @ 1.51 g/t Au** from 114m (AZRC002 – Monaco pit, Azure Coast)
  - **6m @ 2.99 g/t Au** from 149m (BERC062 – Bugeye)
  - **4m @ 5.51 g/t Au** from 24m (BERC064 – Bugeye)
  - **6m @ 1.94 g/t Au** from 107m (BERC064 – Bugeye)
  - **3m @ 2.07 g/t Au** from 267m (WWRC167 – Windinne Well)
- In the Golden Range South area, intercepts returned from three (3) holes drilled in the Keronima area included **3m @ 3.12 g/t Au** from 166m (KMRC166).
- Further growth-focussed drilling in the 'Golden Corridor' is set to commence at Windinne Well later this month.

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Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) provides assay results from scout drilling undertaken at its Golden Range Project, located in the Murchison region of Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The assays reported in this release are full results from the 17-hole RC program undertaken in the 'Golden Corridor' and Golden Range South areas during Q4 2024.

**Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:**

*"These results are another demonstration of the strong regional potential that the Golden Range tenure offers for extensional Mineral Resource growth. Testing the broader 'Golden Corridor' target suite, outside of our flagship Ricciardo deposit, is a key focus for 2025. We believe a similar exploration strategy to that adopted at Ricciardo in 2024 – drilling immediately below and along strike of existing open pits – has excellent potential to deliver similar success.*

*"I now look forward to commencing the next stage of growth-focussed drilling at Golden Range, with an RC rig set to start turning at Windinne Well this month."*

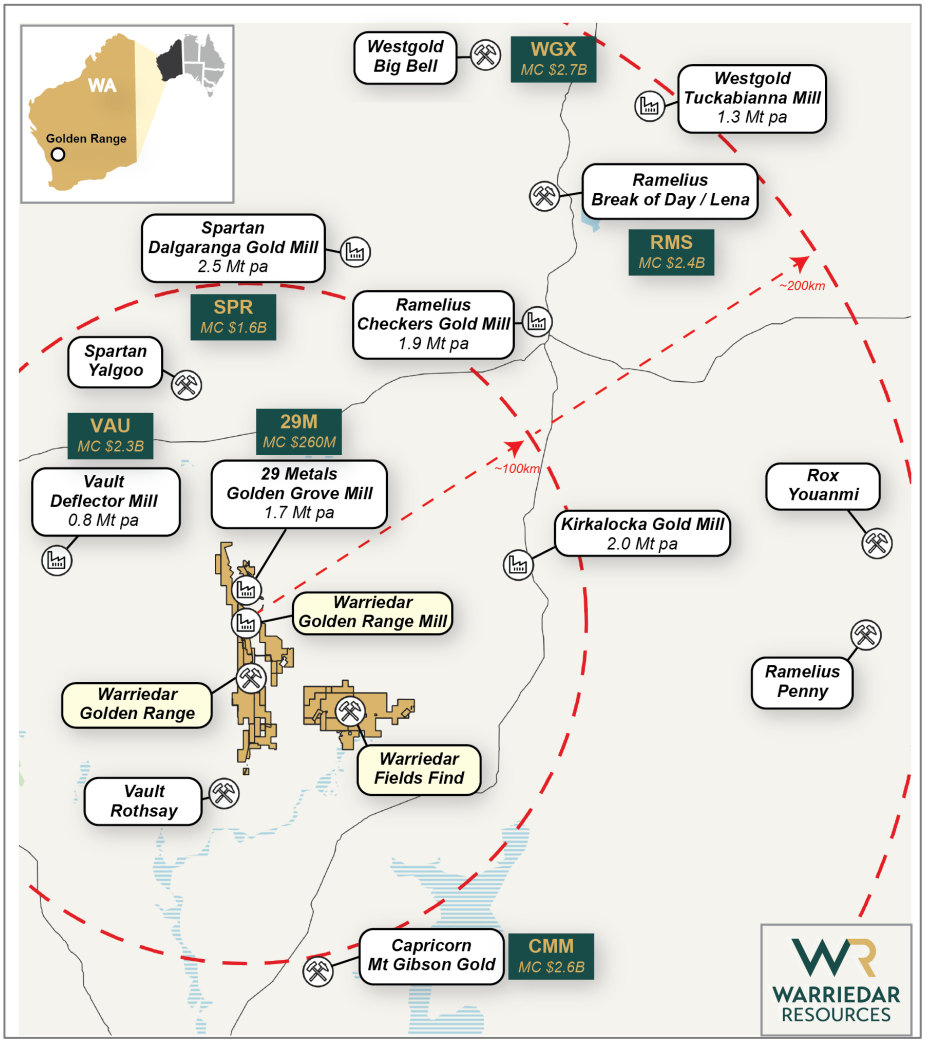


*Figure 1: The Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, with proximate mines, mills and projects.*

## Regional scout RC drilling program in Q4 2024

The 'Golden Corridor' is Warriedar's key focus area within the Golden Range Project. It includes the northern deposits (Austin, M1 and Windinne Well), the central Ricciardo deposit and the southern deposits (Azure Coast and Bugeye).

Following Warriedar's successful 2024 growth-focussed drilling programs the 'Golden Corridor' now hosts total Mineral Resources of 1.21 Moz gold, of which 948 koz is attributable to the Ricciardo deposit (refer WA8 ASX release dated 18 November 2024, *Ricciardo MRE Delivers 99% Increase In Ounces*).

Warriedar's final drilling program for 2024 was a 17-hole regional scout RC program that incorporated:

- 12 holes in the southern part of the 'Golden Corridor' (the Azure Coast and Bugeye group of eight historic pits, see Figure 2);
- 1 hole in the northern part of the 'Golden Corridor' (at Windinne Well);
- 1 hole east of the 'Golden Corridor' (along strike from Riley); and

- 3 holes in the Golden Range South area (Keronima).

The aim of the scout program was to rapidly understand the remaining untested historic pits within the Golden Range Project so as to prioritise future drilling target areas. Key specific objectives included validating historic results and testing the potential for along-strike and down-dip extensions where no previous drilling had been undertaken.

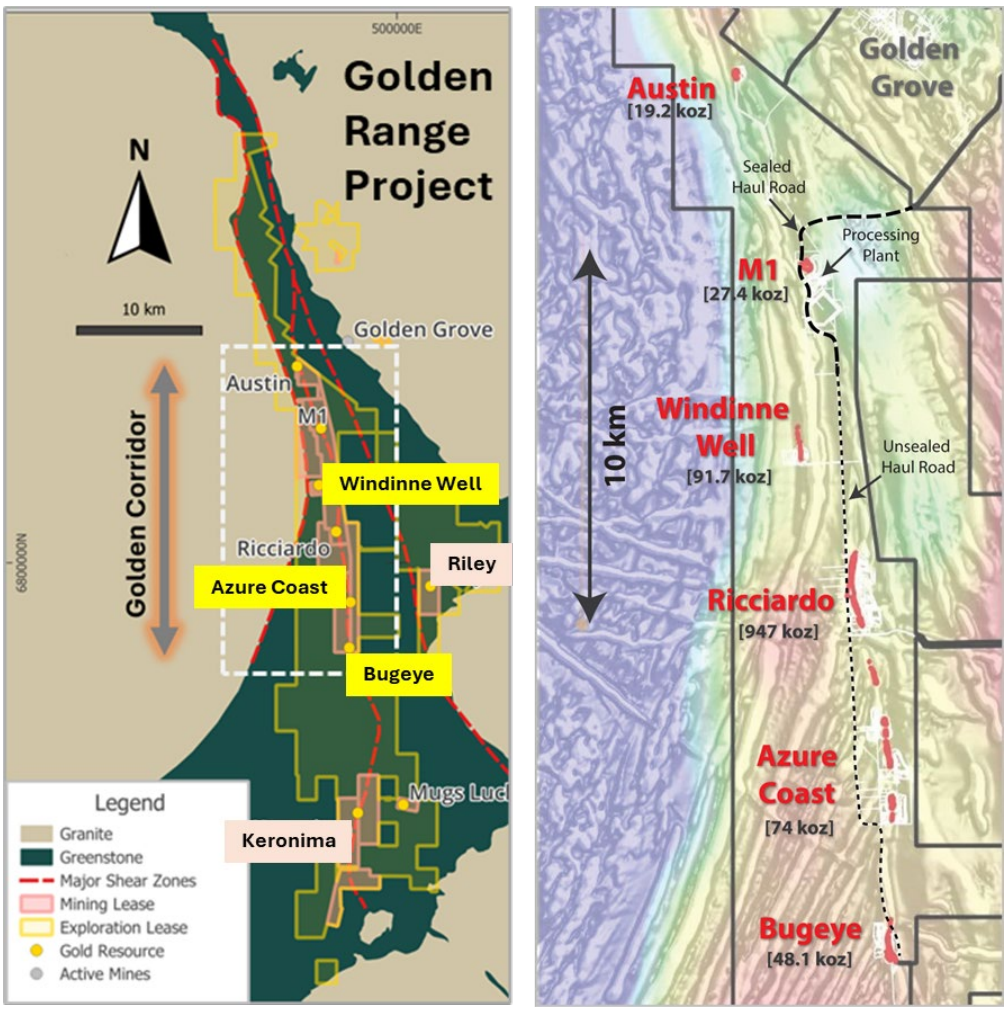


*Figure 2: LEFT: the Golden Range Project. The 5 areas where RC drilling was completed are annotated (yellow for those areas within the Golden Corridor). RIGHT: the 'Golden Corridor' within the Golden Range Project. The image on the right is pseudo-colour gravity over shaded residual RTP magnetic data.*

## 1. Southern 'Golden Corridor' targets

The southern part of the 'Golden Corridor' possesses a total existing Mineral Resource of 122 koz gold. It is located only approximately 3 km south of the flagship Ricciardo deposit, and along the same structure and within similar host rocks (refer Figures 2 & 3).

