ASX Announcement

18 November 2024

Ricciardo Project - Mineral Resource Estimate Update

Targeted Exploration Focus Delivers an Additional 471koz or 99% Increase in Ounces, and a Higher Grade for Ricciardo

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Ricciardo Deposit (part of the broader Golden Range Project) of 16.44 Mt @ 1.8 g/t Au for 947.5 koz gold.
- Represents a **99% increase in Ricciardo MRE contained gold ounces**.
- Proven high-returning exploration with the increased Ricciardo MRE ounces delivered at an **attractive all-in discovery cost of only approx. A$16/oz**.
- **High-quality resource additions** given drilling focus on high-grade growth ounces with strong commercial potential.
- The updated Ricciardo MRE comprises:
  - 467.5 koz @ 1.6 g/t Au open-pit gold Resource (**75% M&I**) (optimised pit shell constrained at A$3,300/oz)
  - 480.0 koz @ 2.0 g/t Au underground gold Resource
- Critically, the Ricciardo system remains **wide open at depth and along strike**.
- Total Golden Range Project Mineral Resources now stand at **over 1.28 Moz gold, a 58% increase** from the previous level.
- This initial outcome **validates the excellent potential for further growth within the broader 25km 'Golden Corridor'** via the ongoing, simple strategy of targeting fresh rock extensions under shallow existing pits.
- RC drilling at the southern end of the 'Golden Corridor' targeting high-grade Resource growth is progressing well; 9 holes completed for 1,472 metres to date, assays pending.

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) (**Warriedar** or the **Company**) is pleased to report on an updated MRE for its flagship Ricciardo Gold Deposit, part of the broader Golden Range Project located in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Warriedar Managing Director and CEO, Amanda Buckingham, commented:

"This is the result we have been working towards all year. With less than 15,000m of targeted, efficient drilling we have added over 470 koz to the Ricciardo deposit, doubling the Resource.

We are excited by both the outcome itself, and the outlook that it delivers us for the wider corridor of gold deposits. The simple strategy of drilling below shallow open pits to find mineable ounces worked exceptionally well for our producing neighbours. The validity of this strategy is now beyond doubt, for us.

Not only is the Ricciardo system still wide open down-plunge, but the entire 25km long 'Golden Corridor' offers similar potential upside from such a relatively simple drilling focus.

In the middle of the infrastructure-rich southern Murchison, and located on existing Mining Leases, the opportunity in front of us is utterly irresistible."

The Ricciardo Deposit

The Ricciardo Gold Deposit is located on existing mining leases 100% owned by WA8, in the Murchison Region, approximately 300 km east of Geraldton, and 420 km by road north-northeast of Perth. Sitting approximately 8km South of the Golden Range Mill on M59/421, and M59/458, within the Golden Range group of historic open pit mines and deposits.

Discovered in the 1990's, open pit mining of the oxide resources commenced in 2001, and the plant entered Care & Maintenance twice (between July 2004 and 2009, and May 2010 to mid-2013). Production was over 300 Koz before finally going into ongoing Care and Maintenance in August 2019.

The Ricciardo deposit is located 90km north of Capricorn Metals' Mt Gibson Gold Project, 8kms south of the Company's plant, 26km from the neighbouring Golden Grove processing facility and 40 km northeast of Vault Minerals' high grade Rothsay gold mine (Figure 1).

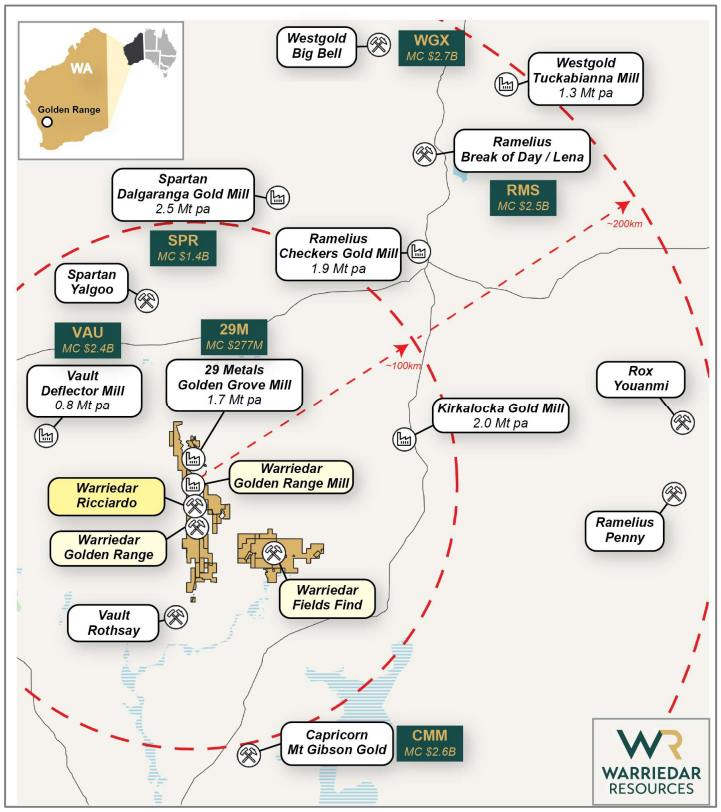

Figure 1: The location of the Ricciardo gold deposit within the Golden Range Project; within the broader Southern Murchison region.

The Ricciardo gold system spans a strike length of approximately 2.3km, with very limited drilling having been undertaken below 100m depth prior to Warriedar drilling. Historical mining operations at Ricciardo were primarily focused on oxide material, with the transition and primary sulphides mineralisation not systematically explored.

Warriedar's drilling of Ricciardo during CY2024 achieved excellent results, demonstrating high-grade extensions to the resource. The results demonstrated that the previously quantified resource is part of a much larger system.

Warriedar engaged independent mining consultants, Measured Group to update the Ricciardo MRE, previously reported 476Koz gold.[1]

The Ricciardo Gold Deposit consists of six semi-continuous historical open pit mines along the 2.3 km arcuate stretch of the Mougooderra Shear Zone, running north to south. These mines are named (from north to south) Silverstone North, Ardmore, Copse, Silverstone, Silverstone South, and Eastern Creek (Figure 2).

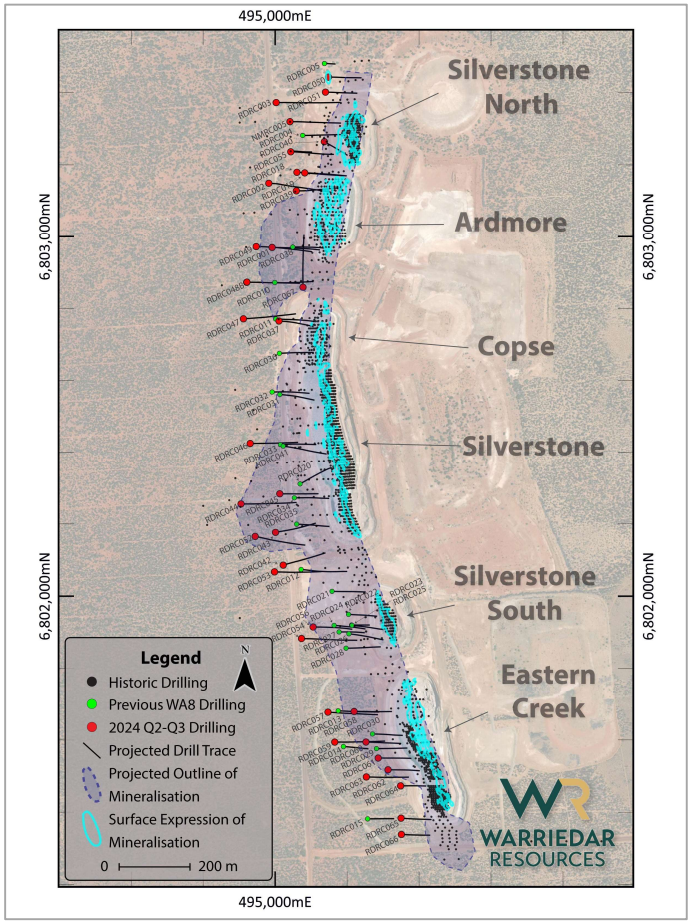

Figure 2: Drilling carried out by the Company during 2023 & 2024, which was used to update the MRE.

