ASX Announcement

21 July 2025

Further Wide, High-Grade Gold Intervals at Ricciardo

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Full-hole assays received for the remaining three (3) diamond core holes drilled at the Ardmore end of the Ricciardo deposit during May 2025.
- The three holes returned **further wide, high-grade intercepts across multiple zones:**
  - **50.7m @ 5.12 g/t Au** and **0.15% Sb** (5.44 g/t AuEq) **from 137m** (RDRC068) (interval 2m @ 116.3 g/t Au from 151m previously released, refer WA8 ASX release dated 18 June 2025)
  - **20.4m @ 3.00 g/t Au** and **0.85% Sb** (4.80 g/t AuEq) **from 112m** (RDRC068)
    - Including **6m @ 1.07 g/t Au** and **1.95% Sb** (5.19 g/t AuEq) from 116.6m and **4m @ 10.01 g/t Au** and 0.07% Sb (10.15 g/t AuEq) from 116.6m
  - **13m @ 5.55 g/t Au** and **0.35% Sb** (6.30 g/t AuEq) **from 216m** (RDRC071)
    - Including **4m @ 5.07 g/t Au and 0.96% Sb** (7.10 g/t AuEq) from 221m and **2m @ 21.70 g/t Au** and 0.05% Sb (21.81 g/t AuEq) from 225m
  - **33m @ 0.48 g/t Au** and **0.46% Sb** (1.45 g/t AuEq) **from 93m** (RDRC070)
    - Including 4m @ 0.48 g/t Au and 1.44% Sb (3.53 g/t AuEq) from 98.9m
  - **22.8m @ 1.95 g/t Au** and **0.68% Sb** (3.40 g/t AuEq) **from 140m** (RDRC070)
    - Including **4m @ 8.69 g/t Au** and **3.29% Sb** (15.66 g/t AuEq) from 146m
- These results further demonstrate the consistency and **down-plunge continuity of the antimony and gold high-grade shoots.**
- The new intervals show higher grade and wider mineralisation than the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) modelling in this area, demonstrating significant MRE growth potential for this zone with additional drilling.
- Accelerated multi-rig drilling program at Ricciardo advancing ahead of schedule, with further results expected soon.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise of receipt of the remaining three (3) full-hole diamond core assay results from recent drilling at the Ardmore end of the flagship Ricciardo gold-antimony deposit, part of its broader Golden Range Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"These results more broadly establish the high-grade opportunity at Ardmore, across both thick gold-rich and antimony-rich zones starting at relatively shallow depths. Such intercepts demonstrate what the broader Ricciardo deposit is capable of.

We set the bar high for this area and these results have well exceeded expectations. Outstanding work Warriedar team! Keep fifty-at-five coming, please."

The Ricciardo context

The Ricciardo Gold-Antimony Deposit (**Ricciardo**) is located on existing mining leases, 100% owned by Warriedar, in the Murchison Region. It is approximately 300 km east of Geraldton and 420 km by road north-northeast of Perth. Sited approximately 8 km south of the Golden Range process plant, it resides within the Golden Range group of historic open pit mines and deposits (Figure 1).