Warriedar had not previously drilled below or immediately surrounding the Azure Coast and Bugeye deposit groups.

Unlike Ricciardo, which had several deep holes prior to Warriedar drilling (the deepest drilling was SSDD006 with depth 546.4m), the Azure Coast had mostly been drilled to a maximum of 120m below the surface, with a handful of holes reaching 170m. Similarly, at Bugeye, only 3 diamond

holes were drilled to depths greater than 200m and all RC drilling (1,266 holes) was shallower than 150m, despite the significant mining production from this area over the last 20 years. With the same geological model as Ricciardo, the Southern Golden Corridor deposits provide an excellent opportunity for further resource growth.

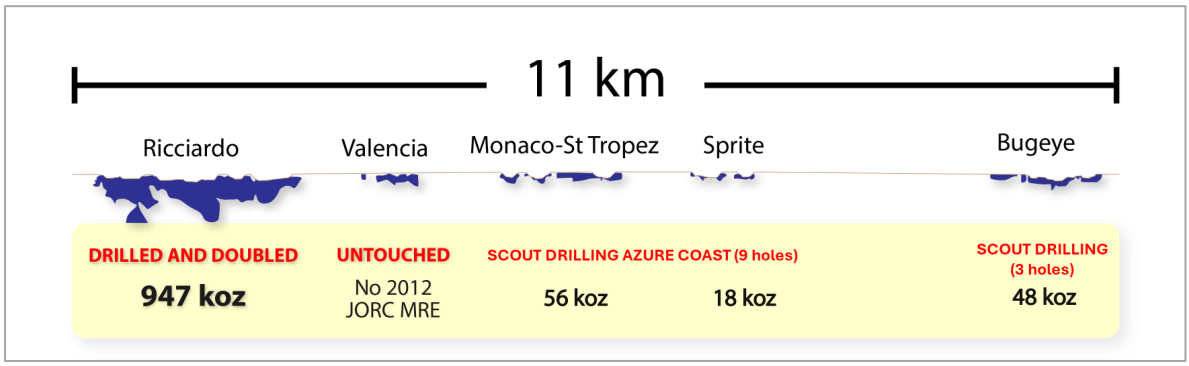


*Figure 3: Long section through the Southern part of the Golden Corridor from Ricciardo south to Bugeye – 1.1Moz Au. JORC Resource block models shown (note Valencia is a non-JORC compliant block model)*

### Azure Coast Group: Riviera-Monaco Pits

Two holes (AZRC001 and AZRC002) were drilled into the northern pits of Azure Coast and successfully intersected significant gold mineralisation. The first hole AZRC001 was drilled to test the continuity between an extended gap of historical drilling and assess the potential for parallel lodes at depth (Figure 4 - Figure 5). The hole confirmed the mineralisation is continuous down dip.

Results from AZRC001 include:

- **4m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 0m** (AZRC001)
- **10m @ 2.02 g/t Au from 124m** (AZRC001)

AZRC002 was drilled at the edge of the known Mineral Resource at Monaco to confirm historical results and test for extension to the mineralisation. Results include:

- **2m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 108m** (AZRC002)
- **4m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 114m** (AZRC002)

### Azure Coast Group: St Tropez Pit

One hole (AZRC003) was drilled to the north of the St Tropez pit to test the depth extension of previous historic drilling (refer Figure 4). Two holes (AZRC004, and AZRC005) were drilled in between the Monaco and St Tropez pits to test the depth extension of previous historic drilling (refer Figure 4).

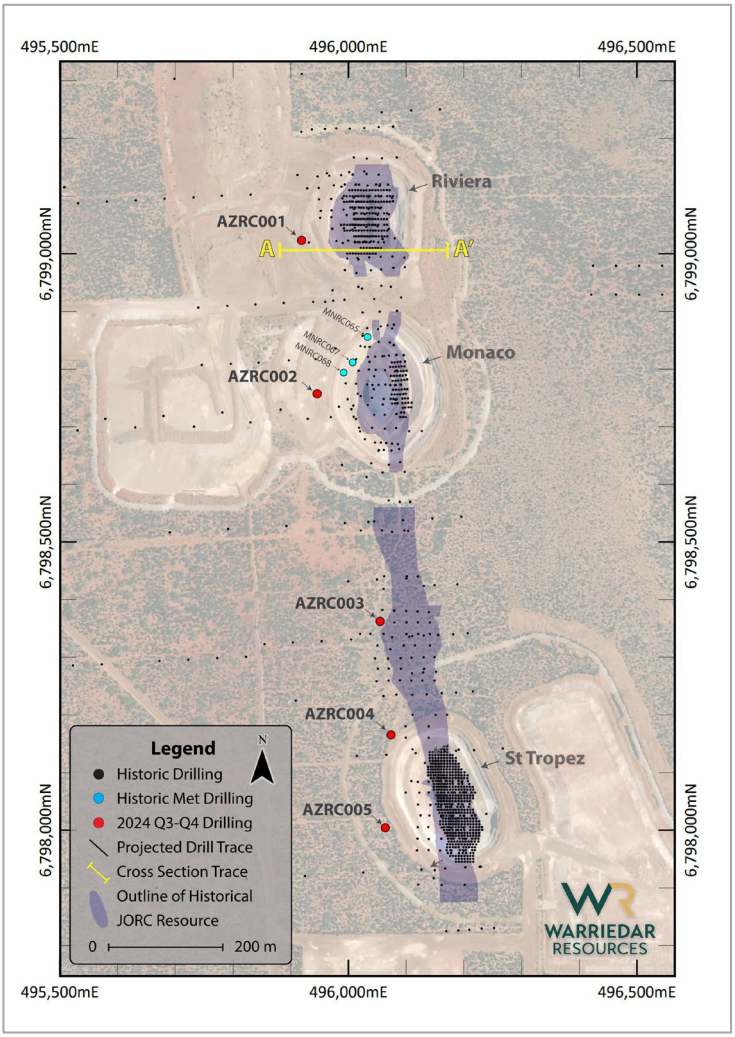


*Figure 4: Plan view map highlighting Riviera to St Tropez RC collars.*

During drilling, hole AZRC003 unexpectedly lifted and passed close to the historical hole. It intersected significant gold mineralisation and high-grade stibnite mineralisation (refer ASX Release 3 December 2024). The significant antimony intercepted with encouraging gold intervals from St Tropez represents an excellent outcome and confirms high-grade antimony is present along the shear, similar to Ricciardo.