[1] For full details of the Ricciardo Mineral Resource Estimate (and broader Golden Range Project Mineral Resource Estimate), refer to Appendix 1 and WA8 ASX release dated 28 November 2022, *Major Gold Project Acquisition*. Warriedar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the other projects included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that ASX release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Geology and Mineralisation

The Project is hosted by the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt (YSGB), an ~120 km, north-south trending belt located in the southwest of the Murchison Domain in Western Australia.

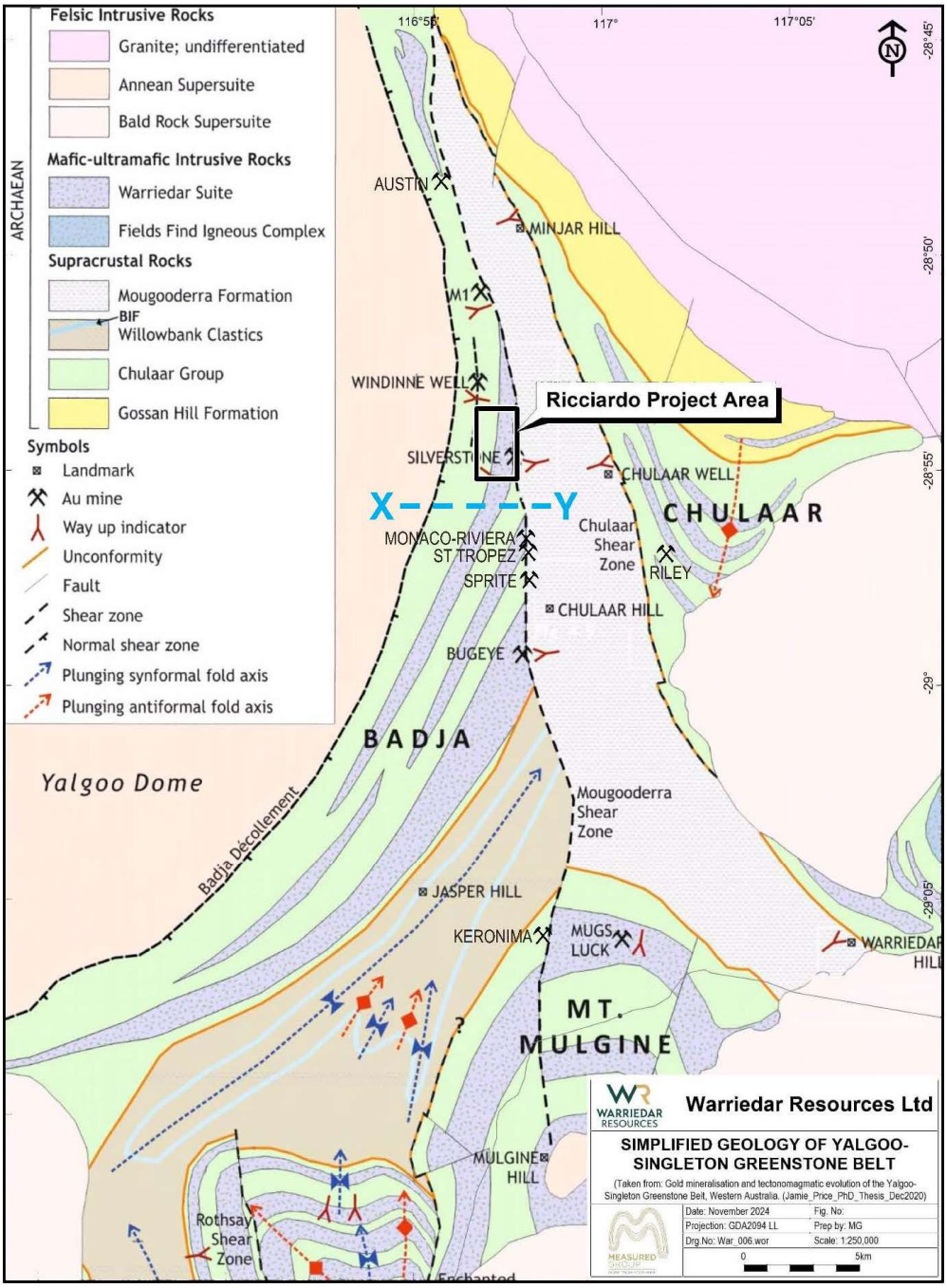

Figure 3: Simplified geological map of the central Yalgoo-Singleton greenstone belt, showing major structural features including fold axes, shear zones and granitoids (from J Price, PhD Thesis 2020).

As summarised by Price et al. (2019), the geology of the YSGB consists of multiple folded limbs of Neoarchean (2,950-2,800 Ma) supracrustal rocks, primarily felsic volcaniclastics and (ultra) mafic volcanics intruded by mafic-ultramafic differentiated sills. These units are overlain by the Mougooderra Formation, which comprises shale, sandstone and minor conglomerate. This metasedimentary package is 2-3 km thick and occupies the centre of the belt (Figures 3 & 4).

The Project is located along the Mougooderra Shear, which separates the western hanging wall sequence (felsic volcanics, mafic-ultramafic units, and banded iron formations) from the eastern footwall sequence (pelitic sediments).

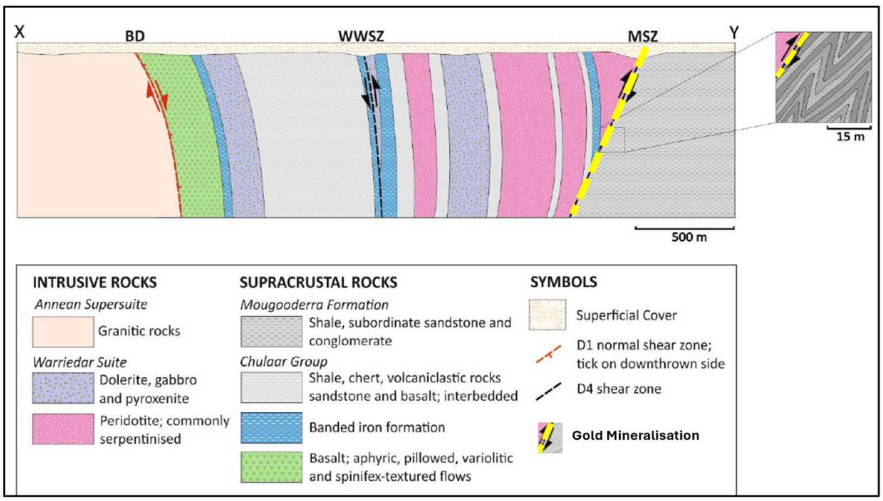

Figure 4: Schematic cross section X – Y along the fence line indicated on Figure 3, showing the relative sub-surface geometries of two gold-mineralised D4 shear zones in the central YSGB. BD = Badja Decollement; WWSZ = Windinne Well Shear Zone; MSZ = Mougooderra Shear Zone.