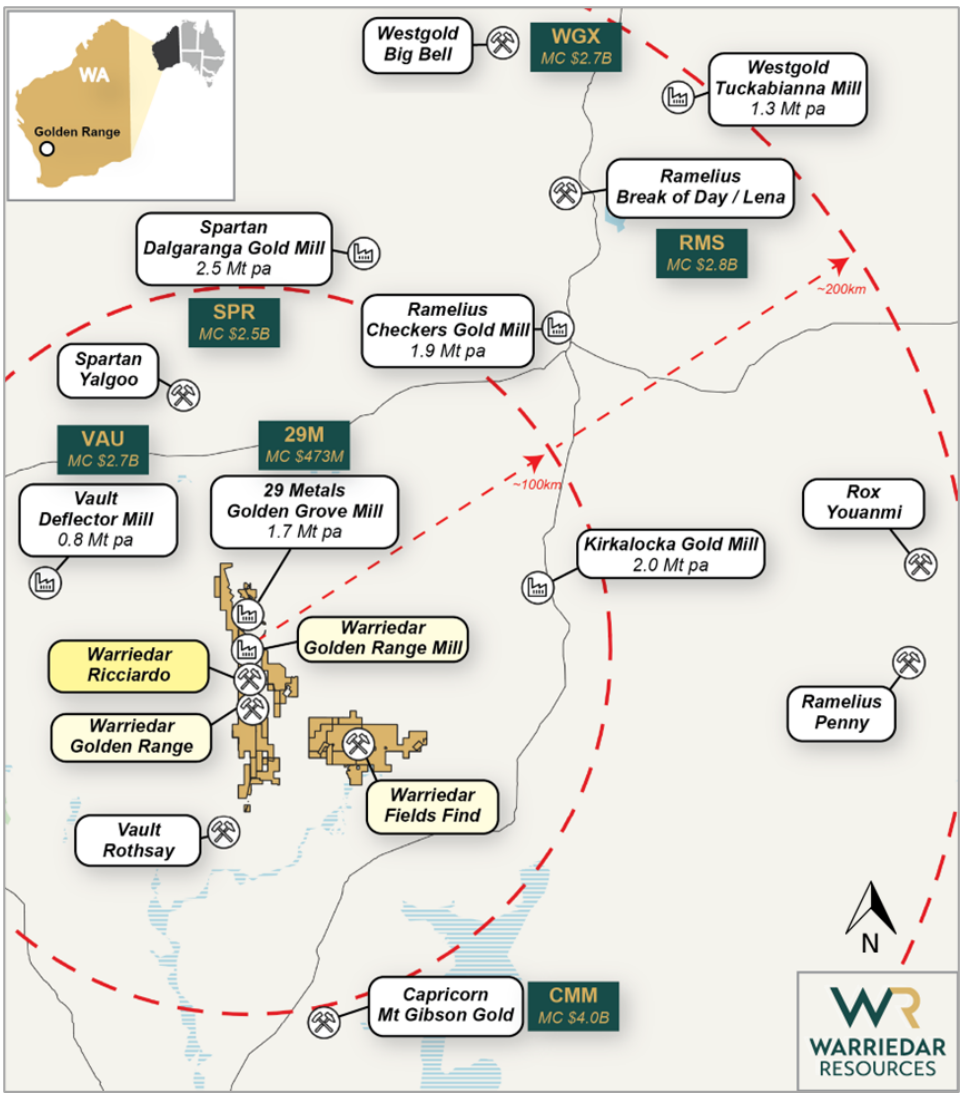

Figure 1: The location of the Ricciardo Gold Deposit within the Golden Range Project; within the broader Southern Murchison region.

The Ricciardo gold-antimony system spans a strike length of approximately 2.3km, with very limited drilling having been undertaken below 100m depth prior to Warriedar's ownership.

Historical mining operations at Ricciardo were primarily focused on oxide material, with the transition and primary sulphides mineralisation not systematically explored.

Further extensional drilling success beneath the Ardmore Pit

The Ardmore area has the largest previously known gold and antimony high grade shoots within the Ricciardo deposit, plunging to the south-west underlying the pit.

Four diamond holes (RDRC068, RDRC069, RDRC070 and RDRC071) were drilled at Ardmore during May 2025. Fast-tracked core assay results from RDRC068 (3.2m interval from 150.8m to 154m) were released on 18 June 2025. The full-hole core assay results from RDRC069, along with accompanying mineralogy test results, were released on 10 July 2025. The key previously released intervals from these two holes were:

- **RDRC068 (assays for 3.2m interval):** 2m @ 116.3 g/t Au from 151m RDRC068, including 0.2m @ 1,148 g/t Au from 152.0m to 152.2m.
- **RDRC069 (full-hole assays):** 24m @ 0.99% Sb and 1.55 g/t Au (3.65 g/t AuEq) from 170m, including 3.1m @ 4.06% Sb and 0.30 g/t Au from 179.9m and 6m @ 0.54% Sb and 4.41 g/t Au from 186m.

This release presents the full-hole assay results for holes RDRC068, RDRC070 and RDRC071. Key returned intercepts include:

- **50.7m @ 5.12 g/t Au** and 0.15% Sb (5.44 g/t AuEq) from 137m (RDRC068) (the significant interval 2m @ 116.3 g/t Au from 151m previously released, refer WA8 ASX release dated 18 June 2025).
- **20.4m @ 3.00 g/t Au** and **0.85% Sb** (4.80 g/t AuEq) from 112m (RDRC068), including 6m @ 1.07 g/t Au and 1.95% Sb (5.19g/t AuEq) from 116.6m and **4m @ 10.01 g/t Au** and 0.07% Sb (10.15 g/t AuEq) from 116.6m.
- **13m @ 5.55 g/t Au** and 0.35% Sb (6.30 g/t AuEq) from 216m (RDRC071), including 4m @ 5.07 g/t Au and 0.96% Sb (7.10 g/t AuEq) from 221m and **2m @ 21.70 g/t Au** and 0.05% Sb (21.81g/t AuEq) from 225m.
- **33m @** 0.48 g/t Au and **0.46% Sb** (1.45g/t AuEq) from 93m (RDRC070), including 4m @ 0.48 g/t Au and 1.44% Sb (3.53g/t AuEq) from 98.9m.
- **22.8m @ 1.95 g/t Au** and **0.68% Sb** (3.40 g/t AuEq) from 140m (RDRC070), including **4m @ 8.69 g/t Au** and **3.29% Sb** (15.66 g/t AuEq) from 146m.

Figures 6 and 7 show cross-sections of RDRC068 and RDRC070 with both the gold Block Model and antimony Block Model respectively.

The results show further multiple wide intercepts of the identified high-grade gold and antimony shoots at Ardmore across all three holes. In further defining the high-grade Ardmore zone, they also demonstrate the consistency and extension of key high-grade shoots, with the significant accompanying MRE growth potential that comes alongside this.

It is also noteworthy that the new intervals show higher grade and wider mineralisation than the current MRE modelling in this area, demonstrating significant MRE growth potential for this zone with additional drilling (Figures 6 and 7).