Key intersections from these holes are:

- **1m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 60m** (AZRC003)
- **2m @ 0.96 g/t Au from 72m** (AZRC003)
- **1m @ 6.18 g/t Au from 113m** (AZRC003)
- **1m @ 2.98 g/t Au from 135m** (AZRC005)

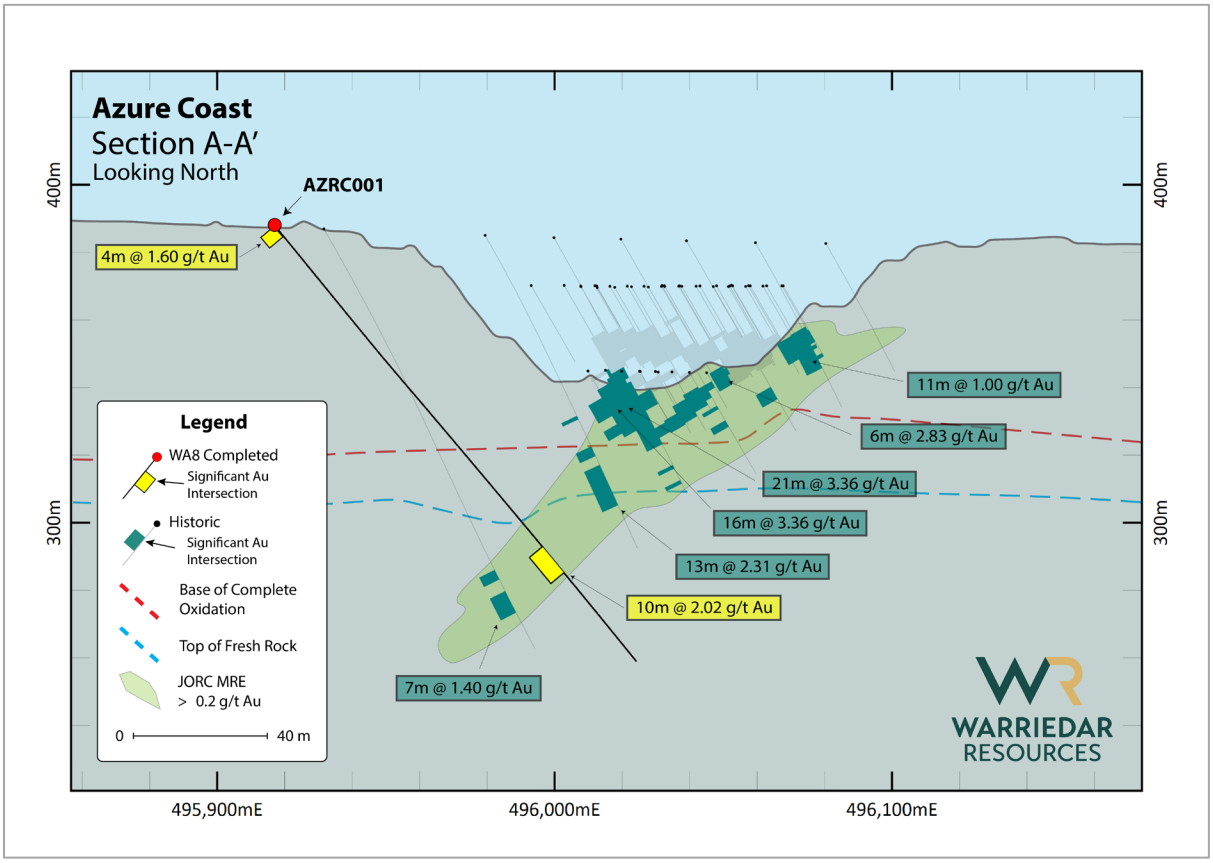


*Figure 5: Cross section for drillhole AZRC001*

## Azure Coast Group: Sprite Pits

Two holes (AZRC008 and AZRC009) were drilled underneath the Sprite pit to test the depth extension of previous historic drilling and assess the current Mineral Resource model (refer Figure 6).

Several gold intervals were intersected downhole including a high-grade interval, **1m @ 11.6 g/t Au from 102m**. The drilling results also demonstrated the Sprite deposit hosts multiple gold lodes at shallow depth, with depth extension opportunities. The result highlights strong Mineral Resource growth potential at Sprite. Further drilling is planned to test these depth and strike extensions.

Key intersections from these holes are:

- **1m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 86m** (AZRC008)
- **2m @ 3.88 g/t Au from 78m** (AZRC009)
- **1m @ 11.6 g/t Au from 102m** (AZRC009)

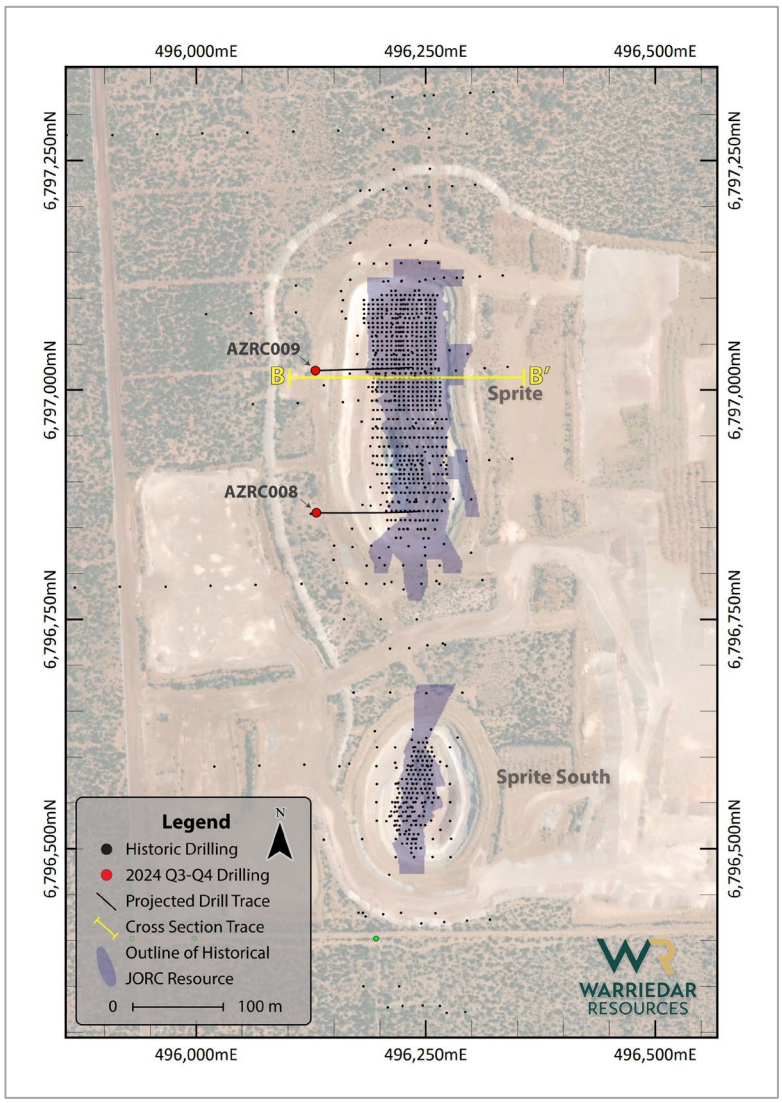


*Figure 6: Plan view map highlighting Sprite including drill hole locations.*

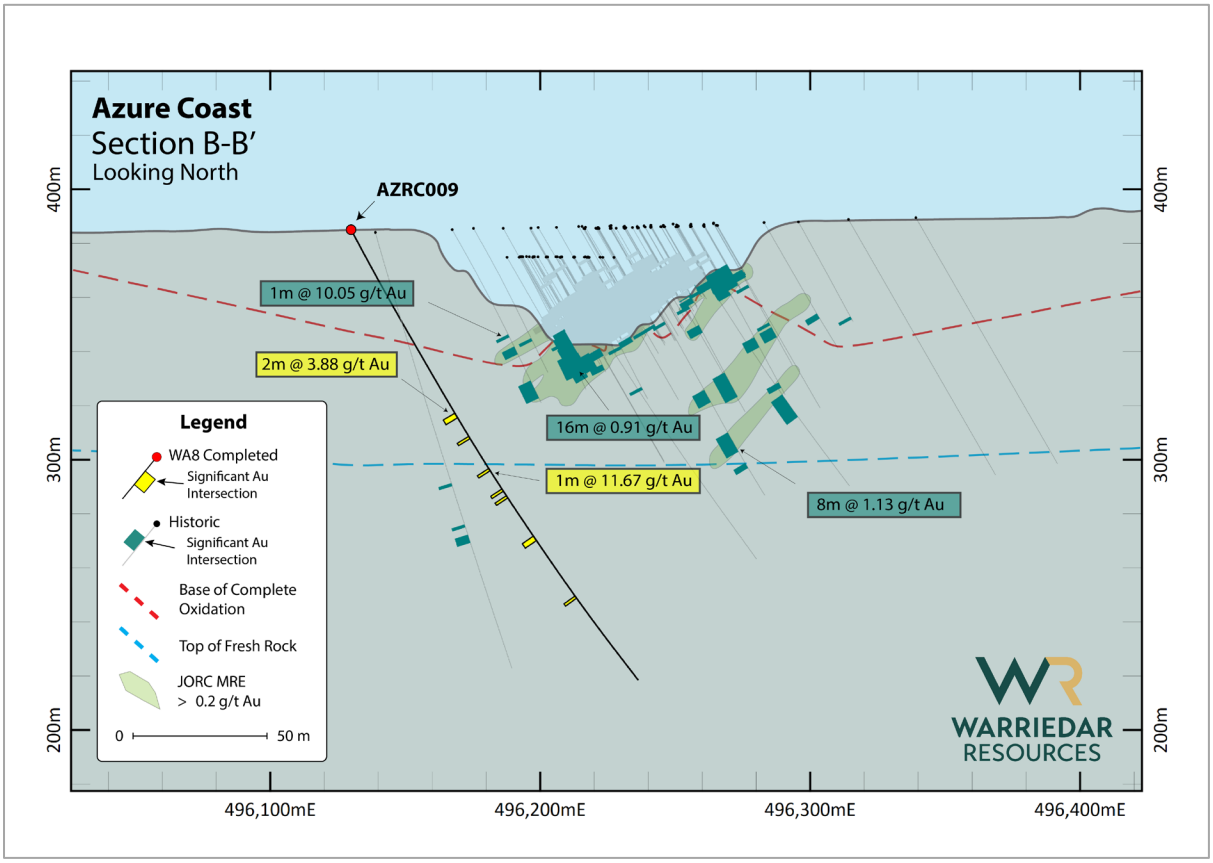


*Figure 7: Cross Section Sprite AZRC009*

## Bugeye

The Bugeye group consists of three historical pits. One hole was drilled under the larger northern pit (BERC062) and two holes were drilled along strike of the southern pit (BERC063 and BERC064), refer Figure 8.