Gold and associate trace element mineralisation occurs along a flexure of the Mougooderra Shear Zone in contact with favourable lithologies primarily in the hanging-wall mafic-ultramafic units situated immediately above the shear contact. The mineralisation is characterised by intense silica-albite-carbonate alteration and typically varies in width between 10 and 50 metres and is associated with quartz-carbonate, quartz veining and sulphides The strike of the shear zone changes from NNW in the south to NNE in the North, the mineralisation dips West at approximately 55 - 70°, with multiple high-grade shoots plunging towards the South-West at about 35-50°. The change in orientation of the shear zone along strike has resulted in the northern section of the resource being significantly more structurally complex. The area North of the Silverstone pit is known to have multiple parallel mineralised shears within a steeper dipping zone extending upwards of 70m in thickness.

Three 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 is responsible for most of the gold mineralisation and stage 3 mineralisation occurred later but brought significant antimony into the system.

The structural interpretation of the Ricciardo Gold Deposit is based on work from B. Davis (2024) and J. Price (2019, 2020). Both focus on the MSZ and its associated structures in controlling gold mineralisation. These insights offer a comprehensive framework for understanding the structural controls on mineralization including the high-grade shoots and are critical in guiding the 3D modelling constraints.

Estimation Methods and 3D Geological Model Controls

The 3D Geologicial modelling was completed using Leapfrog Geo modelling software based on 2D sections provided by WA8 geology team, the wireframing resource estimation and geological modelling was carried out by Measured Group with structural interpretation was provided by WA8 geology team.

The mineralisation was modelled using a 0.3 g/t cut-off grade through the indicator numerical modelling feature in Leapfrog software. Before modelling, samples were composited to 2 meters, allowing a maximum of 1 meter of included waste and up to 1 meter of consecutive waste. Where necessary, surfaces were refined using points and polylines to ensure the model accurately represented the mineralisation geometry.

Samples were composited within the mineralised domain to 1m intervals. Residual lengths less than 1m were added to previous intervals. A hard boundary was used to ensure gold grades inside the domain are estimated independently from outside values, reflecting distinct spatial differences between the two areas.

Normal score transformations were applied to the Au values to address skewed data distributions. This process in Leapfrog converts the data into a standard normal distribution (mean = 0, standard deviation = 1), to meet the assumptions required for geostatistical methods like ordinary kriging.

The spatial continuity analysis for gold (Au) concentration demonstrates strong anisotropy, with the highest continuity along the major axis, followed by moderate continuity along the semi-major axis, and the lowest along the minor axis. The variogram model uses nested spherical structures, with the longest range of spatial correlation along the major axis and progressively shorter ranges along the semi-major and minor axes. The nugget effect is set to 0.2, indicating small-scale variability, and (in Figure 5) each axis plot (major, semi-major, and minor) shows the experimental variogram points with model fits for each direction. The model is aligned with the specified dip and azimuth, helping to capture anisotropy in gold distribution within the defined geological plane.

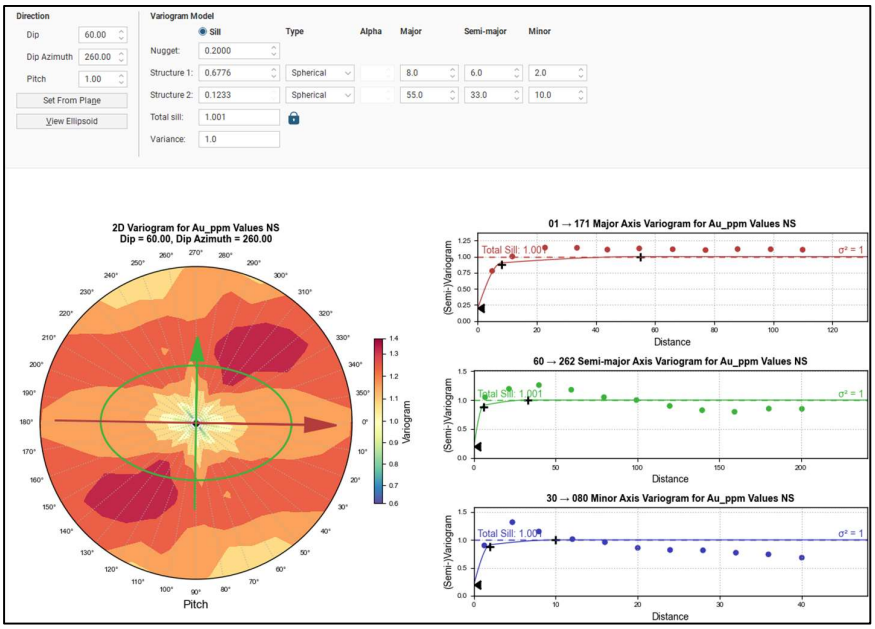

Figure 5: The radial plot and directional variograms for Au.

Variable orientation was applied to the estimates using an interpreted mineralisation trend at Ricciardo. The gold grades were estimated using ordinary kriging method with three (3) multiple passes search ellipse with the first pass being 20m x 20m x 10m search ellipse with the minimum of 12 samples and maximum of 20 samples. The second pass has 40m x 40m x 20m search ellipse with minimum samples of 10 and maximum samples of 20 whereas the third pass has much larger search ellipse being 200m x 200m x 100m and the minimum of 2 samples to ensure all blocks were estimated. A block discretization of 5m x 5m x 5m was used for the estimation.

The structural and grade mineralisation wireframe was modelled based on a minimum grade of 0.3 g/t Au, with resources within the open cut pit shell reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and underground resources below the pit shell using a higher cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au. The grade-tonnage relationship is illustrated in Figure 6 below, providing insights into the distribution of grades and tonnage across the resource.

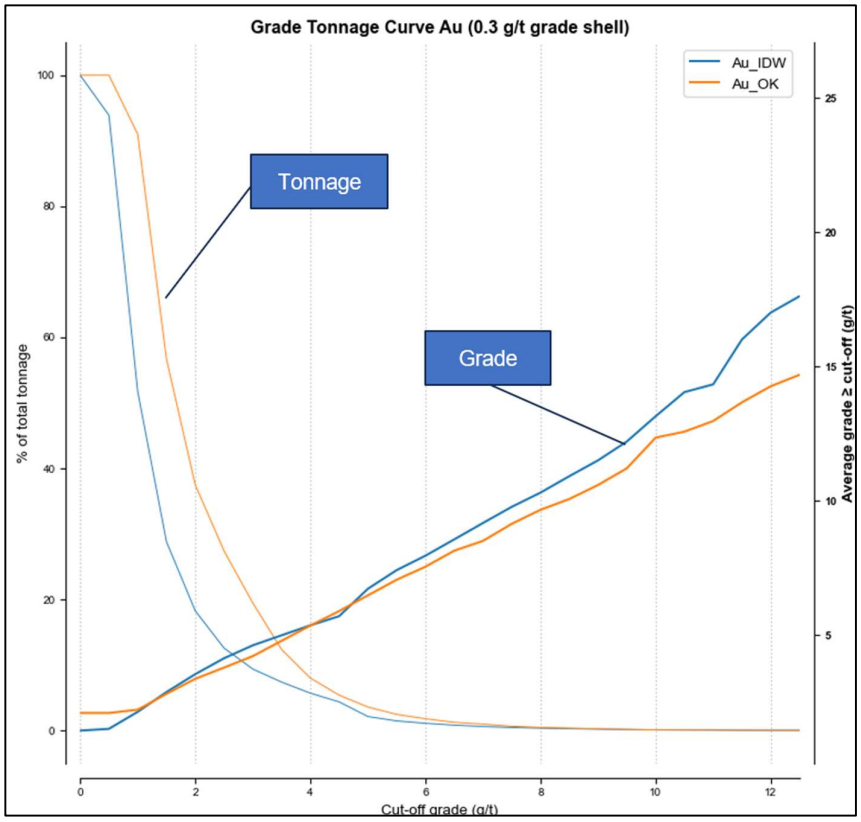

Figure 6: Ricciardo Project gold grades and tonnes curves. (IDW= inverse distance method, OK = ordinary Kriging method)

Previous resource estimates have used ordinary kriging estimation. To confirm the appropriateness of this technique inverse distance were estimated as comparison. Comparing these through Leapfrog's swath plots function it was determined that the Ordinary Kriging showed the most representative estimator for the underlying composited data. Swath plots for each area are shown in the final Mineral Resource Estimation Report. Block model validation included block statistics review, swath plots, visual inspection of grade distribution against composites, as well as sensitivities to block size and estimation variable changes were undertaken.