*Figure 2: [Left] shows selected core from the RDRC070 coretray: 148.26-151.75m, which is part of the significant interval: **22.8**m @ **1.95** g/t Au and **0.68**% Sb from 140m (RDRC070), including **4**m @ **8.69** g/t and **3.29**% Sb from 146m.The yellow box highlights massive stibnite intersected at 148.8m. The red box is massive stibnite, shown in the photo on the right. [RIGHT] shows a close-up of one of the pieces of massive stibnite highlighted by the red box in the photo on the left.*

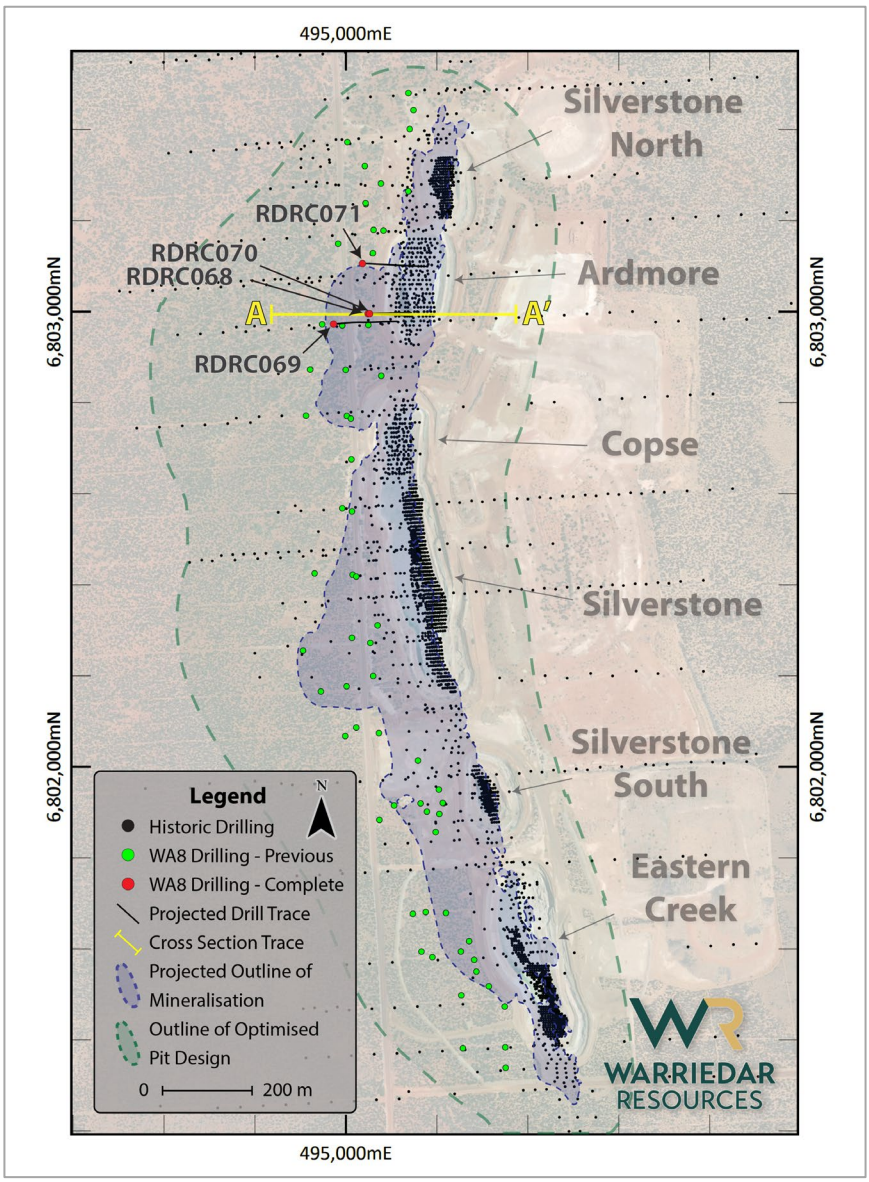

Figure 3: Plan view of Ricciardo showing the location of the cross sections in Figures 5 and 6, and the location of drillholes RDRC068, RDRC069, RDRC070 and RDRC071.