BERC062 and BERC064 intersected significant gold intervals within the oxide zones and at depth in the transition zone. This result shows Bugeye has further Mineral Resource growth potential at depth, and potential strike extension within the shallow oxide zone.

Key intersections from these holes are:

- **6m @ 2.99 g/t Au from 149m** (BERC062)
- **6m @ 1.19 g/t Au from 174m** (BERC062)
- **4m @ 5.51 g/t Au from 24m** (BERC064)
- **4m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 91m** (BERC064)
- **6m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 107m** (BERC064)

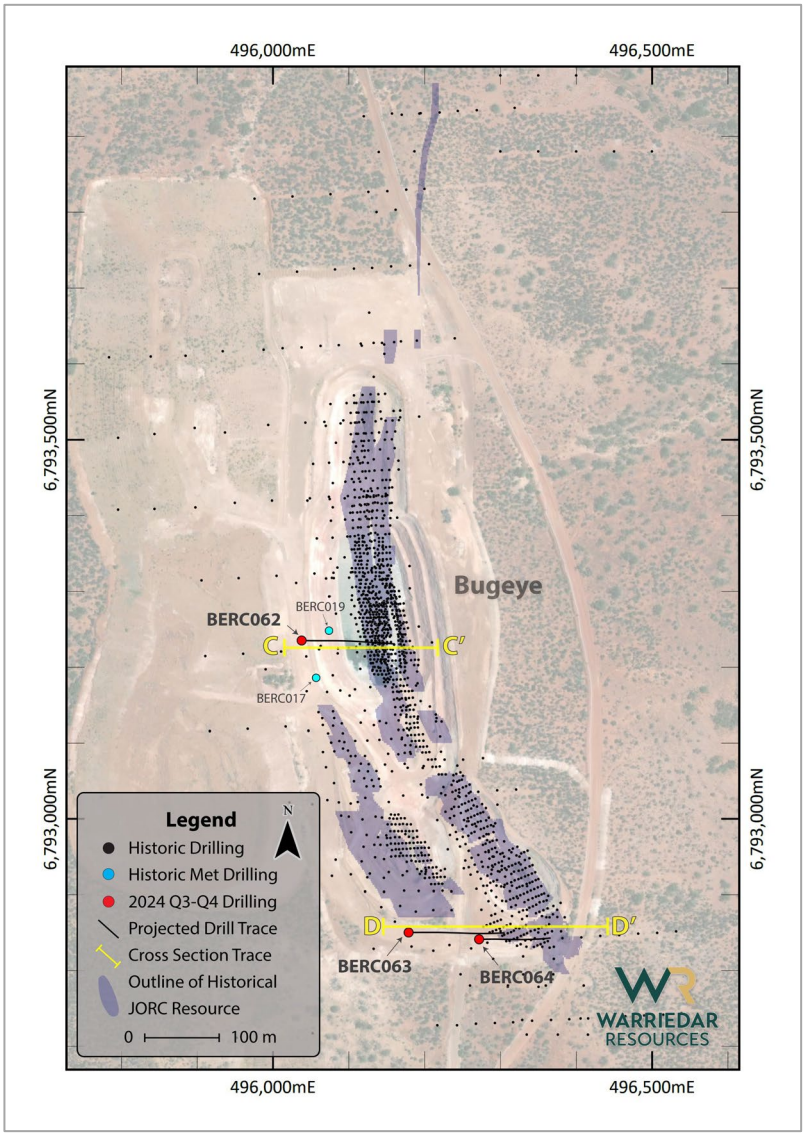


*Figure 8:* **Bugeye** *- Drill hole locations and cross sections*

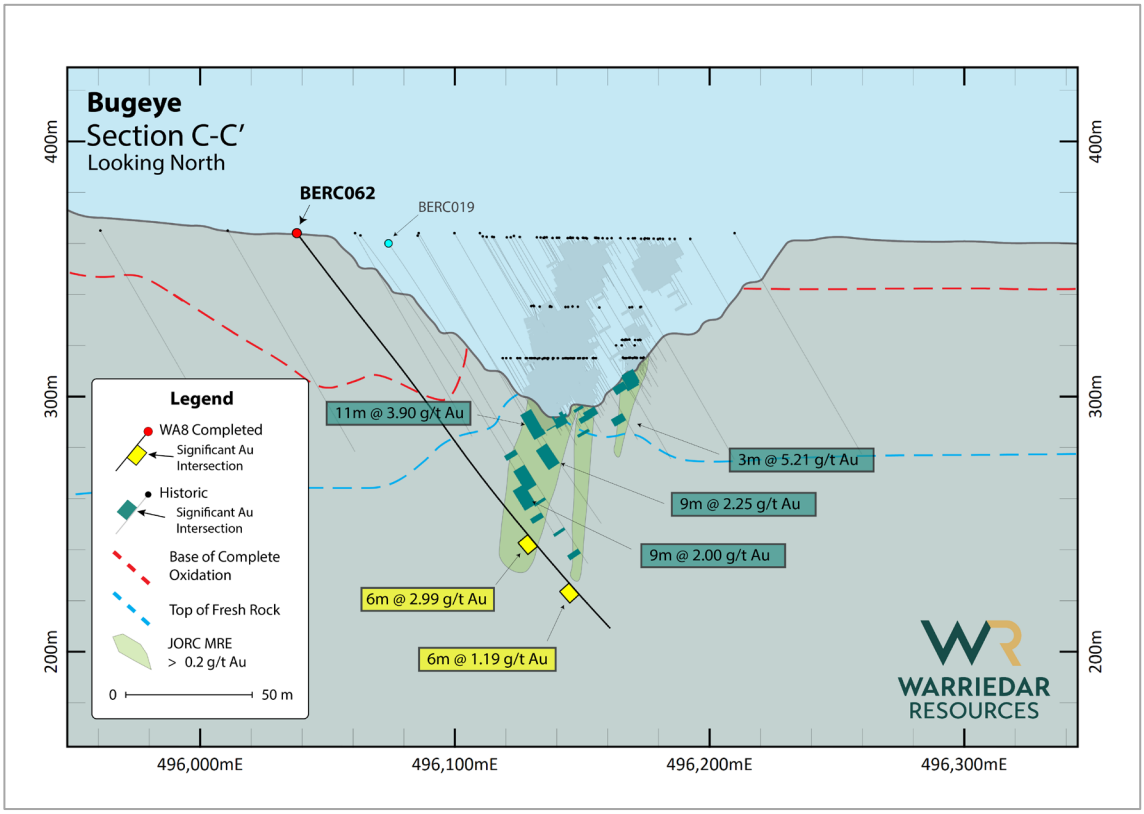


*Figure 9: BERC062 Cross section*

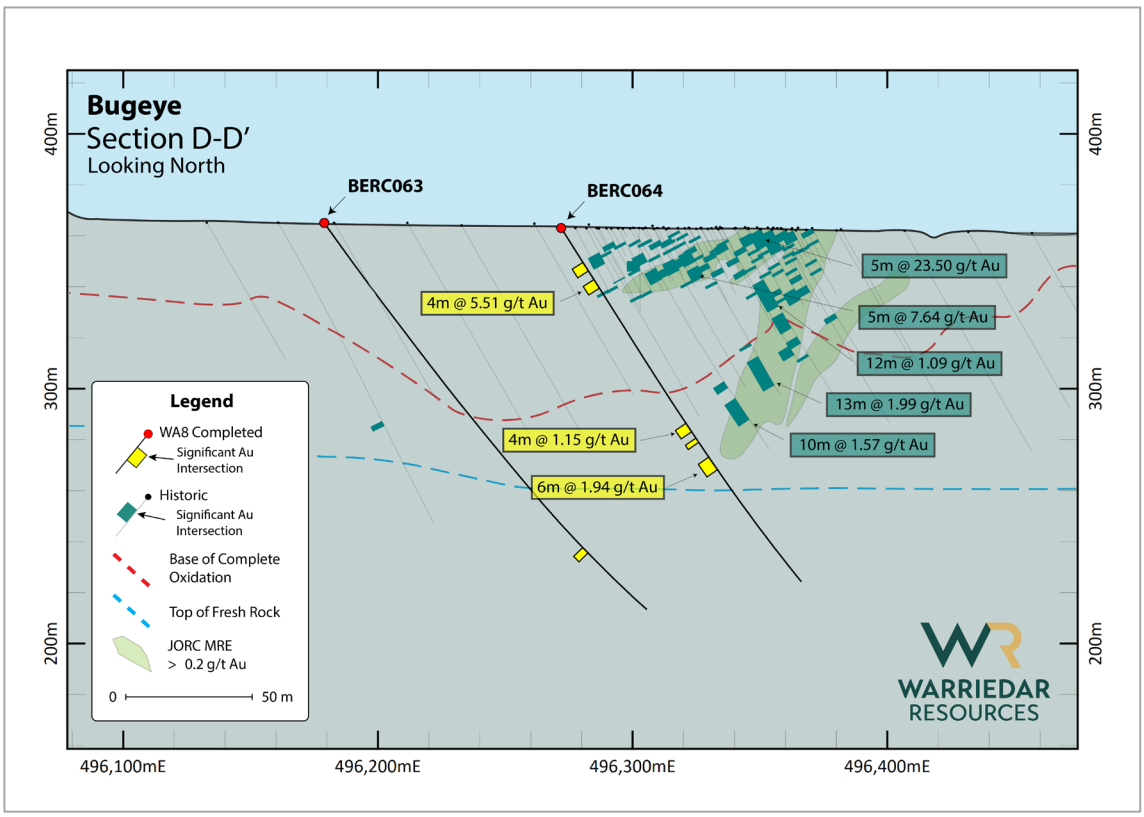


*Figure 10: Bugeye South Extension BERC064 BERC063.*

## 2. Northern ‘Golden Corridor’ targets

### Windinne Well

The Windinne Well deposit is located west of the main Mougooderra shear zone on a parallel splay. The deposit has high grade gold mineralisation hosted within banded iron formation (BIF). One hole (WWRC167) was