Cross-check models were generated in Micromine software for validation purposes, volumes and grade were within <5% variance.

Depletion volumes for historical mine workings were created based on LiDAR and historic as-mined survey data, reviewed by WA8 geologists to produced 3D shapefiles of topography to include open pit voids.

The Mougooderra shear, structural data related to mineralisation and lithology (footwall unit SSD) was used to create the variable structural trend surface. Implicit modelling was also employed to create a geological model that best represent the geometry of subsurface structures such as faults, shear zone, stratigraphic layers and mineralised veins.

The high-grade shoots are related to later stage structures and mineralisation events are controlled the 3D model by adding polylines manually biased to the 55/190 oriented linear grade trend. Collaboration with the WA8 geology team during the modelling process enabled a fair and reasonable representation of the deposit (Figure 7), for both open pit (Figure 8) and underground (Figure 9) zones.

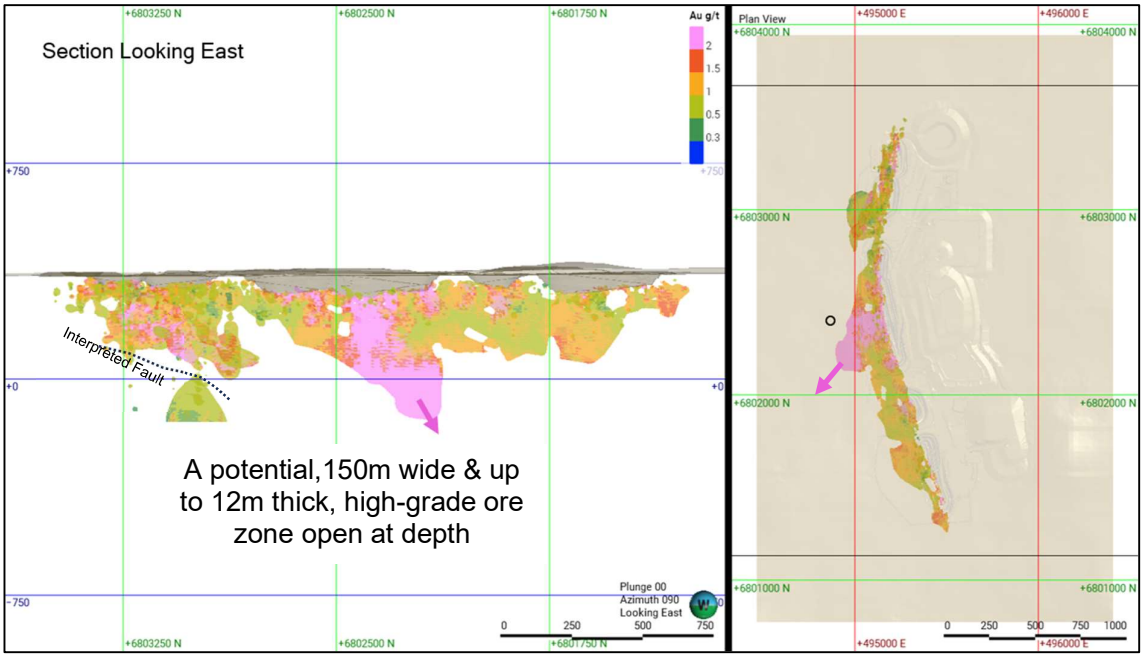

Figure 7: High-grade shoots and mineralisation open at depth.

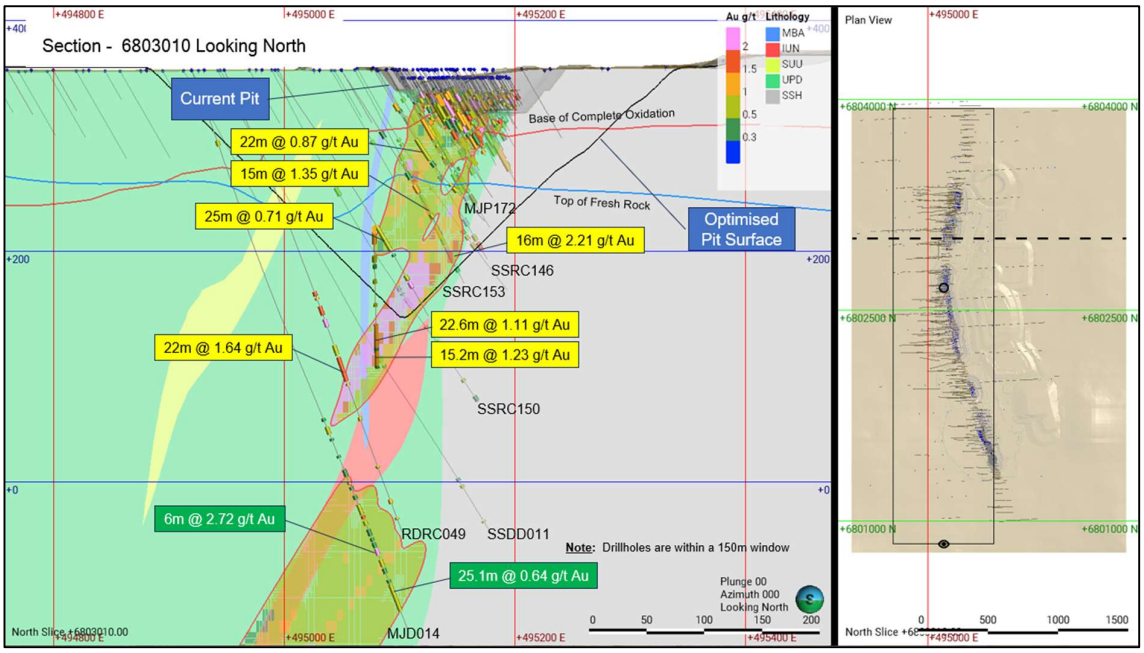

Figure 8: Cross-section through the lithology and grade model of potential Opencut section