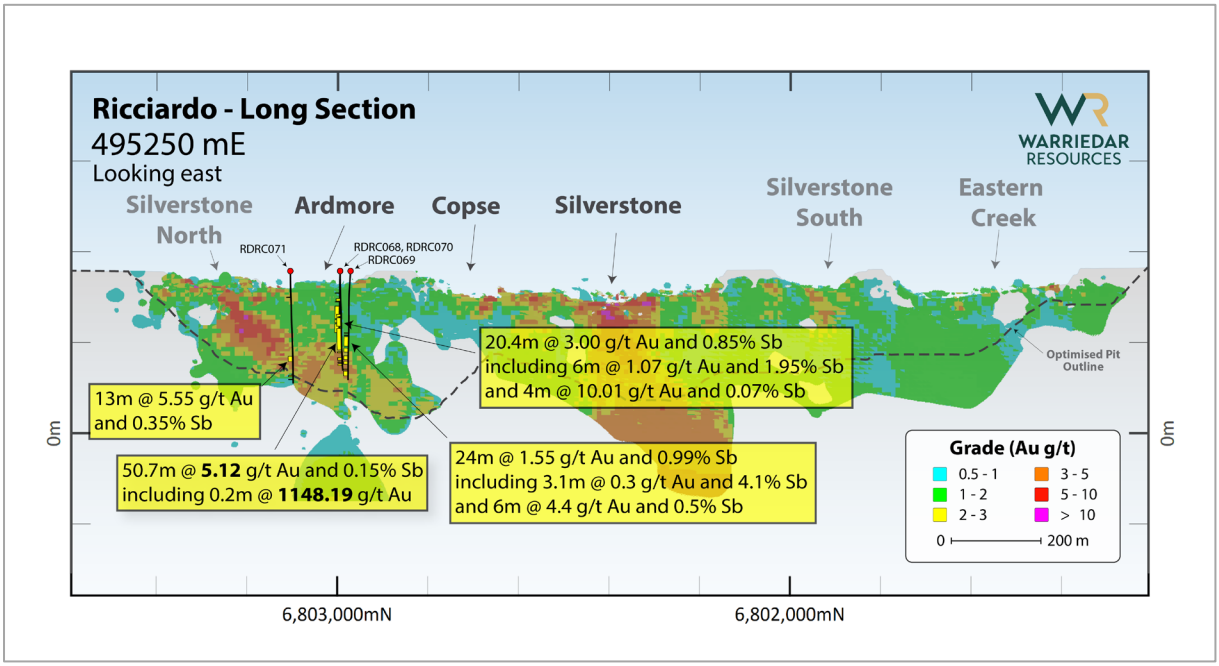

*Figure 4: Long section through the Ricciardo **Gold** Block Model, showing RDRC068, RDRC069, RDRC070 and RDRC071 drilled at the Ardmore end. The locations of the intervals reported in this release are highlighted and annotated. The interval 0.2m @ 1148.19g/t from RDRC068 was reported on 18 June, and the full assays for that hole are reported in this release. The full-hole core assay results from RDRC069 were released on 10 July 2025.*

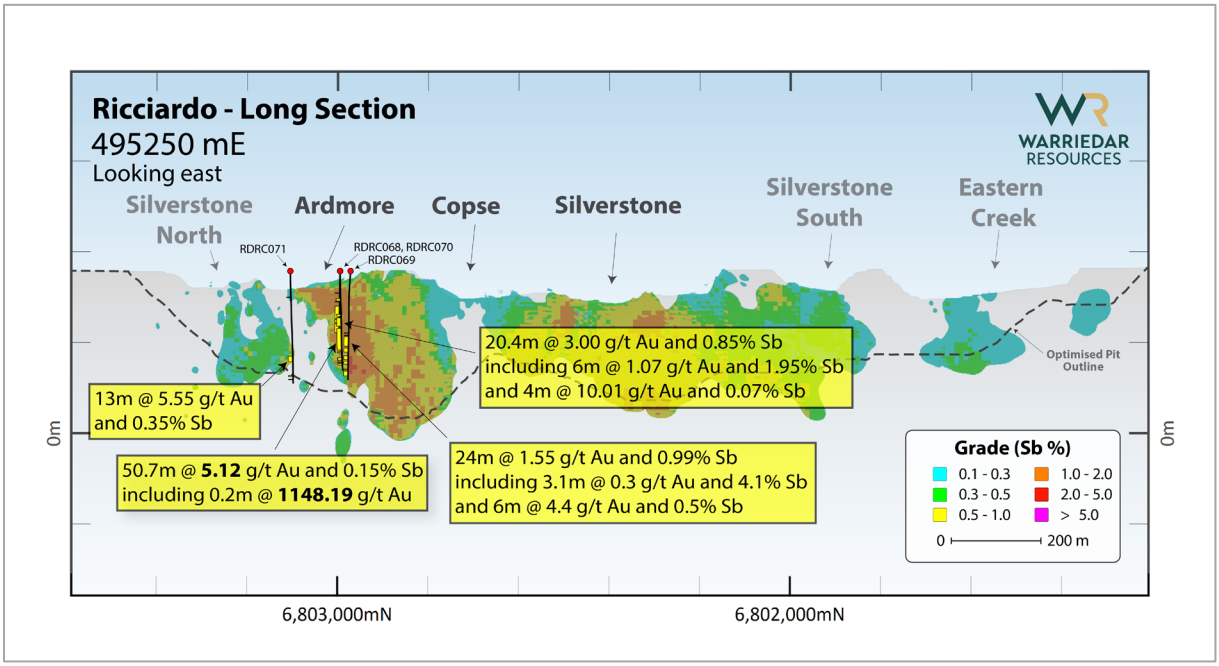

*Figure 5: Long section through the Ricciardo **Antimony** Block Model, showing RDRC068, RDRC069, RDRC070 and RDRC071 drilled at the Ardmore end. The locations of the intervals reported in this release are highlighted and annotated. The interval 0.2m @ 1148.19g/t from RDRC068 was reported on 18 June, and the full assays for that hole are reported in this release. The full-hole core assay results from RDRC069 were released on 10 July 2025.*