drilled at Windinne Well to test the northern extension of a high-grade shoot and obtain material for further metallurgical testwork (refer Figure 11). The drill hole successfully intersected multiple gold lodes and confirmed the extension of the mineralisation.

Significant intersections include:

- **1m @ 3.01 g/t Au from 243m** (WWRC167)
- **1m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 251m** (WWRC167)
- **3m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 267m** (WWRC167)

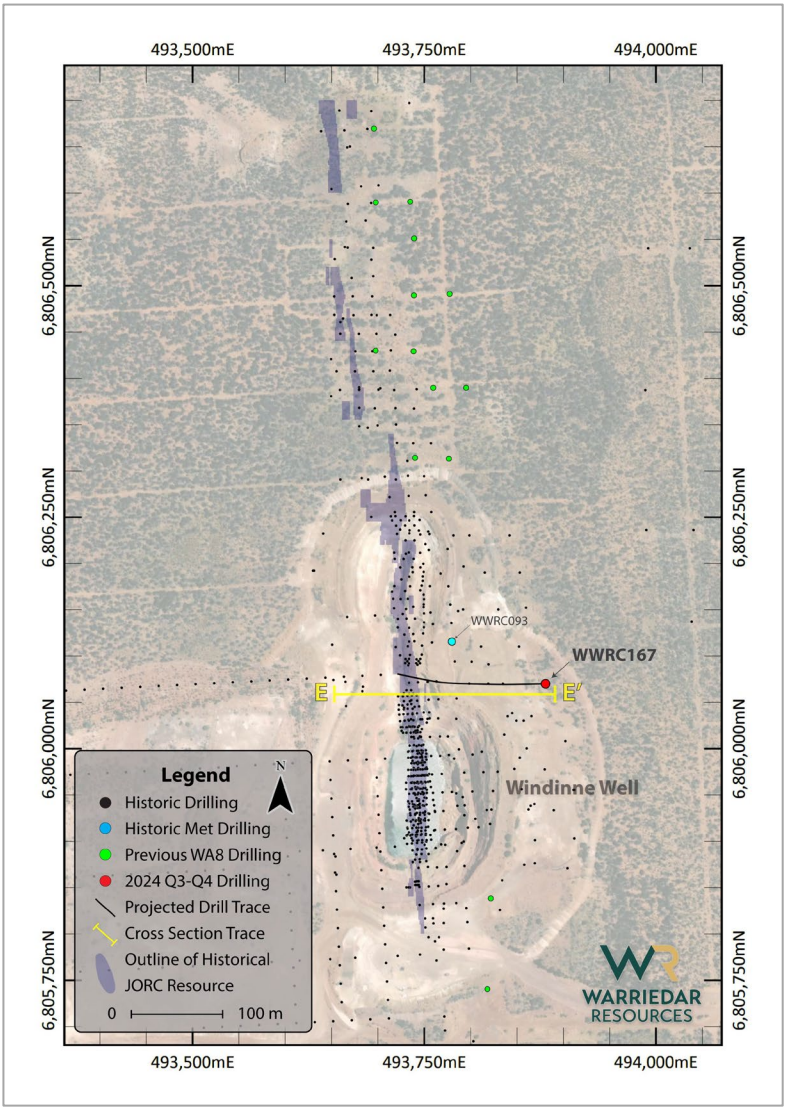


*Figure 11: Plan view map highlighting Windinne Well including the drill hole location.*

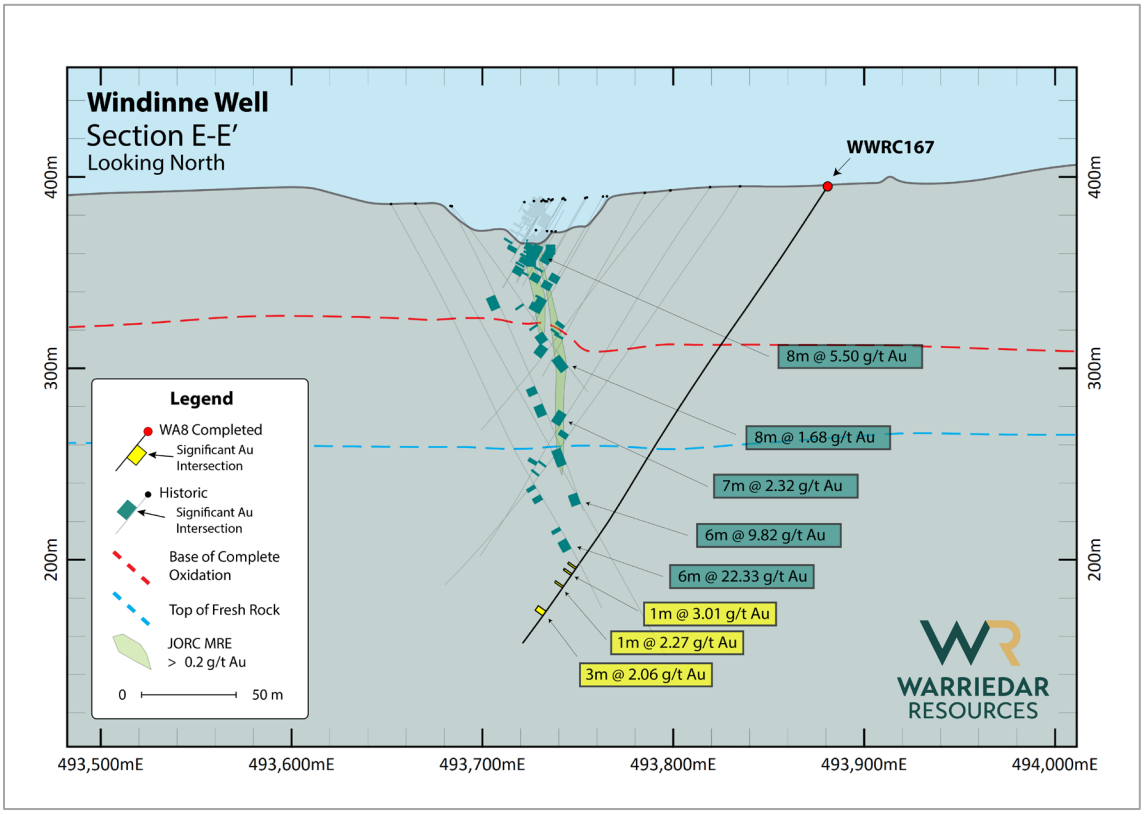


*Figure 12: Windinne Well cross section outlining WWRC167 relative to previous drilling.*

## 3. Golden Range South targets

Approximately 14 km south of the 'Golden Corridor' is the second group of Mining Leases within the Golden Range Project, which are also located on the main Mougooderra Shear Zone (MSZ). This area is known as Golden Range South and includes two known deposits (Keronima and Mugs Luck) with significant Mineral Resource growth potential.