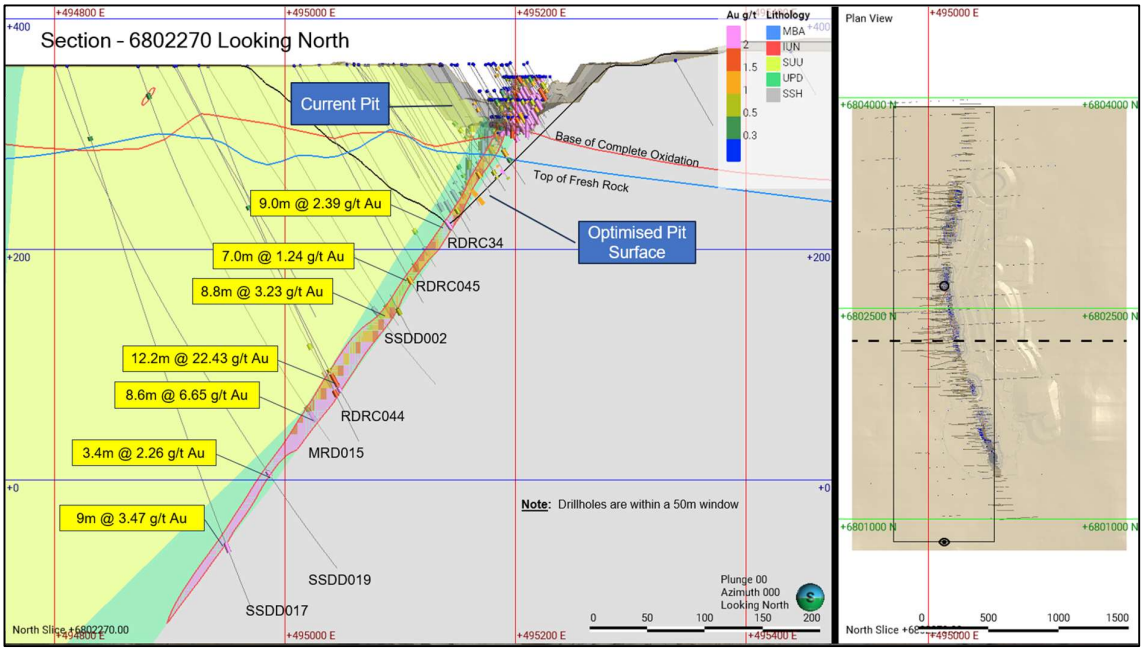

Figure 9: Cross-section through the lithology and grade model of potential underground extension.

Drilling Sampling and Analysis

Drilling by WA8 to expand the Ricciardo Gold Deposit, focused on mineable ounces for both open-pit and underground mining potential. 2023 drilling for a total of 3382m (20 holes) RC & 2024 drilling of 2705m (27 holes, including all diamond tails) diamond drilling and 8,444m (48 holes) RC drilling (including abandoned holes) has been added to the historic data set.

A total of 3,750 holes are in the Project. Of which, 2,722 holes (DD, RC, RCD holes) with 113,752m and 87,030 samples have been used for the updated Ricciardo Resource estimation. 1,029 holes were excluded during the QA/QC process as unreliable, the majority of these being grade control holes from previous open pit operations.

Material drill results used in this November 2024 Ricciardo MRE update have all previously been released to the ASX in announcements detailed in the Bibliography.

RC drilling, 1-metre drill samples, collected using a rig-mounted cone splitter, designed to produce a sample of 2 to 4 kg. For 1-metre RC samples, field duplicates were collected at a ratio of approximately 1:50, taken simultaneously with the original sample through the cone splitter chute. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were inserted at a ratio of around 1:15, while blanks were inserted at a ratio of 1:25. The grade range of the CRMs was selected based on the grade distribution and economic thresholds. Selective sampling of drill core was completed where gold intercepts were geologically logged in the core, is industry standard and deemed appropriate.

Most of 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 performed through mixed acid digest ICP-OES finish (MADI33). The high-grade Sb samples (>3.5%) are reanalysed by fusion method to obtain near total digestion. 1m samples from RDRC019 and RDRC020 were analysed by Interteck Perth with 25g lead collection fire assay. No portable XRF analysis results were used in this Model.

The QC performance for the samples collected (and protocols for standards, blanks and field duplicates) from the drilling periods has been satisfactory.

Mining, Metallurgy and RPEEE

Consideration of reporting, in accordance with Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) guidelines to the JORC (2012) Code, noting the Resources reported are on granted Mining Leases, extend below historic openpit mining operations and adjacent operating infrastructure is present.

Mineral Resources (at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AU) are reported within an optimised open-cut pit shell Figure 10. At the time of writing the gold price was AUD $3,980, however a AUD $3,300 Gold price was used in optimisation assumptions as was a nominal 50 degree pit slope angle.

Processing yield assumption (of 95%) are based on previously release metallurgy work "*Initial Metallurgical Test Work Delivers High Gold Recoveries – ASX release 28 Oct 2024*". No detailed mining studies have been completed and only high-level (industry average) parameters are used in the open-cut optimiser in a 2.5m x 2.5m x 2.5m regularised block model. Underground Resources are reported at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off below the open-cut pit shell.

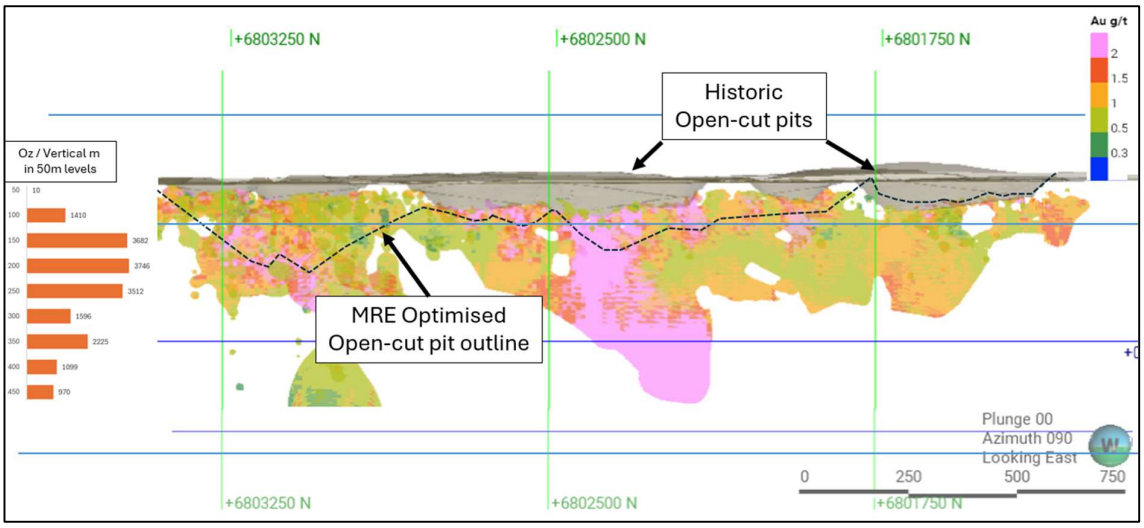

Figure 10: Ricciardo block model, current topography Oz/vertical metre, and open-cut pit shell for this MRE.

Classification

The Mineral Resources are classified by the independent Competent Person as 'Measured', 'Indicated' and 'Inferred' based on the current understanding of geological and grade continuity. The classification reflects the Competent Person's confidence in the location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of the Mineral Resources. The MRE has been classified based on the following relevant factors:

- Drillhole density;
  - Measured = <10m
  - Indicated = 10 – 20m
  - Inferred = 20 – 100m
- Style of mineralisation and geological continuity
- Top-cut of 45g/t Au
- Data quality and associated QA/QC and grade continuity; and
- The consistency of the thickness and grade results from drillholes

The determination of the estimation parameters was based on several considerations including kriging neighbourhood analysis, drillhole spacing and variogram range. During estimation, extreme grade outliers were identified by reviewing the composite histograms of gold grade for each individual vein hard boundary.

The data spacing and distribution supported by the understanding of the structurally controlled mineralised zone are sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation and classification and the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Further details regarding the estimation of the Mineral Resources for the Ricciardo Gold Deposit are provided in the Appendix 2 - JORC Table 1.