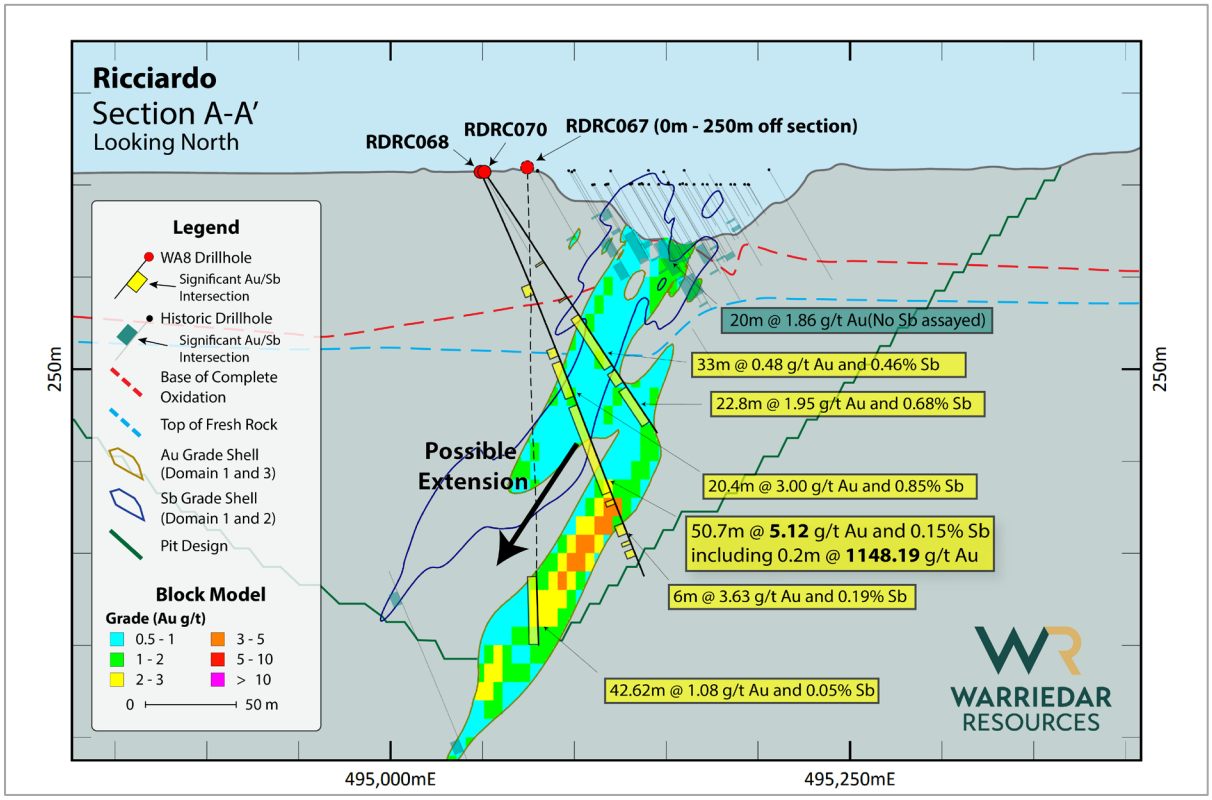

*Figure 6: Cross section A-A' – see Figure 3 for location; with **Au Block Model** as background. The interval of 0.2m @ 1148.19g/t from RDRC068 was reported on 18 June, and the full assays for that hole are reported in this release.*

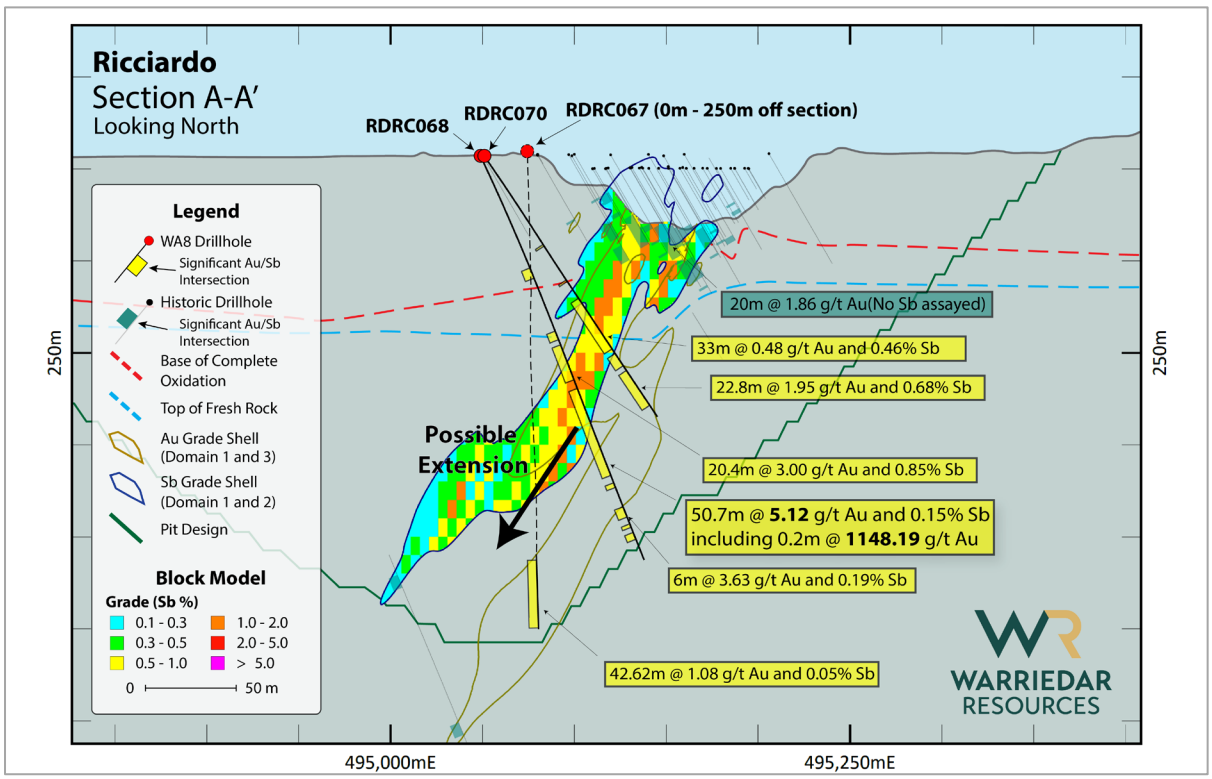

*Figure 7: Cross section A-A' – see Figure 3 for location; with **Sb Block Model** as background. The interval of 0.2m @ 1148.19g/t from RDRC068 was reported on 18 June, and the full assays for that hole are reported in this release.*