Three (3) holes were drilled at Keronima in this program (the maiden drilling for Warriedar on this deposit).

### Keronima

Of the three holes drilled at the Keronima area, two tested a conductor modelled using electromagnetic (EM) data (KMRC167 and KMRC168) north of the main pit, and one tested for depth extensions below the deposit (KMRC166). Refer Figure 13.

Very close to where the EM plate was modelled downhole, the drill hole chips showed an abundance of sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite) within the mafic host. The various sulphides were very frequently within the quartz veins themselves, confirming placement via vein fluids. Laboratory analysis of the samples confirmed anomalous gold, copper and nickel, but did not return any significant values. The low-grade Ni, Cu and Au was intersected exactly where the EM plate modelling estimated the conductor to occur (refer ASX Release 3 July 2023, page 3, conductor T32).

KMRC166 successfully intersected multiple gold lodes which suggest the mineralisation continues at depth at robust grades. The drilling demonstrates that the Keronima deposit has solid Mineral Resource growth (and open cut mining) potential.

Significant intersections include:

- **6m @ 0.75 g/t Au from 134m** (KMRC166)
- **3m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 166m** (KMRC166)

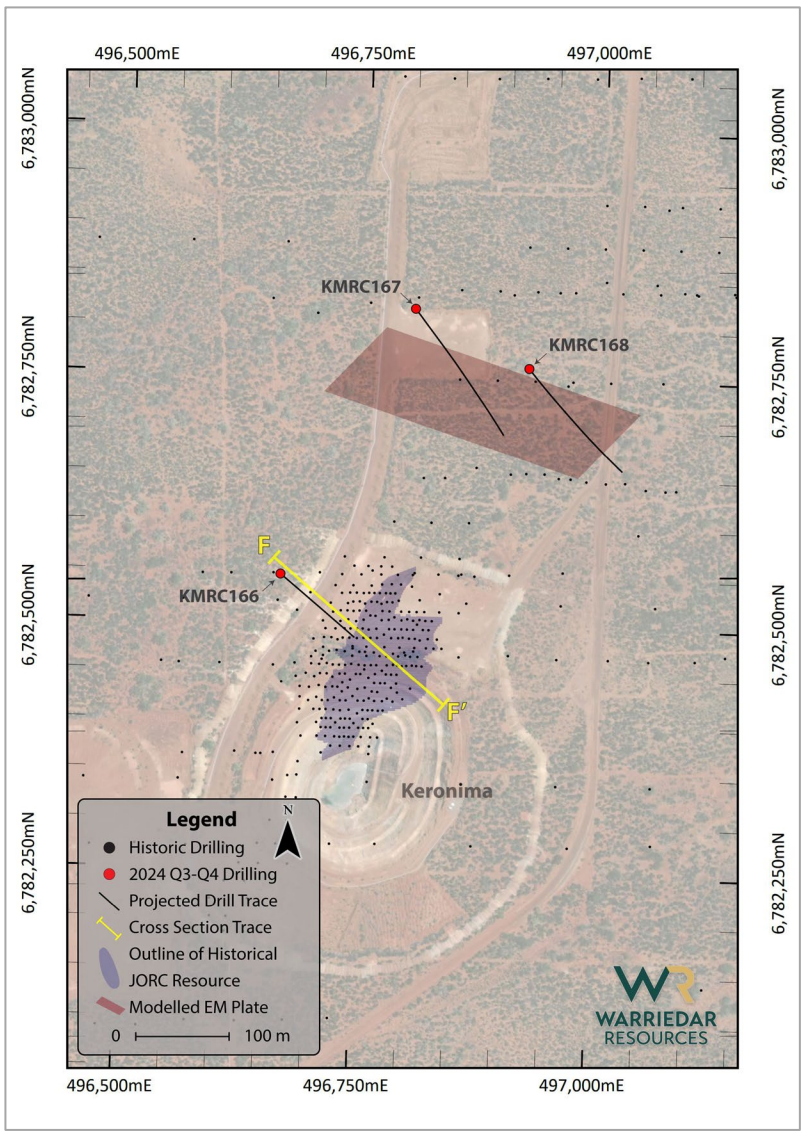


*Figure 13: Oblique view looking north (to show the 3D nature of the EM plate) highlighting Keronima* including drill hole locations and the EM plate location.

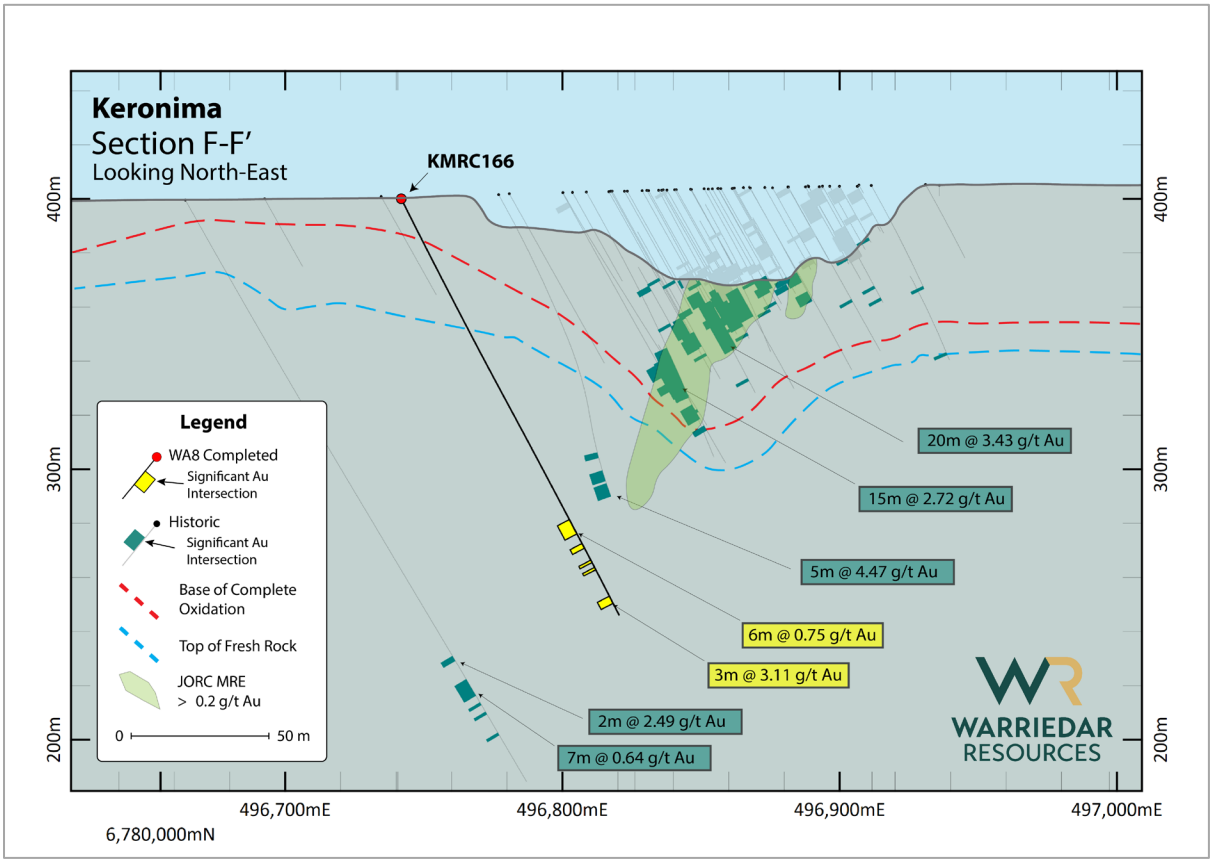


*Figure 14: Keronima cross section outlining drillhole KMRC166 relative to previous drilling.*

***Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub***

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

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*Table 1. **Warriedar RC Drilling** – Collar table for holes released in this announcement.*

| Deposit | Hole ID | Total Depth (m) | East MGA50 | North MGA50 | RL MGA50 | Azimuth | Dip | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Azure Coast – Riviera pit | AZRC001 | 168 | 495919 | 6799023 | 388 | 91.8 | -50.3 | RC |
| Azure Coast – Monaco pit | AZRC002 | 204 | 495946 | 6798757 | 384 | 89.6 | -60.6 | RC |
| Azure Coast – St Tropez | AZRC003 | 162 | 496055 | 6798362 | 383 | 89.7 | -58.8 | RC |
| Azure Coast – St Tropez | AZRC004 | 150 | 496074 | 6798165 | 385 | 89.2 | -56.9 | RC |
| Azure Coast – St Tropez | AZRC005 | 150 | 496064 | 6798004 | 385 | 89.4 | -54.6 | RC |
| Azure Coast – Sprite | AZRC006 | 120 | 496191 | 6797650 | 384 | 89.5 | -55.2 | RC |
| Azure Coast – Sprite | AZRC007 | 144 | 496173 | 6797506 | 387 | 89 | -59.1 | RC |
| Azure Coast – Sprite | AZRC008 | 174 | 496131 | 6796866 | 384 | 90.2 | -51.9 | RC |
| Azure Coast – Sprite | AZRC009 | 198 | 496130 | 6797021 | 385 | 89.2 | -62 | RC |
| Bugeye | BERC062 | 198 | 496038 | 6793235 | 364 | 90.8 | -52.8 | RC |
| Bugeye | BERC063 | 198 | 496179 | 6792850 | 365 | 89.8 | -55 | RC |
| Bugeye | BERC064 | 168 | 496272 | 6792841 | 363 | 89.9 | -57.5 | RC |
| Riley | CHRC060 | 150 | 503643 | 6797509 | 354 | 40.8 | -59.4 | RC |
| Keronima | KMRC166 | 174 | 496742 | 6779980 | 400 | 101.6 | -63.4 | RC |
| Keronima | KMRC167 | 287 | 496877 | 6780278 | 403 | 118.8 | -65.5 | RC |
| Keronima | KMRC168 | 222 | 496999 | 6780212 | 411 | 117.3 | -64.9 | RC |
| Windinne Well | WWRC167 | 288 | 493881 | 6806070 | 395 | 268.2 | -56.4 | RC |

*Table 2: **Warriedar RC Drilling** - significant intercepts table of assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, with a minimum width of 1 meters and including a maximum of 2 meters consecutive internal waste.*

| Pit | Hole ID | East MGA50 | North MGA50 | RL MGA50 | Depth From | Depth To | Sample Type | Interval Length | Au g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riviera | AZRC001 | 495919 | 6799023 | 388 | 0 | 4 | COMP | 4 | 1.61 |
| Riviera | AZRC001 | 495919 | 6799023 | 388 | 124 | 134 | CHIPS | 10 | 2.02 |
| Monaco | AZRC002 | 495946 | 6798757 | 384 | 108 | 110 | COMP | 2 | 1.5 |
| Monaco | AZRC002 | 495946 | 6798757 | 384 | 114 | 118 | CHIPS | 4 | 1.51 |
| Monaco | AZRC002 | 495946 | 6798757 | 384 | 135 | 136 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.55 |
| Monaco | AZRC002 | 495946 | 6798757 | 384 | 145 | 146 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.94 |
| Monaco | AZRC002 | 495946 | 6798757 | 384 | 157 | 158 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.69 |
| St Tropez | AZRC003 | 496055 | 6798362 | 384 | 60 | 61 | CHIPS | 1 | 1.16 |
| St Tropez | AZRC003 | 496055 | 6798362 | 384 | 72 | 74 | CHIPS | 2 | 0.96 |
| St Tropez | AZRC003 | 496055 | 6798362 | 384 | 105 | 106 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.64 |
| St Tropez | AZRC003 | 496055 | 6798362 | 384 | 113 | 114 | CHIPS | 1 | 6.19 |
| St Tropez | AZRC004 | 496074 | 6798165 | 385 | 91 | 92 | CHIPS | 1 | 2.13 |
| St Tropez | AZRC005 | 496064 | 6798004 | 385 | 126 | 128 | CHIPS | 2 | 0.61 |
| St Tropez | AZRC005 | 496064 | 6798004 | 385 | 131 | 132 | CHIPS | 1 | 1.02 |
| St Tropez | AZRC005 | 496064 | 6798004 | 385 | 135 | 136 | CHIPS | 1 | 2.98 |
| Sprite | AZRC006 | 496191 | 6797650 | 385 | 30 | 31 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.61 |
| Sprite | AZRC008 | 496131 | 6796866 | 384 | 24 | 25 | CHIPS | 1 | 2.66 |
| Sprite | AZRC008 | 496131 | 6796866 | 384 | 67 | 68 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.71 |

| Pit | Hole ID | East MGA50 | North MGA50 | RL MGA50 | Depth From | Depth To | Sample Type | Interval Length | Au g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sprite | AZRC008 | 496131 | 6796866 | 384 | 86 | 87 | CHIPS | 1 | 3.8 |
| Sprite | AZRC008 | 496131 | 6796866 | 384 | 90 | 92 | CHIPS | 2 | 0.6 |
| Sprite | AZRC008 | 496131 | 6796866 | 384 | 103 | 108 | CHIPS | 5 | 0.91 |
| Sprite | AZRC008 | 496131 | 6796866 | 384 | 122 | 123 | CHIPS | 1 | 1.03 |
| Sprite | AZRC009 | 496130 | 6797021 | 385 | 78 | 80 | CHIPS | 2 | 3.89 |
| Sprite | AZRC009 | 496130 | 6797021 | 385 | 88 | 89 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.93 |
| Sprite | AZRC009 | 496130 | 6797021 | 385 | 102 | 103 | CHIPS | 1 | 11.67 |
| Sprite | AZRC009 | 496130 | 6797021 | 385 | 111 | 112 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.51 |
| Sprite | AZRC009 | 496130 | 6797021 | 385 | 114 | 115 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.5 |
| Sprite | AZRC009 | 496130 | 6797021 | 385 | 132 | 134 | CHIPS | 2 | 1.39 |
| Sprite | AZRC009 | 496130 | 6797021 | 385 | 159 | 160 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.57 |
| Bugeye | BERC062 | 496038 | 6793235 | 364 | 149 | 155 | CHIPS | 6 | 2.99 |
| Bugeye | BERC062 | 496038 | 6793235 | 364 | 174 | 180 | CHIPS | 6 | 1.2 |
| Bugeye | BERC063 | 496179 | 6792850 | 365 | 163 | 166 | CHIPS | 3 | 0.58 |
| Bugeye | BERC064 | 496272 | 6792841 | 363 | 16 | 20 | COMP | 4 | 0.56 |
| Bugeye | BERC064 | 496272 | 6792841 | 363 | 24 | 28 | COMP | 4 | 5.51 |
| Bugeye | BERC064 | 496272 | 6792841 | 363 | 91 | 95 | CHIPS | 4 | 1.15 |
| Bugeye | BERC064 | 496272 | 6792841 | 363 | 98 | 100 | CHIPS | 2 | 0.73 |
| Bugeye | BERC064 | 496272 | 6792841 | 363 | 107 | 113 | CHIPS | 6 | 1.94 |
| Keronima | KMRC166 | 496742 | 6779980 | 400 | 134 | 140 | CHIPS | 6 | 0.76 |
| Keronima | KMRC166 | 496742 | 6779980 | 400 | 144 | 146 | CHIPS | 2 | 0.54 |
| Keronima | KMRC166 | 496742 | 6779980 | 400 | 151 | 152 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.51 |
| Keronima | KMRC166 | 496742 | 6779980 | 400 | 154 | 155 | CHIPS | 1 | 0.53 |
| Keronima | KMRC166 | 496742 | 6779980 | 400 | 166 | 169 | CHIPS | 3 | 3.12 |
| Windinne Well | WWRC167 | 493881 | 6806070 | 395 | 239 | 240 | CHIPS | 1 | 1.18 |
| Windinne Well | WWRC167 | 493881 | 6806070 | 395 | 243 | 244 | CHIPS | 1 | 3.01 |
| Windinne Well | WWRC167 | 493881 | 6806070 | 395 | 251 | 252 | CHIPS | 1 | 2.27 |
| Windinne Well | WWRC167 | 493881 | 6806070 | 395 | 267 | 270 | CHIPS | 3 | 2.07 |