Previously Reported Information

Information in this report references previously reported exploration results and resource information extracted from the Company's ASX announcements. For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23 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 that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Antimony Status

Of note, there may be economic potential for Antimony (Sb) mineralisation (*ASX announcement 01 Oct 2024 Continued Delivery of High-Grade Antimony (Sb) Mineralisation at Ricciardo*). However, no Sb or Gold (Au) equivalent modelling has been undertaken at this stage due to limited Sb assay data and metallurgy. It is expected that future models will incorporate and assess Sb, with the potential of materially upgrading the resource with Au-equivalent calculations, remodelling and re-estimation of the resource.

High-grade gold remains the primary economic driver and focus for Warriedar at Ricciardo and the Golden Corridor deposits. Stibnite/Antimony may provide an additional bonus to the company due recent changes in the global critical minerals space and supply constraints that have seen the Sb price increase from approximately USD $12,000 to USD $37,700 per tonne.

Previous Estimates

Previous Resource estimates					
Company	**Tonnes**	**Wireframe min grade**	**Cut-off**	**Ave' Au g/t**	**Au Oz**
RUL – Sep 2012, OK Silverstone, Mes, Ind, Inf	7,870,000	0.3 g/t Au	0.5g/t Au	1.69	423,700
Minjar - 2019, Silverstone, Eastern Ck, Copse-Ardmore	8,720,000	not recorded	0.5g/t Au	1.69	475,900

Table 1: Summary of previous resource estimates. (rounding errors may have occurred)

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Ricciardo Gold Project

Independent consultants, Measured Group Pty Ltd completed the updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate for the Ricciardo Gold Deposit utilising the available geological observations, interpretation, historic and recent drilling and geochemical analysis data.

As of November 2024, the Ricciardo Gold Deposit has a MRE of 16.44 million tonnes, averaging 1.8 g/t Au for a total of 947.5 koz of gold, containing open-cut resources of 467.5 koz gold at an average grade of 1.6 g/t Au and underground resources of 480.0 koz gold at an average grade of 2.0 g/t Au as presented in Table 2.

This represents a 99% increase in total ounces at Ricciardo compared to the previous MRE statement of December 2019.

Within the MRE open pit shell, 348 koz or, 75% of the resources are in the Measured and Indicated category estimates.

Of note, 480 holes were not used in the preceding MRE updates from 2016 to 2019. Post the recent QA/QC process, these holes now contribute to the model and in particular the increase in Measured and Indicated categories.

Ricciardo Gold Project Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) – November 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
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
Ricciardo TOTAL	2,645	1.74	148.2	4,242	1.6	214.1	9,557	1.9	585.2	16,444	1.8	947.5

Table 2: Ricciardo Project MRE, Gold mineral resources and resource classification as of 18th of November 2024 (rounding errors may have occurred)

Competent Persons Statement – Ricciardo Gold Project

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.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non- occurrence of any events.

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August 2024.Ricciardo Gold Ore, Metallurgical Test Report on Bulk Flotation and Bio-Oxidation – Cyanide Leaching Process. Yantai Jinpeng Mining Machinery Co.,LTD.

ASX announcement 01 Oct 2024. Continued Delivery of High-Grade Antimony (Sb) Mineralisation at Ricciardo.

ASX announcement 28 Oct 2024. Initial Metallurgical Test work Delivers High Gold Recoveries.

ASX announcement 30 September 2024. Further Strong Extensional Diamond Drill Results

ASX announcement 26 August 2024. Step-Out Gold Success and High-Grade Antimony Discovery

ASX announcement 02 August 2024. Infill Drilling Delivers Significant Gold Mineralisation

ASX announcement 03 July 2024. Diamond Drilling at Ricciardo delivers high-grade gold

ASX announcement 13 May 2024. Further High-Grade Gold Success at Ricciardo

ASX announcement 17 April 2024. Further High-Grade Extensional Gold Intercepts at Ricciardo

ASX announcement 18 March 2024. Warriedar Delivers High Grade Gold Extensions at Ricciardo

ASX announcement 01 February 2024. Wide, high-grade gold intercepts at Ricciardo.

ASX announcement 28 November 2022, Anova Metals Limited – Major Gold Project Acquisition.

About Warriedar

Warriedar Resources Limited (ASX: WA8) is an advanced gold and copper 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.

Engage with this announcement at the Warriedar InvestorHub

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

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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	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 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.

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

Note: Appropriate rounding applied

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

Big Springs Project, Nevada

Big Springs Mineral Resources (JORC 2012) - November 2022												
	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).

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.*	Pre 2010 • Drilling at Ricciardo and Fields Find project has been completed by multiple companies since 1970s using a combination of Reserve Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD), aircore (AC), AUG and RAB have been excluded from this Mineral Resource estimate. The majority of the drilling has been undertaken by Gindalbie and Normandy using standard procedures for sampling and assaying. 2010 to 2022 • RC drilling: 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box. Once the metre was completed the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a cone splitter, with the 1m split for assay collected in a calico bag. Diamond holes: Diamond core samples have been half cut with automatic core saw. Core is continuously cut on the same side of the orientation line and the same side is sampled to ensure the sample is representative and no bias is introduced. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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. • A total of 3,750 holes have been drilled in the Ricciardo area. Of these, 2,722 holes (comprising DD, RC, and RCD drilling), totalling 113,752 meters) and 87,030 samples were utilised for the November 2024 Ricciardo Resource estimation.
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.).*	Pre 2010 • 57 Diamond holes and 1855 RC holes 2010 to 2022 • 9 Diamond holes and 824 RC holes 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 27 Diamond holes (including diamond holes and diamond tails) and 67 RC holes (including abandoned holes). • TopDrill's drill rigs were used for the RC holes. Hole diameter was 140 mm and diamond drilling using HQ. • Core was orientated using Axis Champ Ori digital core orientation tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Pre 2010 • It was not possible to check sample recoveries for all the historical drill holes within this time period. 2010 to 2022 • Drill recovery data are present in the database for some of the DD and RC holes which show mostly high recovery. • Based on the RC sample collection process, the sample sizes were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries, majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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.*	Pre 2023 (MJ, SS, NWRC, FWRC and EC holes) • Detailed geology logs exist for the vast majority of the holes in database. • RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, colour, veining, alteration, mineralization, oxidation and structure. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi quantitative in nature. Diamond drill holes were logged by site geologist for the entire length of each core. Core trays were photographed wet and dry prior to sampling. Drill hole logs are recorded in excel and datashed, and validated in 3D software such as Surpac and Micromine. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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. • The metallurgical tests samples are from RDRC019 and RDRC020, the Competent Person considers that the level of detail is sufficient for the reporting of metallurgical results.
Sub-sampling Techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the*	Pre 2010 • No consistent record of sub-sampling techniques and preparation before 2010. Historical reports suggest Gindalbie and Normandy have adopted standard procedures for sub sampling and sample preparation. • Prior to the 2010 drill program, quality control analysis was limited. 2010 to 2022 • Core is half cut using an automatic core saw to achieve a nominal 2-3kg split sample for laboratory submission • The sample preparation technique is considered industry standard practice. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the mineralization.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• RC samples were generally dry and split at the rig using a riffle splitter. Large samples weighing between 3 and 5 kg each were dried, crushed and pulverized using industry best practice at the time. • Field QAQC procedures for drill holes involved the use of certified reference samples and blank samples. The frequency for standard samples is 1 in every 20. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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. • 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 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.*	Pre 2010 • Sample preparation and analysis was completed at Ultra Trace Laboratory, Perth. Composite samples were analysed by Aqua-Regia digest using a 40g charge and finished by ICP-MS. One metre samples were analysed by Fire Assay techniques, using a 40g charge and finished by ICP-OES. • Quality control analysis of drilling programs was limited. 2010 to 2022 • Drill samples were submitted to labs in Perth such as ALS, SGS, Kalassay, Genalysis, and Jinning.. All samples were analysed by fire assay (AAS or ICP finish) which are total digest assay techniques • RC Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:20 with CRM's inserted at a rate of 1:20 also. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations. • Compositing RC samples in lengths of 4 m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the 1.0 m intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample • Selected samples were analysed for multi elements with either an aqua regia or 4 acid digest and ICP-OES finish. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) 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. 1m samples from RDRC019 and RDRC020 were analysed by Interteck Gealysis Perth with 25g lead collection fire assay. • 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. • No portable XRF analyses result has been used in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Pre 2023 (MJ, SS, NWRC, FWRC and EC holes) • Independent consultant reports have been viewed that verify significant historic interactions. Visual inspections have been completed with original and close grade control RC holes and results are comparable. • Primary data was sourced from an existing digital database and compiled into an industry standard drill hole database management software (DataShed). Records have been made of all updates that have been made in cases of erroneous data. Data verification has been ongoing with historical assay and survey being checked. • Some of historical drill holes were infill and grade control holes nearby historical holes and produced comparable results. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than length weighted averaging. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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 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.*	Pre 2023 (MJ, SS, NWRC, FWRC and EC holes) • Collar survey has been used from the supplied database. All holes have been checked spatially in 3D. • All drill holes drilled since 2010 were staked using total station DGPS by a professional surveyor. 2000s drill holes were located by using theodolite. Pre 2000 holes collars were recorded in local gride and then transferred to MGA late. • The topo surface files were sourced from the mine closure site survey results by professional surveyors. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 employeesusing handheld GPS. The holes were 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 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.*	• Historical drill holes (having antimony assay) spacing varies from place to place in Ricciardo. The hole spacing are from 20m to100m. 11 % of samples have been assayed for Sb – as such, it has been excluded from Resource estimates at this stage. • 2023-2024 Ricciardo exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern. Holes spacings at part of Ricciardo are sufficient for gold resource estimation. • The program extended below current known mineralization on a 40m x 40m pierce point density over the previously estimated indicated resource area. • Grade continuity of the mineral resource was demonstrated using the existing drill hole distribution and spacing. The mineralised lodes are heterogeneous, grade continuity has been restricted to subdomains determined using the distribution of grade, lode geometry and structural controls. • The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for the Mineral Resource classifications applied. • Sample compositing has been carried out for RC drilling • Drill hole spacing within the pit ranges from approximately 1 to 15 m • Drill hole spacing outside the pit ranges from approximately 10 to 100 m
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. Drill holes were planned with azimuths normal to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation. Grade continuity of the Mineral resource was demonstrated. • In the northern area, the deposit has a general orientation of 73° from horizontal. For example, drill hole SSDD015 intersected the mineralisation at an oblique angle of 45°, providing a representative cross-section of the orebody. • In the central area, drill hole RDRC044 intersected the orebody at 50°, while the orebody itself is typically oriented at 55° from horizontal. • In the southern area, the orebody dips at approximately 50° from horizontal. For instance, drill hole RDRCC060 intersected the deposit at a 60° angle to the orebody