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub

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

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Result is based on information compiled by Mr Peng Sha, Sha is an employee of Warriedar and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

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

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

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Type
RDRC068	237.1	495049	6802995	357	91.2	-65.1	RC Diamond Tail
RDRC070	170.3	495051	6802995	357	88.3	-55.8	RC Diamond Tail
RDRC071	285.17	495036	6803105	357	90.2	-60.6	RC Diamond Tail

Table 2: Significant intercepts table of assay drill intersections using a 0.5 g/t AuEq cut-off, with a minimum width of 0.2 meters and a maximum of 2 meters of consecutive internal waste. Fast-tracked core assay results from RDRC068 (3.2m interval, from 150.8m to 154m) were released on 18 June 2025. This interval has been recalculated and included in the broader interval from 111.6m to 132m.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	Au g/t	AuEq g/t	Sample_Type
RDRC068	66.6	72.6	6	0.25	0.05	0.59	CHIPS
RDRC068	103.6	108.6	5	0.28	0.09	0.68	CHIPS
RDRC068	111.6	132	20.4	0.85	3.00	4.80	CHIPS
including	116.6	122.6	6	1.95	1.07	5.19	CHIPS
including	125.6	129.6	4	0.07	10.01	10.15	CHIPS
RDRC068	137	187.7	50.7	0.15	5.12	5.44	CORE
including	152	152.2	0.2	0.04	1148.19	1148.27	CORE
RDRC068	192	194.7	2.7	0.02	1.14	1.18	CORE
RDRC068	206	212	6	0.19	3.63	4.03	CORE
including	207.8	210	2.2	0.12	7.28	7.53	CORE
RDRC068	216	218	2	0.01	0.98	1.00	CORE
RDRC068	221	225	4	0.03	0.57	0.64	CORE
RDRC070	57.9	58.9	1	0.07	0.39	0.53	CHIPS
RDRC070	80.9	81.9	1	0.34	0.03	0.75	CHIPS
RDRC070	92.9	125.9	33	0.46	0.48	1.45	CHIPS
including	98.9	102.9	4	1.44	0.48	3.53	CHIPS
RDRC070	128.9	136.9	8	0.26	0.25	0.81	CHIPS
RDRC070	140	162.8	22.8	0.68	1.95	3.40	CORE
including	146	150	4	3.29	8.69	15.66	CORE
RDRC071	65.9	66.9	1	0.01	1.49	1.51	CHIPS
RDRC071	216	229	13	0.35	5.55	6.30	CORE
including	221	225	4	0.96	5.07	7.10	CORE
including	225	227	2	0.05	21.70	21.81	CORE
RDRC071	264	267	3	0.03	0.90	0.96	CORE
RDRC071	274	275	1	0.05	0.48	0.59	CORE

Gold equivalent (AuEq) calculation methodology

Warriedar considers that both gold and antimony included in the gold equivalent calculation (**AuEq**) have reasonable potential to be recovered at Ricciardo, given current geochemical understanding, geologically analogous mining operations and historical resource estimation.

For the purposes of its AuEq calculation methodology, Warriedar considers it appropriate to adopt the gold and antimony prices utilised for Larvotto Resources' (ASX: LRV) Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Pre-Feasibility Study (being US$2,200/oz gold and US$15,000/t antimony) (refer LRV ASX release dated 5 August 2024).

An assumed mineral recovery of 90% has been applied in the formula after reviewing the recoveries of typical antimony projects in Australia including Hillgrove and Costerfield [1]. Expected recoveries will be updated once sufficient data has been obtained from future metallurgical study.

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

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

This formula is deemed appropriate for use in the initial exploration targeting of gold-antimony mineralisation at Ricciardo and is the same as that used for initial reporting of results at Ricciardo, refer ASX Release 1 October 2024.

In Warriedar's opinion all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

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

Appendix 1: Mineral Resources

Golden Range and Fields Find Projects, Western Australia

Golden Range Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - May 2025												
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
Deposit	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au	kt	g/t Au	kOz Au/ AuEq
Austin	-	-	-	222	1.3	9.1	212	1.5	10.1	434	1.4	19.2
Rothschild	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	1.4	31.3	693	1.4	31.3
M1	55	1.8	3.3	131	2.5	10.4	107	4	13.7	294	2.9	27.4
Riley	-	-	-	32	3.1	3.2	81	2.4	6.3	113	2.6	9.5
Windinne Well	16	2.33	1.2	636	3.5	71	322	1.9	19.8	975	2.9	91.7
Bugeye	14	1.56	0.7	658	1.2	24.5	646	1.1	22.8	1,319	1.1	48.1
Monaco-Sprite	52	1.44	2.4	1,481	1.2	57.2	419	1.1	14.2	1,954	1.2	74
Mugs Luck-Keronima	68	2.29	5	295	1.6	15	350	1.6	18.5	713	1.7	38.6
Ricciardo Au Resources	2692	1.72	149	4793	1.5	227	12,301	1.7	660	19,786	1.6	1036
Ricciardo Sb Resources	-	-	-	4252	2.4 AuEq (0.5% Sb)	324 AuEq (21,085t Sb)	7,273	2.4 AuEq (0.5% Sb)	601 AuEq (39,169 t Sb)	12,197	2.4 AuEq (0.5% Sb)	925 AuEq (60,254t Sb)
Grand Total										**30,990**	**2.31**	**2,300.8**