## About Warriedar

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) is an advanced gold exploration business with an existing resource base of over 2.3 Moz gold (290 koz Measured, 831 koz Indicated and 1,181 koz Inferred) 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 Mr Peng Sha. Sha is an employee of Warriedar and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Sha consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia

| Golden Range Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - December 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| Rothschild | - | - | - | - | - | - | 693 | 1.4 | 31.3 | 693 | 1.4 | 31.3 |
| M1 | 55 | 1.80 | 3.3 | 131 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 107 | 4 | 13.7 | 294 | 2.9 | 27.4 |
| Riley | - | - | - | 32 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 81 | 2.4 | 6.3 | 113 | 2.6 | 9.5 |
| Windinne Well | 16 | 2.33 | 1.2 | 636 | 3.5 | 71 | 322 | 1.9 | 19.8 | 975 | 2.9 | 91.7 |
| Bugeye | 14 | 1.56 | 0.7 | 658 | 1.2 | 24.5 | 646 | 1.1 | 22.8 | 1319 | 1.1 | 48.1 |
| Monaco-Sprite (Azure Coast) | 52 | 1.44 | 2.4 | 1481 | 1.2 | 57.2 | 419 | 1.1 | 14.2 | 1954 | 1.2 | 74 |
| Mugs Luck-Keronima | 68 | 2.29 | 5 | 295 | 1.6 | 15 | 350 | 1.6 | 18.5 | 713 | 1.7 | 38.6 |
| Ricciardo Open pit (0.5g/t cut-off) | 2,645 | 1.74 | 148.2 | 3,910 | 1.6 | 199.9 | 2,284 | 1.6 | 119.4 | 8,839 | 1.6 | 467.5 |
| Ricciardo Underground (1.0g/t cut-off) | - | - | - | 332 | 1.3 | 14.2 | 7,273 | 2.0 | 465.8 | 7,605 | 2.0 | 480.0 |
| **Grand Total** | | | | | | | | | | **22,939** | **1.75** | **1,287.3** |

*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 is an independent consultant geologist and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Dr. Shi consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report (Ricciardo Gold Project) that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Allan Ignacio who is a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists. Mr Ignacio is a full-time employee of Measured Group Pty Ltd. Mr Ignacio has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr Ignacio consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information is extracted from the ASX Releases entitled "Major Gold Project Acquisition" created on 22nd November 2022; and; "Ricciardo MRE Delivers 99% Increase in Ounces" created on 18th November 2024. Both releases are available to view on www.warriedarresources.com (Under Investor Hub Thank you for reaching out. ASX Announcements). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not

materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Big Springs Project, Nevada

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

*Note: Appropriate rounding applied*

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

Ms Haren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information is extracted from the ASX Release entitled "Big Springs M&I Resource Increases 21%" created on 15th November 2022 and is available to view on www.warriedarresources.com (Under Investor Hub \ ASX Announcements). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

## Appendix 2: JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • For Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program, 1m RC drill samples were collected through a rig-mounted cone splitter designed to capture a one metre sample with optimum 2kg to 4kg sample weight. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines through the cyclone chimney.<br>• Compositing RC samples in lengths of 4 m was undertaken from host rocks via combining 'Spear' samples of the 1m intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample.<br>• For 1m RC samples, field duplicates were collected at an approximate ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the chute of the cone splitter. Certified reference materials (CRMs) were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1: 25. Grade range of the certified samples were selected based on grade population and economic grade ranges. For composite RC samples, field duplicates were made via combining 'Spear' samples. Duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:50.<br>• Samples were sent to the lab where they were pulverised to produce a 30g or 25g charge for fire assay. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).* | • Top Drill drill rig was used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • For RC each metre interval, sample recovery, moisture and condition were recorded systematically. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.<br>• There is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade.<br>• During the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. |
| ***Logging*** | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1 m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chip trays were stored on site in a sealed container.<br>• RC chips were visually inspected and logged by an onsite geologist to record lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, sample quality etc.<br>• Logging and sampling have been carried out to industry standards to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.<br>• Drill hole logs are recorded in LogChief and uploaded into database (DataShed), and output further validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. Corrections were then re-submitted to database manager and uploaded to DataShed. |
| ***Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample* | • 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.<br>• Composite RC samples were generated by taking a spear sample from each 1m bag to make a rough 2 kg sample. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • RC samples were sorted and dried at 105 ºC in client packaging or trays by assay laboratory, Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory.<br>• All samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting.<br>• Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um. All samples were analysed for Au using fire assay.<br>• Sample preparation technique is appropriate for Golden Range projects and is standard industry practice for gold and base metals deposits. |
| ***Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests*** | • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. Samples were assayed by 30g fire assay ICP-OES finish from Jinning (FA30I). The multi element assay were completed by mixed acid digest ICP-OES finish (MADI33). The high grade Sb samples are reanalyzed by fusion method to obtain near total digestion.<br>• Field duplicates, blanks and CRMs were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods.<br>• For 1m RC sample sequence, field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the cone splitter. CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25.<br>• For composite RC samples, duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:50.<br>• No portable XRF analyses result has been used in this release. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Logging and sampling were recorded on digital logging sheet and digital sample sheet. Information was imported into DataShed database after data validation. File validation was also completed by geologist on the rig. Datashed was also applied for data verification and administration.<br>• There were no twin holes drilled during the RC/diamond program.<br>• Assay results received were plotted on section and were verified against neighbouring holes. QAQC data were monitored on a hole-by-hole basis.<br>• Any failure in company QAQC protocols resulted in follow up with the lab and occasional repeat of assay as necessary. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • 2024 Q4 RC hole collar positions were surveyed using handheld GPS. All location data are captured in the MGA projection coordinates on GDA94 geodetic datum. Selected holes will be picked-up by a licenced surveyor using DGPS equipment.<br>• 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 10m increments inbound and outbound. Each survey was carefully checked to be in bounds of acceptable tolerance. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Samples from RC drilling were collected and recorded for each meter down the hole.<br>• Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of the mineralisation and stage of the exploration.<br>• With considering historical drill holes, hole spacing was sufficient for resource estimation.<br>• RC Samples have been composited to 4m lengths outside proposed target mineralisation zones |
| ***Orientation of data in*** | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible* | • WA8 and historical drilling are mainly orientated to perpendicular are |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***relation to geological structure*** | *structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*<br>• *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.* | main structural trend of the area; however, there are multiple mineralisation events and there is insufficient data to confirm the geological model. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled bulka bags for ease of transport by company personnel or third-party transport contractor. Each dispatch was itemised and emailed to the laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • The competent person for exploration results has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. |

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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 64 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 19 are mining leases, 27 are exploration licenses and 2 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. Third party rights include: 1) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 2) Mt Gibson Iron ore right for the Shine project; 3) Messenger's Patch JV right on M 59/357 and E 59/852: 4) Mt Gibson's iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on Fields Find; 5) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for 0.75% of gold and other metals production from M 59/379 and M 59/380; 6) 2% NSR royalty on products produced from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 7) Royalty of A$5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. 8) Minjar royalty for A$ 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.<br>• Currently all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in all areas. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Gold exploration at the region commenced in the 1980s. Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March 2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010.<br>• 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), aircore (AC), Auger and RAB. Most of the drill holes were completed during the period of 2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisations are dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North trending shear zones and secondary structures are interpreted to be responsible for the hydrothermal activity that produced many of the region's gold |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | deposits. Two major shear structures have been identified, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the Chulaar Shear Zone; both striking approximately north and controlling the occurrence of gold deposits. Host lithology units for gold mineralisation are predominantly the intensely altered mafic to ultramafic units, BIF, and dolerite intrusions. Main mechanism for mineralisation is believed to be associated with: 1) Shear zones as a regional control for fluid; 2) dolerite intrusions to be reacted and mineralised with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralisation. |
| ***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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | • Table 1 and Table 2 of this release provide details of RC drill hole coordinates, orientations, length for all drill holes, and significant intercepts. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Reported gold intercepts include a minimum of 0.5 g/t Au value over a minimum length of 1 m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste.<br>• No upper cuts have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the chips. No upper cuts have been applied.<br>• No metal equivalent values were reported. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • Gold mineralisation sitting on Mougooderra Shear Zone dips between 50 to 80 degrees to the west. Most of drill holes in this release are orientated -50 to -65 degrees to the east or east-southeast. CHRC060 was targeting structure extension of the Riley deposit, which dips southwest. Windinne Well's mineralisation is hosted by a structure parallel with Mougooderra Shear Zone. The ore body is nearly vertical with no clear dipping direction.<br>• The majority of the historical drill holes at Golden Range project were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations; most of the drill holes are toward east. This is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure and intrusions and creating minimal sampling bias. |
| ***Diagrams*** | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Appropriate maps and cross-sections are included in this announcement. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Balanced reporting*** | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note. |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • . No other material information or data to report. |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *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 of the deposits sitting on Mougooderra Shear and other parallel structures.<br>• Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well. |