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre 2023 (MJ, SS, NWRC, FWRC and EC holes) • Most historical drill cores and RC chips were stored on Golden Dragon mine site core yard. Company geologists have checked and compared with the digital drill hole data base. • For samples collected since 2010, the procedures were following industry standard. 2023 to Now (RDRC drill holes and NWRC diamond tail) • 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. • 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 Ricciardo visited (11-12 June 2024) the project during active exploration drilling operations, where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. • On the 24th October 2019 a laboratory audit of Jinning Test and Inspection's (Jinning) Canning Vale facility was carried out. During the inspection visit a full laboratory audit checklist was completed. The checklist covered the preparation, fire assay, digest, instrumentation finish and reporting stages of Au fire assays undertaken. • Overall, Jinning's performance was assessed to be of a very good standard. The duties being conducted by laboratory staff during the audit were consistent with laboratory procedures and adequate to meet the requirement of the JORC Code 2012. All management at Jinning have extensive industry experience working with the main laboratories used by the Australian mining industry. With the recent creation of an operations Manager role, Jinning have accelerated their performance improvement program and are now working towards NATA (ISO) accreditation by the end of 2019. • The laboratory was observed to be well set out, with clean and tidy work areas. All necessary equipment needed to meet Industry requirements were present. The machinery was found to be in good condition with a dedicated technician conducting regular maintenance. • The competent person for exploration results has visited the project where sampling has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. The competent person for metallurgical result has reviewed related reports and materials (ASX announcement 28 Oct 2024. Initial Metallurgical Test Work Delivers High Gold Recoveries).

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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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. <u>Native Title and Heritage</u> • 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.* • *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.*	• Easting and northing are given in GDA94, MGA zone 50, RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled • All reported azimuths are corrected for magnetic declinations. • Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace. • All exploration results have been previously released to the ASX
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Gold mineralisation at Ricciardo dips about 70 degrees to west. Majority of WA8 drill holes in this release are orientated around -60 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 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*	• Appropriate maps are included in the announcement • Further detail is included in the Full MRE report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• All meaningful and material metallurgical testwork results are detailed in the body of this announcement. The metallurgical testwork program included: o Ricciardo Sighter Testwork o Metallurgical Test Report on Bulk Flotation and Bio-Oxidation – Cyanide Leaching Process, Ricciardo, Australia • Groundwater is notable below the 120m RL and will require further studies for any future underground reserve assessments. • Airborne magnetic data has been used in the lithology and structural interpretation.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified mineralisation along strike and toward depth of the deposits sitting on Mougooderra Shear and other paralleled shear structure. • Repeated parallel ore bodies toward will be tested as well.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used*	• All data stored and verified in DataShed database. • An independent data QA/QC process was undertaken by Measured Group Ltd geological consultants. • QAQC protocols included certified reference materials (standards), blanks, as well as field duplicates. QC fail results were investigated and re-assayed if needed. • Recent QC samples (2023 and 2024) are showing good performance with acceptable results being stored in DataShed. • Several key QAQC issues have been identified with the historical standards, blanks, and duplicates. Standards such as G906-1 and G912-6 show persistent positive bias, indicating potential mishandling, standard swaps, calibration issues, or material degradation over time. Extreme outliers were investigated and are due to mismatches, mislabeling, mishandling, or incorrect standard IDs being used in the field. • Blanks, such as GLG912-2, GLG307-1, and G4BAS, exhibit positive bias, which investigations have mostly attributed to database and data encoding errors related to the certified values. • Field duplicates show greater variability at lower Au concentrations (0 to 1 ppm), with tighter correlation emerging as concentrations increase towards 30 ppm. Numerous outliers exceeding the ±25% error margin raise concerns about sample heterogeneity or errors in sample preparation. While higher concentrations display improved correlation. • Comparisons between certificates and database entries were also performed with acceptable results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visits by competent person conducted during the 2024 exploration activities on-site, and to the testing Laboratories in Perth.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology*	• Interpretation of mineralisation geometry is high based on drill results, historic studies, and independent Structural Geology reports.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Ricciardo mineralisation extends over 2.2 km of strike length and the model extends to 400m below surface – mineralisation is open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such dat* *.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Deposits were estimated using "Leapfrog" geological software using Oridinary Kriging methods inside mineralisation domains. The estimation method is appropriate for the deposit type. • Check estimates were conducted using ID2 methods. CA cross-check model was also built in Micromine software, with comparable results. • Several previous estimates were available and all relevant previous estimates were considered. • Only gold is estimated • Parent cell of 5m x 10mN x 10mRL. Parent cell estimation only. Sub block minimum of 1.25 x 1.25 x 1.25m as small proportion of model. Parent cells are SMU size. • Domains are geostatistically analysed and assigned appropriate search directions, top-cuts and estimation parameters. • Variography and the observed geological strike and dip of high-grade ore mineralisation is used to assess distribution • Top cuts were applied to domains after review of grade population characteristics and geological interpretation for a multiple gold emplacement structural model and accounting for vein and stock work influence. • Samples were composited within ore domains to 1m lengths. • Structural controls applied to the 3D model are lithology, the Mougooderra Shear Zone and the dominant high-grade "shoots" at 55/190. • The Mougooderra shear structure - has a flexure, the structural data related to mineralisation and lithology (footwall unit SSD) was used to create the variable structural trend surface. Implicit modelling was also employed to create a geological model that best represents the geometry of subsurface structures such as faults, shear zone, stratigraphic layers and mineralised veins. • The high-grade shoots form a second influence and are controlled in the 3D model by a controlling poly-line trends, manually biased to the 55/190 oriented linear grade trend.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	*Basis for reporting at a particular cut-off grade.*	• Cut-off grades based on economic considerations and potential mining method • 0.5 g/t. for open-cut resources • 1.0g/t for underground resources
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining*	• Open-cut Resources are reported on the assumption of mining by conventional open pit. • To determine a differentiator of Open-cut v underground, a (internal) preliminary optimised pit shell was run to on the 2024 resource block mode. No detailed mining studies have been completed and only high-level (industry average) parameters are used in the open-cut optimiser