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

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

The information is extracted from the ASX Releases entitled "Major Gold Project Acquisition" created on 22nd November 2022; and; "Ricciardo Delivers Australia's Largest Open-Pit Antimony Resource" created on 5th May 2025. Both releases are available to view on www.warriedarresources.com (Under Investor Hub \ ASX Announcements). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects

the information included in the original market announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Big Springs Project, Nevada

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

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

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

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

Appendix 2: JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	• Composite RC samples were generated by taking a spear sample from each 1m bag to make rough 2 kg sample. • Half Core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. • Samples including RC chips and diamond core were sorted and dried at 105 ºC in client packaging or trays. • All samples weighed and recorded when sample sorting. • Pulverize 3kg to nom 85% <75um. All samples were analysed for Au using fire assay. • Sample preparation technique is appropriate for Golden Range projects and is standard industry practice for gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Most of the drilling samples were submitted to Jinning Testing & Inspection's Perth laboratory. Samples were assayed by 30g fire assay ICP-OES finish from Jinning (FA30I). The multi element assay were completed by mixed acid digest ICP-OES finish (MADI33). The high-grade Sb samples (>3.5%) are reanalysed by fusion method to obtain near total digestion. • Field duplicates, blanks and CRMs were selected and placed into sample stream analysed using the same methods. • For 1m RC sample sequence, field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the cone splitter. CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25. • For composite RC samples, duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:50. • For diamond drilling CRMs were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:15 and blanks were inserted at an approximate ratio of 1:25. Core duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50. • No portable XRF analyses result has been used in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Logging and sampling were recorded on digital logging sheet and digital sample sheet. Information was imported into DataShed database after data validation. File validation was also completed by geologist on the rig. Datashed was also applied for data verification and administration. • There were no twin holes drilled during the RC/diamond program. • All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality photography, and significant intersections are verified by company personnel • Assay results received were plotted on section and were verified against neighbouring holes. QAQC data were monitored on a hole-by-hole basis. Any failure in company QAQC protocols resulted in follow up with the lab and occasional repeat of assay as necessary. • The performance of company standards and blanks were reviewed for each batch of assay results, immediately after results were reported, and any QC fails were investigated and where necessary re-assays were requested, or re-sampling was performed. • QAQC analysis and reporting is undertaken by the Geology Database Manager or his/her assistants, who use QAQC Reporter (QAQC-R) by Maxgeo to compare Standard, Blank, and Duplicate Assay results to the target/expected values. The tool produces graphical and numerical output report(s) for comparisons. All assay results can be accessed in DataShed database and interrogated via QAQC Reporter (QAQC-R) • Standard Operating Procedure SOP WAR-MINE-GEO-0002 WAR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURE is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		used to assign thresholds for pass, further investigation, or immediate fail, and has flowcharts and accept/reject rules that are used to determine the appropriate level and type of investigation and resolution required. • In cases of re-assays, after a re-assay batch was checked against the original results and passed QAQC, the re-assays were imported replacing the failed results. • There are no other adjustments to any assay data uploaded to the DataShed database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The collection of data including initial coordinates, drill hole ID and type, geological logs, sampling, and assay data were controlled to maintain integrity of the database. The data collection and validation processes were multi-staged, requiring input from geology technicians, geologists, surveying staff, and assay laboratories, however the assigned supervising geologist was responsible for the verification of surveying, sampling, and assaying data for given holes on the drilling programs. • Drill hole collars were initially pegged by Warriedar employees using handheld GPS. The holes would be picked-up by a licenced surveyor using DGPS equipment after drilling completed. The surveyed coordinates are checked against the planned locations prior to upload to the database, with any noticeable discrepancies investigated and resolved. • During drilling most holes underwent gyroscopic down hole surveys on 30m increments. Upon completion of the hole a continuous gyroscopic survey with readings taken automatically at 5m or 10m increments inbound and outbound. Each survey was carefully checked to be in bounds of acceptable tolerance. Data was recorded digitally by the drilling contractors using the proprietary software and hardware. The survey data was uploaded by the drilling contractors to the Axis hub website as digital files which were then downloaded as .csv files before QA/QC and further processing and then auto uploaded into Warriedars database hosted by maxgeo. • Topdrill and Terra Drilling utilised the Axis Champ North Seeking Gyro tool. Specifications for the Axis Champ North seeking Gyro tool claim an Azimuth Accuracy of +/- 0.75 degrees (Latitude dependent), and an inclination of +/- 0.15 degrees.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At Ricciardo exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern. • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of the mineralisation and stage of the exploration. • Holes spacing at Ricciardo was sufficient for resource estimation. • RC Samples have been composited to 4m lengths outside the proposed target zones
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• WA8 and historical drilling are mainly orientated to perpendicular are main structural trend of the area; however, there are multiple mineralisation events and there is insufficient data to confirm the geological model. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Calico sample bags are tied, grouped by sample ID placed into polyweave sacks and cable tied. These sacks were then appropriately grouped, placed within larger in labelled bulka bags for ease of

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		transport by company personnel or third-party transport contractor. Each dispatch was itemised and emailed to the laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival. • A unique dispatch number is used for each batch of samples sent to the assaying laboratory for tracking purposes and the laboratory acknowledges receipt of each sample dispatch by email. All discrepancies identified on receipt of the samples by the assaying laboratory were investigated and corrected.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The competent person for exploration results has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• There are 63 tenements associated with both Golden Dragon and Fields Find. Among them, 19 are mining leases, 26 are exploration licenses and 2 are in prospecting licenses. The rest of the tenements are G and L licenses. Third party rights include: 1) Gindalbie iron ore rights; 2) Mt Gibson Iron ore right for the Shine project; 3) Messenger's Patch JV right on M 59/357 and E 59/852: 4) Mt Gibson's iron ore and non-metalliferous dimension stone right on Fields Find; 5) GoldEX Royalty to Anketell Pty Ltd for 0.75% of gold and other metals production from M 59/379 and M 59/380; 6) 2% NSR royalty on products produced from Fields Find tenements to Mt Gibson; 7) Royalty of A$5 per oz of gold produced payable to Mr Gary Mason, limited to 50Koz produced from P 59/1343, which covers part of E 59/1268. • The Ricciardo resource is located on the following Mining Leases; M 59/421, M 59/458 • Minjar royalty for A$ 20 per oz of gold production from the project subject to a minimum received gold price of A$2,000 per oz with a cap of A$18 million. • Native Title and Heritage • Mining leases M59/421-I and M59/458-I (Mining Leases) are within the Widi Mob native title claim area. The Widi Mob claim was combined with the claims of three other groups (Southern Yamatji, Hutt River and Mullewa Wadjari) over areas to the west to form the Yamatji Nation native title claim. The native title claims of these groups was resolved in 2020 by the entry of those groups and the State into the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). The ILUA recognised non-exclusive native title rights and interests in discrete, culturally significant parcels of land (<1% of the total claim area) and the creation of managed reserves and conservation areas jointly managed with DCBA. The Mining Leases are not within these areas. Under the ILUA, the State agreed to pay compensation to the claimant groups for future acts and for the surrender of the balance of native title rights in the claim areas. This resolves native title claims over the areas of the Mining Leases without the need for further agreements between the

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		Company and claimant groups. • A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System shows that there are no registered sites recorded in the areas of the Mining Leases. The area of the Mining Leases has been the subject of extensive heritage surveys in the past. • Currently all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in all areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration at the region commenced in the 1980s. Normandy Exploration commenced the systematic exploration in late 1980s and 1990s. Project were acquired by Gindalbie Gold N.L. in December 1999. Golden Stallion Resources Pty Ltd acquired the whole project in March 2009. Shandong Tianye purchased 51% of Minjar (the operating company) in July 2009. Minjar became the wholly owned subsidiary of Tianye in 2010. • The database, completed by multiple companies using a combination technic of Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), aircore (AC), Auger and RAB. Most of the drill holes were completed during the period of 2001-2004 and 2013-2018 by Gindalbie and Minjar respectively. • Anova Metals Limited acquired Minjar and DC Mines prior to a corporate name change 20 February 2023, to Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX WA8). • A number of Due diligence exercises and MRE updates occurred during the above transactions.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In the Golden Range area, gold mineralisation is dominantly controlled by structures and lithologies. North trending shear zones and secondary structures are interpreted to be responsible for the hydrothermal activity that produced many of the region's gold deposits. Two major shear structures have been identified, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the Chulaar Shear Zone; both striking approximately north and controlling the occurrence of gold deposits. Host lithology units for gold mineralisation are predominantly the intensely altered mafic to ultramafic units, BIF, and dolerite intrusions. Main mechanism for mineralisation is believed to be associated with: 1) Shear zones as a regional control for fluid; 2) dolerite intrusions to be reacted and mineralised with auriferous fluids; 3) BIF as a rheological and chemical control; 4) porphyry intrusions associated with secondary or tertiary brittle structures to host mineralisation. • 3 main stages of mineralisation observed, including stage 1: nickel bearing gold mineralisation, stage 2 arsenic bearing gold mineralisation, and stage 3 antimony bearing gold-antimony mineralisation. Stage 2 mineralisation responsible for the most of the gold mineralisation and Stage 3 mineralisation occurred later but brought significant antimony into the system.
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.*	• Table 1 and Table 2 of this release provides details of drill hole coordinates, orientations, length for all drill holes, and significant gold/antimony intercepts. • All reported azimuths are corrected for magnetic declinations. • Down hole length or hole depth is the distance measured along the drill hole trace from the surface. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace.

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	• *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.*	
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.*	• Gold assays are reported as Au g/t and antimony assays Sb %. Gold equivalents are reported as AuEq g/t. • Reported intercepts at Ricciardo include a minimum of 0.5g/t AuEq (gold equivalent) value over a minimum length of 0.2m with a maximum 2 m length of consecutive interval waste. • Gold equivalent assays are calculated as AuEq g/t = Au g/t + Sb% x [US$ 15,000 x antimony recovery / ((US$ 2,200 x Au recovery) / 31.1035)] • The use of 0.5 g/t Au equivalent cut-off is appropriate given to the potential open cut mining method at Ricciardo. • Gold and antimony of US$ 2,200/ounce gold and US$ 15,000/tonne antimony were adopted. These prices were applied by Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Pre-Feasibility Study, which was released by Larvotto Resource on 5th August 2024.
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 Ricciardo dips about 70 degrees to the west. Drill hole in this release are orientated between -55 to -65 degrees to the east at Ricciardo. • The majority of the historical drill holes at Ricciardo were drilled as inclined holes with dipping angles close to -60 degree from multiple orientations; most of the drill holes are toward the east. This is considered to be appropriate for the interpreted dip of the major mineralised structure and intrusions and creating minimal sampling bias.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other material information or data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes: (1) Further RC and diamond core drilling at Ricciardo for further MRE growth, metallurgical studies and selective MRE upgrade. (2) 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 paralleled shear structures.