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	in a 2.5m x 2.5m x 2.5m regularised block model. • Processing yield assumption (of 95%) are based on previously release metallurgy work "Initial Metallurgical Test Work Delivers High Gold Recoveries – ASX release 28 Oct 2024". At the time of writing the AUD Gold price is $4,200, however a $3,300 AUD Gold price was used in the optimiser assumptions. • Underground resources are constrained by a 1.0g/t cut-off and below the pit shell.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Standard processing techniques applied for gold deposits, preliminary metallurgy results were considered and a processing recover of 95% is used in preliminary open-cut pit optimisations. • Viable processing pathways for primary gold resources are detailed in the flowsheet in ASX announcement 28 Oct 2024. Initial Metallurgical Test work Delivers High Gold Recoveries. • Overall gold recoveries of up to 96% from the initial single-stage ("rougher") flotation testwork (92%) recovery to concentrate) then cyanidation of flotation tailings (4% recovery) were obtained from the Ricciardo primary drill samples
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Environmental considerations and impacts assessed in accordance with regulatory standards. • Reduced risk due to the fact the site is an existing Mining Lease and historic open-cut mining operations.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determined using both core samples and industry averages.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Resources classified based on confidence in geological interpretation, and QA/QC of assay data • Drill hole spacing at 10m or less for Measured, 25m for Indicated and less than 100m for inferred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No material issues identified in external reviews.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accura y and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and*	• Estimates considered reliable based on drill data and modelling techniques. • Previous resource estimates have been reported and used as a cross-check. • The Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition). All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 & 3 of this Table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	

Appendix 3: List of WA8 Drilling Holes Used in the MRE[2]

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	East MGA50	North MGA50	RL MGA50	Azimuth	Dip	Type
NMRC005	315.0	495042	6803319	357	90	-61	Diamond Tail
RDRC001	251.9	494992	6802969	357	93	-56	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC002	314.9	494983	6803149	357	92	-55	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC003	348.8	495003	6803372	357	92	-59	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC004	210.0	495077	6803281	357	90	-60	RC
RDRC005	60.0	495137	6803480	357	90	-59	RC
RDRC006	196.0	495168	6803877	357	89	-61	RC
RDRC007	174.0	495231	6803781	357	88	-60	RC
RDRC008	174.0	495225	6803676	357	93	-60	RC
RDRC009	162.0	495195	6803596	357	90	-60	RC
RDRC010	228.0	495000	6802871	357	92	-59	RC
RDRC011	234.0	495002	6802770	358	92	-60	RC
RDRC012	247.0	495073	6802073	361	95	-61	RC
RDRC014	138.0	495190	6801581	363	92	-60	RC
RDRC015	114.0	495257	6801381	364	90	-51	RC
RDRC016	156.0	495432	6801103	365	89	-60	RC
RDRC017	174.0	495445	6801005	366	94	-59	RC
RDRC018	225.1	495061	6803179	357	94	-60	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC019	188.9	495083	6803177	357	92	-53	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC020	174.0	495070	6802310	360	60	-56	RC
RDRC021	168.0	495159	6802013	361	90	-60	RC
RDRC022	150.0	495204	6801949	361	92	-62	RC
RDRC023	84.0	495213	6801920	361	90	-53	RC
RDRC024	174.0	495164	6801919	361	92	-62	RC
RDRC025	156.0	495214	6801919	361	95	-56	RC
RDRC026	174.0	495205	6801895	361	96	-58	RC
RDRC027	168.0	495178	6801900	361	90	-64	RC
RDRC028	194.0	495198	6801856	361	90	-64	RC
RDRC029	156.0	495282	6801575	363	89	-57	RC
RDRC030	156.0	495271	6801616	363	91	-57	RC
RDRC031	168.0	495013	6802561	359	95	-53	RC
RDRC032	192.0	494992	6802567	358	89	-54	RC
RDRC033	210.0	495015	6802421	359	86	-60	RC

[2] RDRC013 and RDRC048 were abandoned and therefore not included in this MRE. These two drill holes are not listed in Appendix 3. All WA8 drill holes were completed between 2023 and 2024

RDRC034	180.0	495054	6802271	360	90	-56	RC
RDRC035	186.0	495060	6802199	360	92	-57	RC
RDRC036	168.0	495012	6802675	358	87	-52	RC
RDRC037	183.0	495011	6802764	358	94	-53	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC038	168.0	495049	6802970	357	89	-57	RC
RDRC039	222.0	495059	6803128	357	91	-56	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC040	146.9	495137	6803264	357	120	-58	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC041	198.0	495023	6802417	359	98	-52	RC
RDRC042	261.1	495023	6802085	360	73	-62	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC043	268.0	495002	6802176	360	80	-66	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC044	339.9	494906	6802255	359	89	-63	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC045	216.0	495013	6802283	360	91	-59	RC
RDRC046	318.7	494931	6802424	359	90	-65	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC047	480.0	494912	6802771	358	89	-75	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC048B	351.0	494922	6802872	357	91	-61	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC049	431.9	494948	6802971	357	92	-66	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC050	180.0	495149	6803442	357	90	-60	RC
RDRC051	174.0	495140	6803401	358	90	-60	RC
RDRC052	299.2	494945	6802165	360	100	-63	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC053	290.4	494999	6802067	360	92	-64	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC054	272.8	495074	6801882	361	90	-56	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC055	284.9	495044	6803236	357	92	-62	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC056	242.8	495106	6801914	361	90	-61	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC057	280.6	495147	6801676	362	95	-61	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC058	210.0	495220	6801678	362	90	-61	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC059	282.8	495166	6801593	363	90	-61	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC060	198.0	495253	6801593	363	91	-60	RC
RDRC061	174.0	495287	6801549	363	90	-56	RC
RDRC062	162.0	495314	6801517	363	91	-57	RC
RDRC063	242.8	495254	6801497	363	92	-61	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC064	144.0	495349	6801472	363	90	-60	RC
RDRC065	179.6	495350	6801383	364	95	-62	RC, Diamond Tail
RDRC066	162.0	495351	6801338	364	93	-60	RC
RDRC067	297.0	495078	6802858	358	360	-61	RC, Diamond Tail